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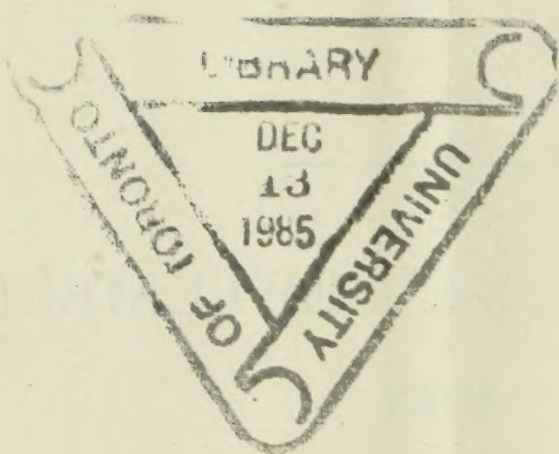
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## FEEDING SAMMY AT SEA

Two hundred and ten thousand meals were served on a United States transport on a recent voyage. One hundred and eighty varieties of food were used in making up the menus, and this ship carried 750,000 pounds—3750 tons—of food.

An account of how the soldiers are fed is given in the ship's daily newspaper. The vessel has its own journal, printed aboard, containing the news of the day received by wireless thru the "Navy Press," which keeps the men on the seas in touch with the events of the outside world. The ship's reporter, describing how "the almost unending lines of khaki file by for their meals," says:

In spaces no larger than a private dining room at Sherry's they come by, thousands upon thousands, and yet in such perfect order that in less than eighty minutes the last man has been served.

The khaki line seems limitless. It must seem longer than that to those in the rear. But the coffee in the big pots remains hot, the stew continues to steam, and in less than seven seconds each man has an equipment replete with food. It only takes two details to accomplish this miracle—perfect system and vast quantities of things that one can eat. That's about all it takes.

Flour, potatoes and beef are the Big Three that rule the realm below, yet there are 159,000 pounds of fresh vegetables waiting to be absorbed, providing the sea doesn't get too rough.

After receiving their food the men arrange their own menus. For example, one takes gravy on his rice and jam on his bread. The next takes gravy on his bread and jam on his rice, using the combination to produce a crimson-tinted mixture of startling effect. American ingenuity is hard to stop.

Outside of providing 210,000 meals at sea the mess officer of the ship has very little to do. Very little.

He is only called upon to provide, by the regulations, 180 different varieties of food. That's all. Ever try to order 180 different things to eat? Yet this is the authentic list.

The food needed to feed several thousand men at sea ranges beyond the glutton's dream. You get the answer in the ship down below the water line where 7290 loaves of bread have been baked in one day, and eaten, and where you stowable over every variety from 60,000 pounds of beef to 132,000 eggs, or a compartment of brick ice cream in a ten degree above zero vault.

And if this doesn't suit you, you can bump along into 49,324 pounds of potatoes, 7100 pounds of ham and bacon, 7800 pounds of butter, 4200 pounds of sugar, and 61,500 pounds of flour.

If you can't get a meal out of this you can still fall back on 1600 pounds of sausage, 3100 pounds of sauerkraut, 26,000 pounds of apples, 19,800 pounds of oranges, and 4200 pounds of onions.

And that leaves out 1600 pounds of jam and 9400 pounds of lima and navy beans.

The sea brings on an appetite at times. So does wearing khaki. The combination develops a cyclone. Yet this ship not only yields many thousands of meals a day, but will deposit 100,000 pounds of food at its next port. No wonder Mr. Howland wanted all food conserved. He must have thought of those men in khaki eating their tops, one thousand upon another thousand, in a space sixty by forty feet, each man armed with a mess equipment in either foot, ready to go over the top and break the bread line. Breaking the bread line is the proper phrase. On the top more they will consume 15,000 loaves and use an extra ten or more for sandwiches when they leave the ship.

There is no vast space for all this, but per-

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fect organization, four clean kitchens, and a mess force of 138 men turn the trick without a tangle. From potatoes to mess, from ice cream to sauerkraut, from grape fruit to onions, from jam to sardines, the allotment is drawn from its shadowed hiding place below, where the removal of several pounds hardly leaves a dent. And handling 180 varieties of food in quantities that range from 800 pounds to seventy-nine tons speaks almost for itself.

Just how many calories 750,000 pounds of food contain you can figure for yourself on the next rainy afternoon

-Official Bulletin.

## J U S T A W O R D

### RED CROSS SOUVENIRS

Two souvenirs of the Second Red Cross War Fund drive in Washington, a Red Cross flag and a gold medal, are for sale. The flag is the only emblem besides the United States flag that has ever flown above the dome of the capitol, and bears the autographs of the President of the United States, the Vice-President and the Speaker of the House.

The medal is one of two struck at the mint in 1900 to commemorate the centenary of the national capital. One was presented to President McKinley and the one which is now for sale has been given to the Red Cross War Fund by the then President of the Commissioners, the executive government of the District of Columbia, to whom it was presented. The medal bears the heads of McKinley and John Adams.

Inquiries can be sent to Henry B. F. MacFarland, chairman of the Red Cross War Fund Committee of the District of Columbia, 1420 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

### GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING

Due to the generous donations of patriotic publishers and advertisers, a fund of one and one-half million dollars' worth of advertising space has been made available for use by the Government thru the Division of Advertising during 1918. The support of these publishers and advertisers has made possible the following record of accomplishment by the Division of Advertising since January 20:

**U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.** Campaign to raise 250,000 shipyard volunteers. General magazines and trade papers. 80 advertisements, 8,000,000 circulation, space value, \$20,000.

**WAR SAVINGS STAMPS.** General advertising campaign. General magazines, farm papers, trade papers, house organs, painted bulletins and posters, newspaper advertising. 1130 advertisements, 55,000,000 circulation, space value, \$132,000.

**RED CROSS.** Second War Fund. General magazines, farm papers, trade papers, house organs, painted bulletins and posters, newspapers and college papers. 539 advertisements, 60,000,000 circulation, space value, \$177,000.

**LIBERTY LOAN.** (Third.) General magazines, farm papers, trade papers, house organs, painted bulletins and posters, newspapers and college publications. 177 advertisements, 16,000,000 circulation, space value, \$53,593.67.

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.** War Garden Campaign. General magazines and farm papers. 17 advertisements, 6,000,000 circulation, space value, \$18,412.40.

**COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION.** Various war campaigns. General magazines, farm papers, trade papers, house organs, college papers. 504 advertisements, 61,000,000 circulation, space value, \$162,000.

**WAR DEPARTMENT COMMISSION TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES.** "Smileage." General magazines and trade papers. Newspaper advertising plan. 64 magazine advertisements, 1134 newspaper advertisements; magazine circulation, 2,250,000; space value, \$9847.



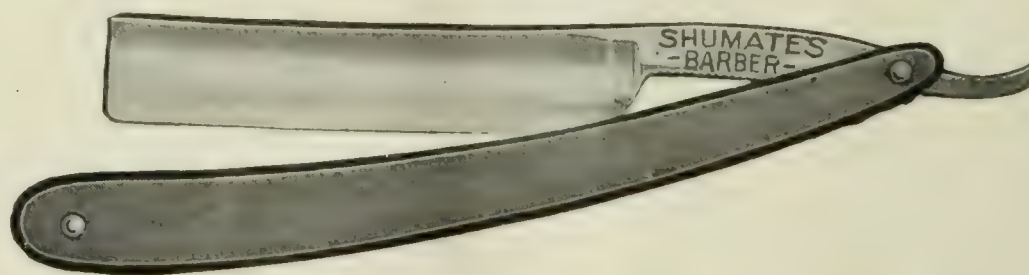
# SHUMATE RAZOR

**SMOOTH!**

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GUARANTEED TO  
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Buy a SHUMATE "Barber" Razor and use it—not once but as long as you like. If you say, after an exacting trial, that you don't like it, we'll exchange it *without a word*.

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**\$2** If you want to settle the razor question for life, send us \$2.00 and the razor will be forwarded postpaid. For those with very strong, wiry beards we recommend our \$3.00 Shumate Razor, specially ground for this purpose. NOTE: In remitting, give us your dealer's name, and a chamois-lined, rust-proof case will be included with your razor.

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Established 1884

Capacity 6,000 Razors Daily



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**



*Picture Illustrating*

**THE LEADER OF VICTORIOUS ITALY**

*Under General Dumas the soldiers on the Piave have wiped out their retreat of last fall in a spectacular counter-attack on the Austrians*



## WHY GERMANY CANNOT WIN

IN the olden time when Germans were sane and told fairy stories instead of the more prosaic type of lies in which they are now adept, they never tired of that profound legend of the Fairy Who Was Not Invited to the Birth Feast. All the others, duly invited and much gratified at being remembered, brought the baby (who was always Prince or Princess) some priceless gift, such as wealth, or beauty or length of days. But people in the fairy tales always overlook something, or otherwise there couldn't be any plot. So one fairy was omitted when the invitations were sent out and some indispensable gift was thus denied the child or, if the neglected fairy really took the matter to heart, some cruel curse was laid upon the cradle to spoil the effect of all the blessings that had been offered there.

Modern Germany is just such a young Prince. He was gifted with every quality wherewith to erect a world empire—with one exception. Dame Nature brought the infant empire the twin keys to wealth, coal and iron, and Dame Science taught him how to use them. Good fairies dowered Germany with the strong qualities of the empire builder: courage, patience, endurance, industry, skill, social discipline and aggressive energy. He was a handsome, hardy child with stout muscles and a broad forehead under his golden locks, and, like the other Supermen of legend, he was "beyond good and evil" and so was no more hampered by scruples than by fears. The young Prince's parents hoped that he would become in time Emperor of the Earth, and he believed it even more than they. What yet was lacking?

Many things were lacking, but not all qualities, however desirable in and for themselves, are necessary to world empire. That Germany could not understand personal freedom, artistic taste, courtesy, sportsmanship or the democratic spirit was unfortunate indeed, but not fatal. These are the qualities of peace, and the boy was intended to be a conqueror and ruler. Such luxuries he might disdain.

So he might, but at least one of the gentler traits of humanity is indispensable even to empire builders: magnanimity. The uninvited fairy, who did not bring that priceless gift to the birth feast, saved the world from another Roman Empire. Every student of the classics will remember that noble maxim which was the key to the Empire of Rome, as it is to the even greater modern empire of Britain:

"To spare the vanquished and to crush the proud."

In other words, be as cruel and ruthless as necessary in forcing the enemy to surrender, but make surrender worth his while. If your foe cannot buy peace by ceasing war, what inducement is there for him to cease war? No policy of terrorism can be carried to such a hideous extreme as to force slavery on those who know that they will be as badly treated under the yoke as they were treated under the sword.

There are those who defend the imperialism of Germany by asking how other empires have been made. Did not Cæsar ravage Gaul with fire and sword? Did not France extend her African empire by methods frequently unscrupulous? How did Britain conquer Ireland, India and the Boer republics? Did not we dispossess the Indians and crush the Filipino insurgents? If Germany was wrong to snatch Alsace-Lorraine from France, what was the French title to the land but conquest? Did we grant a plebiscite when we obtained New Mexico?

But those who ask thus do not comprehend the case against Germany at all. Doubtless it is wrong to wage wars for lust of dominion, but the sin of aggressive war is nothing to the sin of aggressive peace, the war against the conquered. Cæsar drenched the plains of Gaul with the blood of its defenders, but those Gallic tribes who from wisdom or fear "allied" themselves to Rome were treated with great favor. When the whole region became a Roman province

the masses of the people were allowed to keep their religions, customs and old traditions; they were often harshly ruled from the point of view of our modern standards, but life was at least freer and securer than it had been, or than it would have been under one of the less successful Empires of the Orient. The Roman as governor was usually a degree less harsh than the Roman as conqueror. Thus we find nations which might have resisted Roman rule voluntarily seeking its protection and fighting under the eagles.

France, Great Britain and the United States have learned to conquer, but they have also learned how to spare, which is to rule. Great Britain conquered the Boers, and gave them all South Africa to rule! A Boer general is now Prime Minister over both Dutch and English. A few years ago a French Canadian was Prime Minister over both French and English in Canada. The once rebellious Maori warriors of New Zealand now vote and sit in the New Zealand Parliament. Natives of India have been summoned to the Imperial Conference. The Prime Minister of the Empire is from "conquered" Wales. Ireland is the greatest British failure, for here the coercive methods of the conqueror lasted far too long, but compare the recent British policy of buying out English landlords and giving the land to Irish tenants with the Prussian policy of expelling the Poles and settling Germans on their land! As for France, her best title to Alsace-Lorraine is the almost unanimous protest of the German-speaking inhabitants when the provinces were "restored" to Germany in 1871; her best title to northern Africa is the fact that within a few years of the conquest she can withdraw her own armies from the conquered lands and even recruit them with enthusiastic volunteers who have found French rule unexpectedly congenial. It is hardly necessary to say that no possession of the United States would consent to return to its old allegiance if it were offered the opportunity to do so. We would provoke a revolution if we tried to give back Porto Rico to Spain, the Canal Strip to Colombia, Arizona to Mexico, Louisiana to France, the Virgin Islands to Denmark, Alaska to Russia or Hawaii to its native dynasty. In no quarter of the world have we destroyed existing liberties; the utmost complaint made by the most impatient anti-imperialist is that we might plant new liberties more rapidly on soil where hitherto this fair flower has never grown.

But whether or not the German conquers more ruthlessly than other conquerors, he rules too ruthlessly to rank with the successful rulers. Conquering Alsace-Lorraine was the venial sin; ruling it for forty-seven years as a conquered province was the mortal sin. The partition of Poland might be excused; the "rooting out" of the Polish peasant from his land is unpardonable. The annexation of Schleswig finds many parallels in French or British history; the persecution of the Danish speech finds few, and none of present date. The world may in some distant future forgive the invasion of Belgium, or even the massacres which followed in the wake of the German advance, but it will never forgive or forget the four years Reign of Terror there and the enslavement of the civilian population. The more triumphant the German is, the less good natured he becomes; the more his victim is abased, the more he is oppressed; the more ready the conquered is to make terms, the worse the terms which are offered. Russia was so hungry for peace that she consented to anything and everything demanded in return for a little leisure to recover from her wounds. But even this was refused; German armies in "neutral" Lithuania, Finland, the Ukraine, the Baltic provinces and in Great Russia itself are violating frontiers, seizing crops, levying indemnities, imprisoning and shooting those who protest, and even forcing men into the German armies and women into German factories. What worse evils could war



bring than submission? Is it surprising that peasants who dropt their arms for very weariness are now rising in vain insurrections in every part of eastern Europe?

That is why Germany cannot conquer the world; why Germany has not even successfully absorbed a single non-German colony or province. The armor of Germany has become the very flesh of the nation; its courts are all more or less courts martial; its police are virtually armies of occupation, and its subjects are not permitted to become citizens. The Pole is not permitted to remain a Pole, nor yet welcomed in full equality as a fellow-German; he becomes a "German of the second class," a prisoner of war for the term of his natural life. If German garrisons were stationed in every land there would be no "Pax Germanica" but open or latent civil war belting the whole earth from Stockholm to Singapore. The old maxim is none the less still applicable: "You can do anything with bayonets except sit on them!"

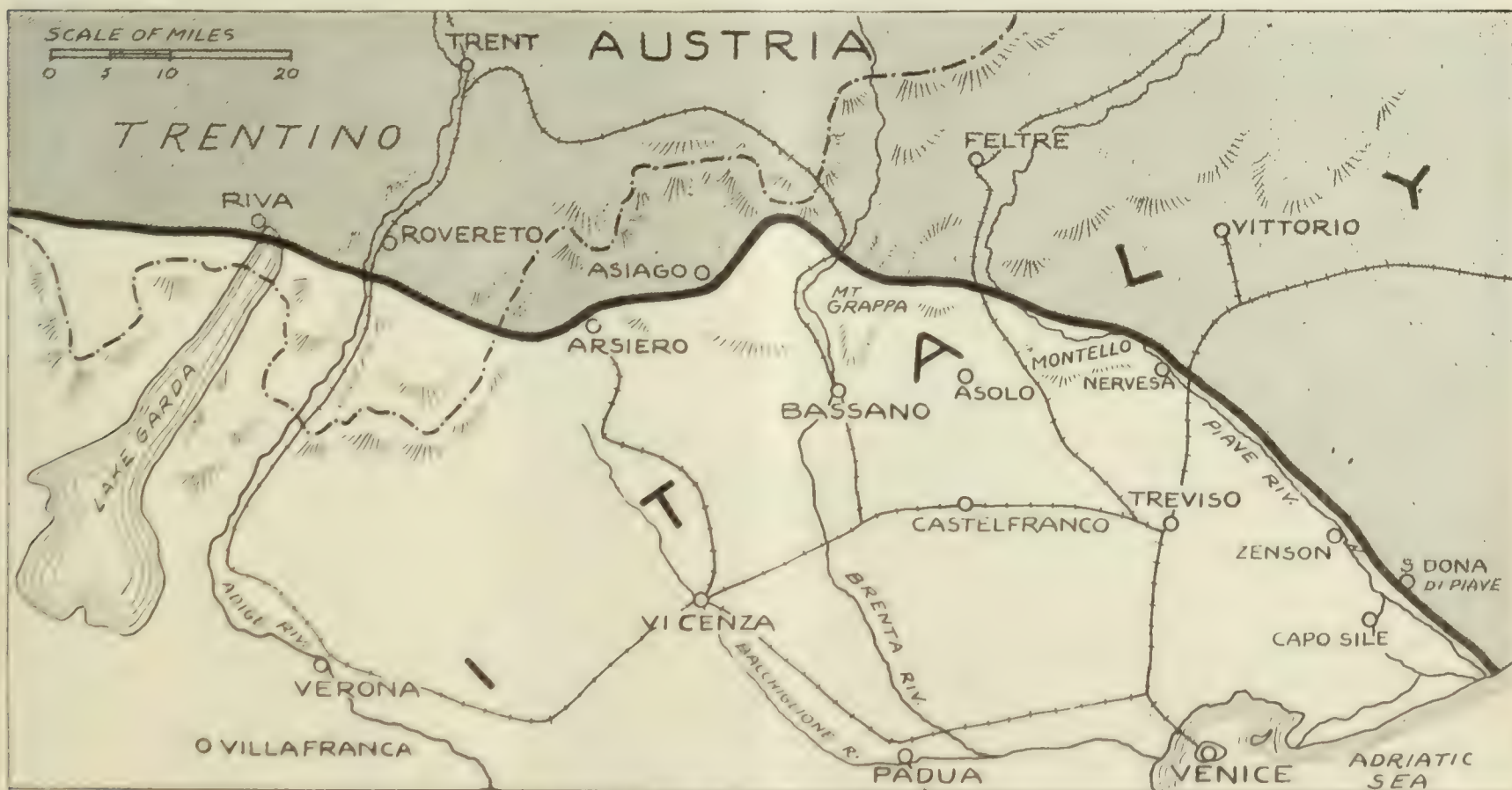
## THE BATTLE OF THE PIAVE

THE Austrians have not merely been stopped or repulsed, they have suffered a decided and ignominious defeat. Considering the hopes they had placed upon this offensive and the supreme effort they had made for it the Italian victory is likely to have a serious effect upon the Austro-Hungarian empire in its present disorganized state. The Austrian soldiers were promised that this drive would bring peace and plenty, but it brought them death and destruction instead. They had been told, when they complained of their scanty fare, that rich stores of food lay just behind the Piave, but now we see the Italians feasting on the bread and jam that the Austrians had stacked up on the Montello plateau. The enemy elements, fire and water, joined forces to defeat the invaders. Their overthrow was consummated by what our legal documents—inheriting their phraseology from the age of faith—call "an act of God." For the rains descended and the floods came and the winds blew and the Austrians were overthrown like the Egyptians in the Red Sea. Monte Grappa, which formed the bastion between the Piave and the Brenta and resisted the attack of 300,000 Austro-Hungarian troops, will, at the request of

General Diaz, be made a national monument in everlasting commemoration of the glorious days of June 15-25, 1918. We may trust the Italian architects to erect on its summit a chapel to Our Lady of Victory that will be more attractive than the brutal *Volkerschlachtdenkmal* that the Germans erected in 1914 on the plains of Leipzig to their defeat of Napoleon.

These north Italians knew what they were fighting for and what they were fighting against. They or their fathers could remember the sad days before 1866 when Austrian officers swaggered about Venetian piazzas, shunned by the Italians as tho they were plague-stricken, when a casual combination of the colors, red, white and green, in a lady's costume or bouquet meant imprisonment and the singing of Italian songs in the streets of Italian cities meant death. To Kaiser Karl as he surveyed the Piave plain from the Tyrolean peak it must have seemed as tho the ghosts of all the nationalities murdered by the House of Hapsburg had risen up against him, for among his enemies he could see Czechs, Slovaks, Slovenes, Croats, Bosnians and Serbs. But these were not mere shades, such as appeared to Richard on Bosworth Field but living men, burning to avenge their ancestors and establish the liberties of their posterity.

The defeat on the Piave does not seriously cripple Austrian military strength, but it is a terrible blow to Austrian pride and self-confidence. For this offensive was intended to be a demonstration of what the Austrians could do "on their own." When the Italian line was broken in the Julian Alps in October, 1917, it was done by a few divisions of German troops loaned for that purpose. Previous to that the Austrians had been giving way steadily before the armies of Cadorna. We may be sure that the German officers did not neglect to remind the Austrians that they owed their victory in Venetia as in Galicia to German prowess. So the Austrians determined to do what the Germans had done in France this spring—but on a bigger scale. Instead of using a half million men for the onset they would use a million. Instead of attacking on a forty-five mile front as Hindenburg did on the Somme they would attack on a ninety mile front. If the Germans could cross the Somme, the Aisne, the Vesle and the Oise so easily, why could not



THE ITALIANS HOLD THE PIAVE LINE

The Austrian offensive against Italy came to a disastrous end within ten days from its start. The Austrians who had crossed the Piave at S. Dona, Zenson, Nervesa and Montello were thrown back with heavy losses. The Italians have held the Asiago and Grappa highlands. The anticipated Austrian attack west of Lake Garda has not yet materialized.



the Austrians cross the Piave—especially at low water? They would rush up their men secretly like Hutier; they would bring overpowering artillery to bear upon the enemy's trenches like Ludendorff. Kaiser Karl should come in person to the battlefield, as did Kaiser Wilhelm.

Everything was like the German operations—except the outcome. Somehow things went wrong, just how we do not know. But we hear that the men did not fight with enthusiasm, that the big guns got stuck in the mud, that the more the troops were massed the bigger targets they made, that the pontoons were washed downstream, that the opposing forces proved strong at points where they were expected to prove weak, that certain detachments went the wrong way and got lost in the woods, that the reserves did not come up on time, and so forth. Such accidents happen in the best regulated of armies, but some way they seem to happen oftener in the Austrian than in others.

Premier Orlando warns his countrymen not to rejoice prematurely, that a more severe ordeal may yet have to be faced. It is a wise warning. The Austrian army is still substantially intact. Counting the things that may be counted and measuring the things that may be measured we might call it a drawn game. On the map the Austrians have not lost ground, in fact they have gained a few square miles on the Asiago side. The Italians claim 18,000 prisoners, but the Austrians claim 45,000. Doubtless the Austrian claim should be discounted, but how much? Even if the Austrians have lost 150,000 men, as the Italians guess, that is not a large proportion of the million and a half that they are supposed to have in Italy. The Austrian forces which were rumored a month ago to have been massed between Lake Garda and Switzerland do not seem to have been brought into action yet and might perhaps be launched toward Mantua and Milan.

What the Austrians must have lost is confidence and courage. That the young Emperor and his Italian wife are anxious to stop the war was shown by their clumsy efforts at peace negotiations last year. Count Czernin, who approved the President's terms, has been dismissed from the office of Foreign Minister, but the first act of Baron Burian, his successor, was to announce that he, too, was ready to consider peace proposals. Austria-Hungary has nothing to gain and everything to lose by a continuance of the war. The best she can do is to hold out and hold together. The Italians have relinquished their claims of Slavic territory east of the Adriatic in favor of the Jugoslavs, and the Allies and America have expressed sympathy with nationalistic aims of the Czechs and Slovaks. The Poles in the Reichsrat have deserted their old allies, the Germans, and a Polish legion has been formed in France. The munition workers in Vienna are on a strike and mobs riot in the streets of Prague.

It is to be hoped that the Italians will not be content with their negative victory but may with the aid of the Allies and America carry the war into the enemy's country. Beyond the Alps lies Austria. The shortest road to Berlin may lead thru Vienna.

## THE SOLDIER IN PEACE

THERE is no need to ask consideration from the generous American public for the soldier who serves his country in time of war. He is not only the hero of the hour but for all his lifetime and that of his children's children he will be honored as the flower of our American civilization. Republics are said to be ungrateful, but our republic has not in the past been slow to recognize and reward those who have endangered their lives that the nation might not perish.

But there is, unhappily, reason to fear that when the war ends and our military forces are no longer warriors but only guardians of the peace the nation may forget the soldiers who perform this humbler but not less necessary duty.

In Germany the tendency has always been to exalt the soldier above the civilian, even in the midst of profoundest peace. This is infinitely dangerous; it is the very essence of militarism. But equally unjust, and almost equally harmful, is the tradition in countries having the volunteer system to honor the soldier only in time of war and slight him in time of peace. If our regular army has not always attracted the highest type of recruit for service in the ranks this has been not a little the fault of a snobbish tradition which has regarded the common soldier as a sort of unskilled laborer on one of the lowest rungs of the social ladder. Let any one who questions this ask himself how many boys in khaki or navy blue were invited to share the Thanksgiving dinners of prosperous strangers in 1917; and how many in, let us say, 1912? Kipling has put the contrast with a characteristic blend of bitterness and wit:

For it's Tommy this, an' Tommy that, an' "Chuck 'im out, the brute!"

But it's "Saviour of 'is country," when the guns begin to shoot.

The pacifist, who is most apt to scorn the soldier's trade except when an urgent emergency makes its necessity unquestionable, ought of all men to avoid this error. For it is his dream that peace shall be everlasting and every army a police force, and what shall be said of a civilization which pretends to cherish peace and yet despises those who safeguard it? A fireman cannot be always running to a fire, nor a soldier always fighting, but it is hardly creditable to the hearts or heads of the public if it cannot see anything heroic in these trades except when its houses are actually burning or the enemy hammering at its gates.

The first motto of preparedness is this: The sword in the scabbard, the gun in the gun-rack and the soldier in barracks deserve your interest and care no less than the sword unsheathed, the gun at the shoulder and the soldier in the trench.

Secretary Daniels has offered a reward of \$1000 for the discovery of a U-boat nest. How much for each U-boat neatly blown out?

Our Russian dilemma: If we intervene we drive Russia into the arms of Germany; if we do not intervene we leave Russia in the hands of Germany.

While great powers, England, France, Japan and America are hesitating whether it is possible or proper to intervene in Russia and seize the Siberian railroad an unborn power, Czechoslovakia, has gone and done it.

Germany and Austria-Hungary are now allied on a permanent basis and on terms of complete equality. Doubtless very satisfactory to both. By the way, did you ever hear the story about the tiger that was roped to the sheep?

The duplicity of Hindenburg is astounding. He was killed by a bomb some time ago; he recently died of typhoid; he has been incarcerated in an insane asylum and now he is attending a war council at Kaiser Karl's headquarters. Be there six Richmonds in the field?

We often hear it said that a man of German origin cannot be blamed if in his secret heart he sympathizes with the Kaiser and his gang. On that line of argument every Italian ought to sympathize with Nero, every Spaniard with the Duke of Alva, every Russian with Ivan the Terrible and every American with Benedict Arnold.

Our coinage is symbolic of the change in America's attitude. On the new quarters the eagle is seen in full flight eastward with beak and talons ready for action. On the old quarters the eagle simply stood still on its tail and flapped its wings. One claw held a few antiquated weapons, the other waved an olive branch, while its beak was entangled with scroll.

Senator Lewis, of Illinois, demands immediate intervention in Russia to protect Siberia from being absorbed by Germany "and then hurled in all its strength against the United States by way of Bering Strait and from Alaska and the Pacific Ocean." We think it more likely that the Germans will attempt next winter to cross over the ice from the Murmansk coast to the North Pole, then on down by way of Hudson Bay to Chicago.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Fight for the Siberian Railroad

The conflict in Russia seems to have concentrated upon a struggle for the possession of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, the single artery that feeds the great cities of the West and connects with the Far East. The most powerful force seems to be the Czech and Slovak troops from the Russian army who are trying to join the Allies and have been obliged to fight their way out to Vladivostok. They have been estimated to number 100,000 or even 150,000, but according to Colonel Emerson, former general manager of the Great Northern Railroad, now at Harbin, there are 38,000 in European Russia, 18,000 in Siberia west of Irkutsk and 18,000 in the vicinity of Vladivostok. It seems that they hold or dominate most of the railroad from west of the Volga even to Irkutsk. At Irkutsk a trainload of Czechs numbering 318 men on their way to the Pacific were held up by a force of 3000 (another account says 200) composed of Bolsheviki reinforced by German and Magyar prisoners and under German officers. The Czechs had surrendered their arms in European Russia on demand of the Bolshevik government as the condition of being allowed to leave the country, and they had kept with them only ten rifles and a few hand

## THE GREAT WAR

*June 20*—Total destruction of merchant shipping for May, 355,594 tons; for April, 311,456. Strikes in Vienna.

*June 21*—Dr. von Seydler resigns as Austrian Premier. Germans land 3000 troops at Batum, Caucasus.

*June 22*—General Diaz drives Austrians from Montello plateau. President Poincaré presents flag to Polish legion.

*June 23*—Czechoslovaks take Irkutsk, Siberia. Sinking of "Dvinsk," an 8000 ton British transport, on June 18, 700 miles east of Delaware, announced.

*June 24*—German Foreign Secretary Kühlmann declares war must be ended by diplomacy not by military victory. Austrians driven back over Piave with heavy losses.

*June 25*—Americans take 254 prisoners on Belleau hight. Chief Secretary for Ireland exposes Sinn Fein plot to Commons.

*June 26*—President determines to send non-military aid to Russia. Italians take Capo Sile bridgehead on Piave.

grenades. Their assailants, on the other hand, had sixty, or according to another version of the story six, machine guns. The Bolsheviki demanded that the Czechs detrain and surrender within fifteen minutes. Their commander refused, whereupon he was arrested.

Some of the Red Guards then fired upon the train, killing forty-eight or fifteen. The Czechs charged the Reds with their hand grenades and routed them, capturing six machine guns and 200 rifles. Armed with these the Czechs were able to stand against the Bolshevik troops and armored cars sent against them. The Czechs next raided an Austrian prison camp and unearthed six wagon loads of arms. Two days later they seized the arsenal and main battery at Irkutsk. All prisoners taken with arms were killed. At this point the Allied consuls intervened and arranged a compromise. The Czechs consented to give up the arms they had captured to the Bolsheviki on the guarantee of a safe passage to the Pacific. The Bolsheviki on their part agreed not to give arms in the future to the Austrian and German prisoners.

The effort to conduct an anti-Bolshevik campaign from Manchuria has been frustrated. Two expeditions were organized, which were intended to proceed east and west from the Manchurian section of the railroad and so get control of the entire route from Lake Baikal to the Pacific. The expedition going west, under General Semenov, was composed of Cossacks reinforced with Japanese and Chinese. Before it reached Chita it met with a superior



Western Newspaper Union

## A BIT OF THE BRITISH RESERVES

Piles of supplies and munitions extending as far as you can see—and yet this is only one part of one dump for a Canadian division. If you have just paid your income tax and are wondering how the Government spends all that money, this photograph may be suggestive





International Film

## IN SPITE OF BICYCLES AND WAVING PLUMES THESE ITALIANS CAN FIGHT

The picturesque Bersaglieri, a patrol of renown in the Italian army, have proved their fighting valor once again in the battle of the Piave

force of Bolsheviki assisted by two or three thousand of the German and Austrian prisoners. The Cossacks of Semenov's army, said to number 3000, killed their officers and went over to the Bolshevik side. The remnant retreated eastward to the Manchurian frontier, but the Chinese authorities refused to give them refuge except on condition of surrendering their arms and munitions.

On the eastern side of Manchuria the forces under Generals Orlov and Kalmakov were also worsted by the Bolsheviki holding the line leading to Vladivostok and were forced to retire into Manchuria. But General Tuan Chi-jui, the Chinese Premier and Minister of War, is anxious not to offend the Bolsheviki and risk an invasion from them, so he is insistent that Manchuria shall not be used further as a base for the invasion of Russia with whom China is nominally at peace.

The Japanese, who at first proposed to penetrate into Siberia only as far as Lake Baikal, are now said to be ready to occupy all the railroad from the Pacific to the Urals. The French and British favor such action, but President Wilson fears that it would be regarded by the Russians as an unfriendly act. But the American troops in France, being under the command of General Foch, may be sent along with the French and British to protect the Murmansk coast on the Arctic against the Finns and Germans. Here then the Americans would be fighting on the same side as the Bolsheviki, while if Americans were sent to Vladivostok they would be fighting against the Bolsheviki.

Besides holding the main Siberian line the Czechs advanced up the branch line to Ekaterinburg. Here the ex-Emperor and Empress of Russia and one of their daughters had been interned after their removal from Tobolsk. Fearing lest the approach of the Czechs meant an effort at the rescue of Nicholas, the Red Guard is said to have shot him, or, according to another rumor, spirited him away to Moscow.

## The Partition of Russia

Dr. von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, in his Reichstag speech gave a significant hint as to Germany's designs on the Baltic provinces when he said: "I will not go more closely into the future of Courland and Lithuania, which lie mainly within the domain of the Home Department." Apparently the same fate awaits the provinces beyond, for he says: "The historical internal cohesion of the entire Baltic region suggested, at the time of the Brest-Litovsk conference, objections against the possibility of a lasting separation between Livonia, Esthonia and Courland. It was hard for the Lettish population to endure the prospect of being cut up." The inhabitants of Livonia, he said, had appealed to the Germans to replace the reign of terror of the Red Guards by peace and order and the Imperial Government had responded but would not give them diplomatic recognition without an understanding with Russia.

Finland had attained her independence with the aid of a small number of German troops. The question was inseparably dependent upon the economic relations between Germany and Austria-Hungary, which were not yet determined, but he believed an agreement acceptable to all parties would be reached "before there are general peace negotiations in Europe."

We may infer from the speech that the recent invasion of the Caucasus by the Turks was contrary to the desires and has aroused the suspicions of Germany, for the Foreign Secretary says:

In her advance from territories falling to her under the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, Turkey, for reasons of safety, pushed the left wing of her advancing troops into regions which indubitably could not be permanently occupied or annexed. The Chiefs of Staff have discussed this matter and the Turkish advance in the Caucasus has stopped.

Turkey found herself obliged quite recently by the strategic developments in Upper Mesopotamia to utilize the Batum-Tabriz-Julfa line of communication across the Aderbian region of Persia to the Tigris Valley.

Dr. von Kühlmann stated that a conference would soon be held in Constantinople to settle the questions that had arisen between the Quadruple Alliance and the Caucasian people. We may assume that the 3000 German troops which were reported this week to have been landed at Batum will play a part in the settlement.

**Belleau Wood** The Americans on the front northwest of Château Thierry continue their raids in the Bois de Belleau region with brilliant success. The rocky and timbered ridge that overlooks the villages of Belleau and Torchy, five miles from the Marne, was taken June 25. Five companies of infantry were stationed here with two machine gun companies, making about 1200. The American troops nearest to this position were drawn back slightly and for thirteen hours the hill held by the Germans was bombarded. Then the barrage was thrown beyond the hill and the Americans charged with an old-fashioned "rebel yell." Practically the entire German force was killed, wounded or captured. The prisoners number 254, including seven officers, and fifty machine guns were taken.

**The Battle of the Piave** The Italians have won a decided, possibly a decisive, victory on the Piave. All of the 75,000 or 100,000 soldiers who had crossed the river have either been killed, captured or driven back within ten days from the time the offensive started. The Italians report 18,000 prisoners taken and estimate the total Austrian losses at 200,000. All that the Austrians have to show for their supreme effort is a few square miles on the mountain end of the line.

The Piave proved a more formidable barrier than either party expected. The river shrinks in summer time to a few narrow and shallow streams meandering over the wide bed between high banks. But when the snows of the Tyrolean Alps melt or heavy rains come the channel is quickly filled to overflowing with a turbid torrent. This is what happened last week. Several rainy days in succession flooded the river and carried out such of the pontoon bridges as the Italian artillery had not been able to destroy. It was often impossible for hours for the Austrians to send over supplies and munitions. They tried carrying bread and ammunition by airplane to isolated troops on the southern side, but the American airmen frustrated this plan.

The battle line of over ninety miles is naturally divided into three sections, mountain, plain and sea coast. At the mountain end on both sides of the Brenta River the Italians, aided by the French, held so firmly that the Austrians could not outflank the line altho they sacrificed nine divisions. At the other end, where the Piave widens and enters the sandy lagoons near Venice, the Austrians effected crossings at San Dona di Piave and Capo Sile and seemed at one time likely to establish themselves in the triangle formed by the Fossetta Canal connecting the Piave with the Sile. But Italians, with the



help of the newly organized Czechoslovak troops, forced them back. Italian warships, adapted and accustomed to threading the shallow waters of the lagoons, bombarded the Austrian bridgeheads.

Between the mountains and the sea stretches the Venetian plain, broken at one point by a group of hills called Il Montello, on the southern side of the Piave. This key position was occupied by the British, but the Austrians succeeded in crossing the river and gained possession of two-thirds of the hills. This ground was mostly recovered in fierce counter-attacks by picked Italian troops and the Austrians were hemmed into a narrow angle hemmed in by hills with the rising river at their backs and exposed to heavy artillery fire from the Italian batteries.

On Saturday night the Austrians began to withdraw across the river by such boats and pontoons as they could get together. But as soon as daylight came the Italian barrage was raised to cover the crossing and the opposite shore. Hundreds were drowned in the flood. The floating trees, timber and loose pontoons broke the bridges lower down the river. The heavy artillery of the Austrians got stuck in the mud. General Diaz, the Italian commander-in-chief, threw in his reserves and converted the retreat into a rout. Guns were abandoned. The soldiers threw away their knapsacks, even their rifles. The stores of bread, preserves, canned meats, blankets and ammunition that had been stacked up at Montello and other bridgeheads fell into the hands of the victors. Italian cavalry cleared the

Austrians from the southern banks and Italian airplanes, machine guns and shell fire pursued them on the northern bank.

#### German Peace Offensive

In addressing the Reichstag on June 25 Dr. von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, declared that "in view of the magnitude of this war and the number of Powers, including those from overseas, that are engaged, its end can hardly be expected thru purely military decisions alone and without recourse to diplomatic negotiations." Germany had repeatedly and publicly declared her readiness to enter into peace negotiations at any time, but her enemies had never brought forward any proposals to compare with Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's invitation to a conference, with the Reichstag peace resolution of July 19, or with the German reply to the papal note. Count von Kühlmann stated Germany's war aims in this language:

We wish for the German people and our allies a free, strong, independent existence within the boundaries drawn for us by history. We desire overseas possessions corresponding to our greatness and wealth: the freedom of the sea, carrying our trade to all parts of the world. These in brief are our roughly sketched aims, the realization of which is absolutely vital and necessary for Germany.

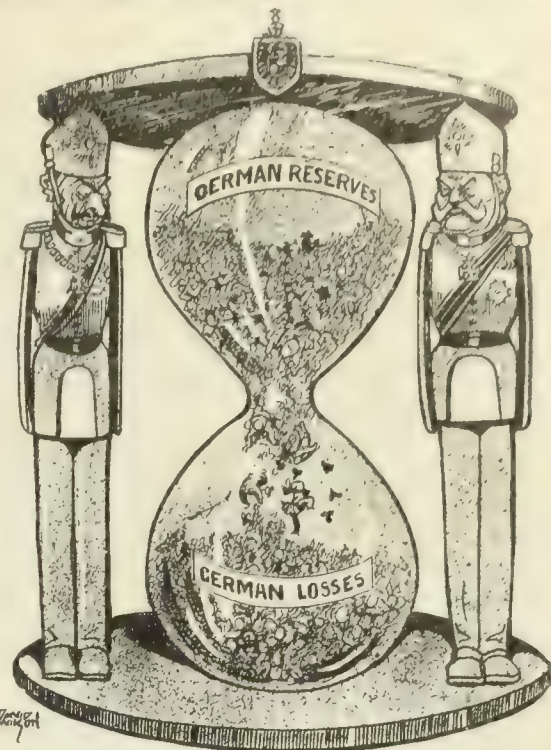
In a former debate I pointed out that the absolute integrity of the German Empire and its allies formed the necessary prerequisite condition for entering into a peace discussion or negotiations. That is our position today.

In reply to the recent speech of Mr. Balfour, the British Foreign Minister, in which he declared that the Allies would not consider peace proposals until after Germany has expressed a willingness to relinquish and restore Belgium, the German Foreign Minister said:

On this point the fundamental views of the Imperial Government differ from those ascribed to us by English statesmen. We regard Belgium as one question in the entire complex. We must, however, decline to make, as it were, a prior concession by giving a statement on the Belgian question which would bind us, without in the least binding the enemy.

Mr. Balfour, moreover, by way of precaution, has added that we must in no way imagine that any agreement on the Belgian question exhausts the stock of English or Entente wishes. He prudently abstained from describing those points in which he intends to announce more far-reaching claims or desires. The supposition is not unjustified by previous experiences that while these words, on the one hand, were addressed to Paris, on the other hand covetous desires floated across the Mediterranean to the parts of Palestine and Mesopotamia at present occupied by the British troops.

Dr. von Kühlmann denied that the Kaiser or any responsible man in Germany ever believed for a moment that they could win the domination of Europe by this war. The idea of world domination is a Utopia, as proved by Napoleon. Germany never had less occasion to start a conflagration than at the moment when it occurred, for there was then good prospect that Germany would be able to settle her affairs in the East and colonial problems by peaceful negotiation. He blamed Russia for having precipitated the war and France and Great Britain for abetting her. He could say with Mr. Asquith that his Govern-



Passing Show, London

RUNNING OUT!

ment would never turn a deaf ear to any plain, unambiguous peace proposal, but a "preliminary condition was a certain degree of mutual confidence in each other's honesty and chivalry."

For so long as every overture is regarded by others as a peace offensive, as a trap, or as something false for the purpose of sowing disunion between the Allies, so long as every attempt at rapprochement is at once violently denounced by the enemies of a rapprochement in the various countries, so long will it be impossible to see how any exchange of ideas leading to peace can be begun.

The Imperial Chancellor, Count von Hertling, speaking on the following day, also complained of the reception given to the German peace proffers:

I said that these four points of President Wilson might possibly form the basis of a general world peace. No utterance of President Wilson whatever followed this, so that there is no object in spinning any further the threads there started. There is still less object after statements which since then have reached us, especially from America. These statements, indeed, made it really clear what is to be understood—a peace league of peoples, or a league of peoples for the maintenance of freedom and justice. Our opponents made it clear that they would be the kernel of this league of peoples, and that it would in this way not be difficult to isolate the uncomfortable upward strivings of Germany and by economic strangulation to extinguish her vital breath.

#### The Sinn Fein Conspiracy

The new Chief Secretary for Ireland, Edward Shortt, told the House of Commons on the 25th something of the evidence for the pro-German plot because of which the Government last month arrested and deported sixty-nine Sinn Fein leaders. German agents were known to have been active in Ireland since 1911. A German-printed pamphlet, "Ireland, Germany and the Freedom of the Seas," which had been in circulation at the outbreak of the war, had again appeared. Messages from Germany had been getting into Ireland of late and from Ireland to Germany. Corporal Dowling of the Connaught Rangers, who had been a prisoner in Germany, was taken by a German submarine to the Irish coast and landed by a collapsible canvas boat. He is imprisoned in the Tower of London. A



Press Illustrating

#### WAR HONOR TO A CHAPLAIN

For conspicuous bravery in caring for the wounded under fire, Chaplain Duval, of the Knights of Columbus, has been awarded the Croix de Guerre. Chaplain Duval is attached to a regiment of American infantry.



letter found on Professor De Valera, member of Parliament for East Clare, alluded to something that was to happen two months after the German offensive began. Professor De Valera had said in addressing the Irish Volunteers:

By proper organization and recruiting we could have 500,000 fighting volunteers in Ireland. We can see no hope of a successful rebellion in the near future except thru a German invasion of England and the landing of troops and munitions in Ireland. We should be prepared to leave nothing undone to that end.

As a result of the anti-conscription movement, Mr. Shortt said, there had been a recrudescence of drilling, seditious speaking, outrages and midnight raids for arms. Posters had been put up telling the people how to aid the German troops when they landed. A cargo of arms was landed at Belfast not long ago and 40,000 rounds of ammunition have been discovered in a consignment of grain in the Dublin market.

Premier Lloyd George said that it would be impossible to force thru a home rule bill now, but that a government would be set up which, he hoped, would secure the assent of the majority of the population. Before putting conscription into effect voluntary recruiting would be tried. Referring to the conspiracy the Premier said:

Powerful personalities are engaged with the Germans to subvert British rule in Ireland. There is no doubt at all that the Church as a body in Ireland has associated itself to challenge Imperial supremacy in that country. It is one of the most fatal mistakes that has ever been committed.

Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, attacked the Premier savagely for his toleration of ecclesiastical opposition:

The Roman Catholic hierarchy has gone

to lengths in opposing conscription which no civilized modern community ought to tolerate for a moment. If you have to endure all this indignity and humiliation you are crawling upon your knees to a particular church.

Altho the Government has not formally abandoned its project for conscription to Ireland, energetic efforts are being made to see what can be done in the way of voluntary enlistment. Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has issued a call for 50,000 volunteers. The attempt at recruiting made early in the war was impeded by the employment of tactless British officers. This mistake is now to be avoided by the appointment of Irish recruiting officers. Among those who have accepted this task is Arthur Lynch, member of Parliament for West Clare. He was a colonel in the Boer army during the South African war and for this was convicted of high treason but pardoned by King Edward. He was one of the signers of the recent anti-conscription manifesto. It is proposed to bring Irish-American troops to Ireland to stimulate recruiting.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin had intended to go to Washington to present the anti-conscription case to President Wilson and ask him to bring the question of Ireland before the League of Nations or a special international tribunal to be convened immediately. But Foreign Secretary Balfour refused to allow him to go to America unless he submitted all his documents to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in advance. The Lord Mayor refused to comply and has delivered his petition to Ambassador Page instead of carrying it to Washington.

**Filling Up the Ranks** One hundred thousand men is about the size of the regular army of the United States before the war. Soldiers in units of this size are now being transported across the Atlantic to France each week so far, apparently, without loss by submarine or otherwise. Just as the country has got used to quantity production of ships, and just as it hopes to become accustomed to quantity production of airplanes, so it has just during the last ten days become accustomed to hear the latest figures showing quantity production of men sent overseas.

"The United States is about five months ahead of its program," declared General March, chief of staff, when he announced that the 900,000 mark had been reached last week. Further details of this program were not given, but it is generally understood that other items in the program are keeping pace with the sending of the hundreds of thousands "over there."

Washington despatches in these days do not tell much more than it is officially desired that they should tell, but now that the news is out, there is plenty of evidence to show that those close to the center of the great American military machine have known for some months what was being done in the way of preparing men to go across the ocean to take their place on the fighting line. Last January the Secretary of War,



Kladderadatsch, Berlin

NONE SO BLIND AS THOSE WHO WILL NOT SEE

Coincident with the news of American victories in France and the announcement that a million and a half Americans will be fighting in France by August, it rather pleases us to republish this cartoon from a Berlin paper, attempting to fool the German people. "Good-by, boys," President Wilson is represented as saying. "Tell Lloyd George for me we'll let him have another boatful in October!"

under the crossfire of the members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, promised that "early in 1918" there would be half a million men in France. That promise has been kept, and its keeping has aroused in every quarter an intense enthusiasm which may well serve to lead the people to place even greater reliance on the efforts of the Government to prosecute the war.

In addition to mobilizing our own man power—our own native man power—the President has stimulated citizens of other Allied nationalities living in the United States to form volunteer military organizations on American soil for foreign service. The "Slavic Legion," which is thus encouraged, will probably be the first of such troops to be raised here under an amendment to the army bill reported favorably by the Senate committee last week. "No man shall be enlisted in it until he has furnished satisfactory evidence that he will faithfully and loyally serve the cause of the United States and that he desires to fight the empire of which he and his race have been unwilling subjects," reads one clause of the amendment.

At the same time the Senate committee took action which apparently permits the training in the United States of troops of our South and Central American allies. A special Washington despatch to the New York Times thus interprets the amendment in question. Officials of the War Department are quoted to the effect that the amendment is purely precautionary and is designed to leave the War Department "in a position in which it could furnish training to Allied troops under American officers and at American expense if a proposal along that line should come from any ally, or if this Government



Press Illustrating

#### CHIEF OF DOCTORS AND SURGEONS

Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, of Chicago, has been elected president of the American Medical Association, to succeed Dr. Charles Mayo. Dr. Bevan is the lecturer on surgery at the University of Chicago and a first lieutenant in the U. S. Medical Reserve Corps. In his first address as president of the American Medical Association he urged emphatically that twenty per cent of all the medical men in the country be transferred at once to active war service.



should determine that the Allied cause could be strengthened in that manner."

From Cuba last week came the news that the draft bill, or the obligatory military service bill, as it is termed there, is being urged on the Congress by President Menocal. It is also stated that failure by the Cuban Congress to pass the measure before adjournment will be followed by a decree by the President to the same effect.

To the north of us, Canada announces the completion of a vocational registration. Four and a half million men and women have been enrolled by the Dominion Government, which has requested of them information as to their occupations and as to their willingness to enter new occupations more essential to the winning of the war. The registration was required of all citizens sixteen years of age and over. While slower than the United States in adopting the draft, Canada in this respect is more advanced than we are in mobilizing information about its man and woman power.

**The Second Draft** Last week marked the drawing of the numbers of the new section of "draftees" summoned to the colors by the law designed to include men who became twenty-one years of age on June 5. The Secretary of War drew the first numbers in person, and the ceremony was similar to that which opened the great lottery last year, when the numbers were drawn for 10,000,000 men. The same machinery of questionnaires and local draft boards will be utilized in weeding out the classifications and allocating the chosen men to the army, to deferred industrial classifications, and so forth. Important changes in the questionnaires have been made in the interest of clarity. For example, it is now definitely stated that a wife may be named as the "nearest relative"—a point about which there was some confusion last year.

**To Keep Things Moving** Winter is coming on apace—if we are to take proper notice of the governmental authorities having in charge the transportation system of the nation. By the creation of an Exports Control Committee to determine the amount of freight which must be exported for war purposes and to route it from interior to seaboard points, a body of officials who have been working together will now be brought into intimate coöperation. This committee spells order from the chaos of the past. Its task, one of the biggest in the entire war administration, will be to prevent the congestion which last winter tied up the industries of the country and to "get the stuff moving right." As described in an official statement, the committee will have to be daily informed:

1. As to the probable amount of freight which must be exported for the prosecution of the war.
2. How this war freight can best be routed thru the various ports.
3. How much of other essential export traffic has to be handled.
4. The amount of local traffic necessary for each port.

Last week the Interstate Commerce Commission granted to the brand new American Railway Express Company an increase of ten per cent in express rates, effective July 1. This is the last time the express companies will appeal to this tribunal for permission to charge more for operating their business, for after this the Director General of the Railways will have the power to regulate rates.

Students of the carrying business will be interested in comparing the two classes of package transportation which the Government now controls—the express and the parcel post. Doubtless an entente cordiale will be arrived at between the two cabinet officers involved, and the two services will be fitted into each other so as to avoid duplication and unnecessary cost. Some idea of the full significance of the express merger may be gained from a statement made by George C. Taylor, head of the new consolidation under Mr. McAdoo:

Hereafter the express companies will eliminate the individual identity which has separated them for the last three-quarters of a century and offer to the Government and to their joint patrons a unified, single express service.

In the future merchants, manufacturers and individuals need merely specify "by express," and the entire man power and vehicle power of the express world will respond to their call.

At no time in the history of the railroads has the volume of express traffic been so great as it is today, the business reaching a total during the last fiscal year of over \$200,000,000.

Already the vast terminals now maintained by the various companies are being unified for a practical saving of time and transfer.

The street equipment of between twenty and thirty thousand motor and horse vehicles is undergoing a redistribution to avoid duplication of routes.

Branch agencies and multiple offices in many cities will be subject to an economical readjustment.

The claim departments will be unified and a closer coöperation established with the shippers to eliminate losses resulting from faulty packing and incorrect marking of shipments.

**Hurrying Public Business** With the delightful and near prospect of a short recess, approved by the President, Congress is "being good" and is hurrying thru its crowded calendar of public business. A settlement was last week arrived at between the conferees on the bill affecting the hours and pay of thousands of Government employees. Slight increases in rates of compensation were granted, and the office working day was lengthened from seven to eight hours. Suffrage in the Senate and prohibition in both Senate and House continued to hold attention. The delayed army appropriation bill carrying over \$12,000,000,000 was reported to the upper chamber with discussion centering on the proposition to increase the number of men available for the draft by raising and lowering the age limit. The \$5,500,000,000 fortifications bill, disclosing interesting information relative to our military program, is due for early consideration in the House.

The House enacted the so-called alien anarchist deportation bill, which amends the immigration laws in an important detail. Enemy alien anarchists will be chiefly affected by the provision, and some drastic action is to be expected when the measure finally passes.

In the Senate the pending treaties between the United States and Great Britain, permitting reciprocal operation of the army draft laws to the citizens of these two nations, were ratified without a dissenting vote. It is estimated that some 54,000 American citizens in the British Empire and some 300,000 British subjects in the United States will be affected, tho how many will be finally accepted for military service is not definitely known. Those who are exempted at home, as for example the Irish, will not be subject to the draft in the country of their foreign residence. Sixty days' leeway is given for voluntary enlistment.



Committee on Public Information, from International Edition

#### AMERICAN CADETS AND THEIR "GRASS CUTTER"

This plane with clipped wings which keep it no more than six feet above the ground is variously nicknamed by the aviators "grass cutter," "creeper," "two-spot." It is used to teach the ground school graduates whose experience in flying has been brief, by accustoming them to an almost instinctive control of the machine.





A U. S. HOSPITAL SHIP TO TEST GERMAN PROMISES

The "Comfort," one of the two new hospital ships of the United States, is to sail thru the submarine zone unarmed and unguarded, following to the letter the principles of the Hague Convention of 1907 that "hospital ships shall be respected and cannot be captured." The "Comfort" proclaims her service by broad green and white painted stripes, Red Cross flags and lights. Germany denied her pledge to the Hague Convention on January 29, 1917, and sunk many British hospital ships, but the pledge was renewed some months ago. On the "Comfort" are three hundred and fifty men—doctors, nurses and crew. The commander is Medical Inspector Charles Malden Oman, one of the best known surgeons in the Navy.

**Toward Victory** The swiftly moving events of the last week baffle the chronicler. In them there is much that augurs well for the prosecution of the war. Early in the week Major General Brancker, of the British Royal Air Force, announced that he considered it perfectly feasible to send military airplanes under their own power across the Atlantic, and that, furthermore, there was every reason to believe that the feat would be carried out successfully by September. "Once this has been established," he said, "America's output of big bombing machines can proceed to Europe by air, and so save the shipping that is so invaluable for other purposes."

As a companion organization to the Fleet Corporation, the new chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, Mr. Ryan, has proposed to Congress an Aircraft Corporation, the primary purpose of which would be to produce spruce, tho it would also be available for general aircraft manufacture.

The Shipping Board continued to report satisfactory progress: the Government is now averaging one ship a day, with an aggregate carrying capacity of nearly 126,000 tons.

General Crowder, whose name is familiar to every man of draft age, issued a statement to the effect that the work or fight order will be effective on July 1. The statement defined non-essential occupations.

The American Federation of Labor at its annual convention reelected Samuel Gompers as president. One feature of the closing day was the voting down of a resolution calling on England to establish the independence of Ireland.

As this issue goes to press, the Western Union Telegraph Company had not acceded to the request of the President

that it accept the decision of the National War Labor Board. As a counter-blow, the Post Office Department arrested messengers who were carrying night messages and telegrams on trains between eastern cities, on the ground that they were violating the Government's monopoly of letter carriage.

#### No More Wheat Speculation

Food will win the war, as the splendid posters displayed by the Food Administration everywhere announce to us. Perhaps the most important event in the food world last week was the presidential order which in effect makes the Government a hoarder of wheat for the duration of the war. The Independent recounted some weeks ago the intention of the Government to take this action, which is today an accomplished fact.

The machinery whereby this gigantic storing up of this essential foodstuff will be accomplished is the Food Administration Grain Corporation, now authorized to increase its capital from \$50,000,000 to \$150,000,000 in shares of a par value of \$100 each. If there is to be any speculation hereafter in wheat, it will be done by Uncle Sam for the benefit of all the people. The stock in this going concern will be owned by the Government and will be purchased by the Food Administration from time to time in order to maintain the present price of \$2.20 a bushel plus any increase which may be permitted. It is stated in reliably informed quarters that the situation arising from the deadlock in Congress over the price of wheat precipitated the action of the President.

With an insistence which never lets up, the Food Administration is asking the people to "go slow on sugar." Ice cream and soda syrup manufacturers, makers of grape juice, and dealers and

consumers selling and buying sugar are urged to cooperate. Three pounds per capita per month is the present limit—and it may go still lower. Sugar is an energy-giving food—a food for fighters—and the hundreds of thousands of American fighting men, to say nothing of the Allied troops, now in Europe must have sugar to beat the Huns.

#### For a Uniform Eight-Hour Day

The establishment of the eight-hour day in the Edison plants was an event of interest last week, coming as it did simultaneously with consideration by the National War Labor Board of demands for a basic eight-hour day from, among others, some twenty thousand employees of the General Electric Company at Schenectady. The War Department has already established the eight-hour day in the plants turning out ordnance. This does not mean necessarily a decrease of production, for the basic eight-hour day permits overtime, limiting the day practically to the shorter limit for the purpose of reckoning wages.

Gradually thru the instrumentality of the War Labor Board there is coming about a uniformity in labor policy thruout the United States. At hearings held in Washington last week, Messrs. Taft and Walsh, the joint chairmen, ruled that inability on the part of street railway companies to pay a living wage under their present financial arrangements is not a reason for not paying such a wage. This ruling supports a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and steps will now be taken by Federal authorities, in conjunction, possibly, with the war finance board and state public utility commissions, to raise the necessary funds for the increased wage payments.

#### Washington Discusses Beer

Beer and other alcoholic drinks still continue to perplex legislators and administrators in Washington. The outstanding pro-liquor argument of last week was that made by Bainbridge Colby of the Shipping Board, who issued a public statement to the effect that prohibition of the sale of beer would reduce the output of American shipyards probably twenty-five per cent. This statement had the quite natural effect of calling forth opinions from Mr. Colby's colleagues as well as of officers of the cabinet. "There would be more risk in war time prohibition than in conscription of labor," declared Chairman Hurley to the Senate committee a few days later. "War time prohibition would disturb the public mind," said the Postmaster General. "Liquor never promoted efficiency anywhere," said Secretary Daniels, author of the present dry and quite effective naval anti-liquor regulation.

"If we are to choose between beer and German victory," declared the acting chairman of the committee, "we will, of course, choose the lesser evil." The amendment proposed by Senator Jones to the emergency agricultural bill offers the text for the arguments pro and con beer or no beer for the rest of the war.



# THE WORLD OF SCIENCE

## Peking Medical College

The buildings erected by missionaries and foreign residents are apt to look "outlandish" thru a failure to adapt them to their environment. If a church is to be put up in a tropical island, it is likely to have a steep snow-shed roof and stained glass windows. But the Rockefeller Foundation, in planning its new buildings for the Union Medical College at Peking, has avoided this mistake and the group as may be seen from the architect's drawing printed herewith looks quite Chinese, while at the same time it provides the laboratories, hospital wards, service buildings and staff residences required by a modern medical center. The corner stone was laid last September by the Minister of Education of the Chinese Republic, and it is expected the college will be completed by September, 1919. In the meantime a school has been opened to give a pre-medical course in science and English.

Besides providing for first class medical colleges at Peking and Shanghai, the Rockefeller Foundation is assisting Chinese to acquire an education in the United States. Last year they brought fifty-seven individuals from China to America for that purpose, including twelve Chinese physicians, seven Chinese students, three Chinese pharmacists, three Chinese nurses, and thirty-one medical missionaries.

## Can Fishes Hear?

The question of the hearing of fishes has been discussed by scientists from the time of Aristotle to the present, and is apt to come up for debate in any fishing party. That fishes have ears was undeniable, but it has been claimed and supported by experiments that the ears served for keeping the fish in equilibrium, as the semicircular canals do in man, and that fishes responded to vibrations in the water received thru the skin.

This old question has been put to a crucial test by Professor G. H. Parker of Harvard by a series of experiments on the common catfish in which he eliminated one or the other of the two avenues of sensation. In catfishes in which the ears had been destroyed, the skin was found sensitive to the dropping of water, to water currents, to a slow vibratory movement of the whole body of water, to the impact of a leaden ball on the slate wall of the aquarium, but not to a whistle blown in the air. In catfishes in which the skin had been rendered insensitive, the ear was stimulated by a slow vibratory movement of the whole body of water, by the impact of the leaden ball, and by a whistle blown in the air, but not by the dropping of water nor by currents of water. To test more fully the effects of sounds, catfishes were subjected to the tones from a telephone contained in a tight

rubber bag and submerged in the water of the aquarium. When the ears were destroyed, the catfishes responded to vibrations 43 to 172 per second but not to vibrations 344 to 2752. When the skin was rendered insensitive, they responded to vibrations 43 to 638 but not to vibrations 1376 to 2753. The range of the human ear is mostly between 40 and 4000. The standard A of the violin is 435 vibrations per second. Catfishes respond, therefore, to a range of low vibrations less freely thru the skin, more freely thru the ear. Hence they have unquestionable powers of hearing.

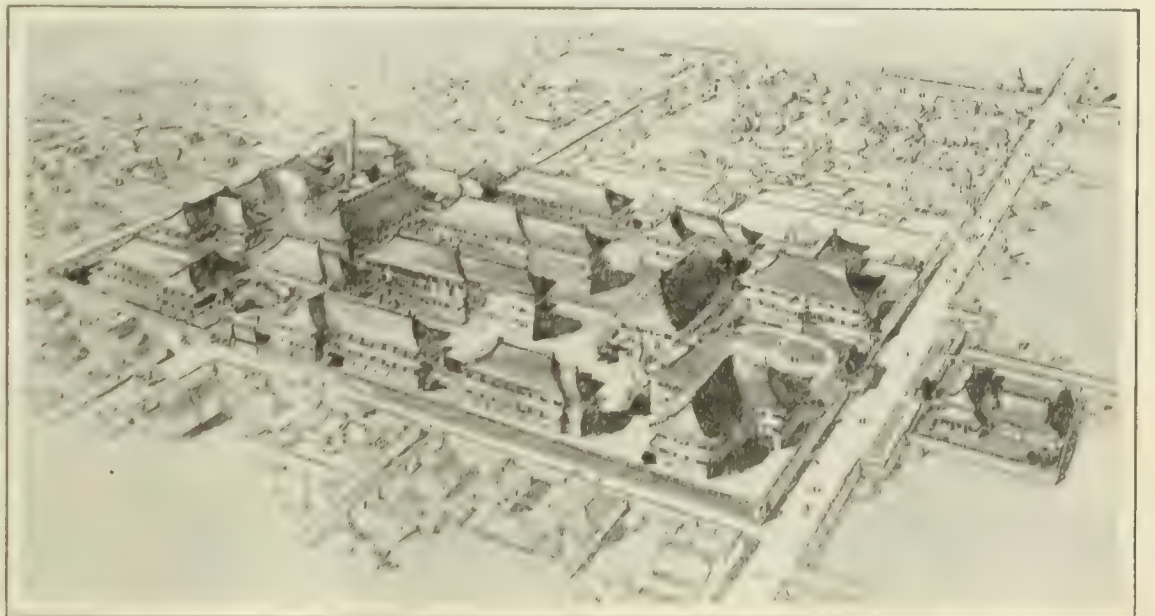
## Nature's Advertising

In these days when people are trying to draw a dividing line between essential and non-essential expenditure, some are inclined to call advertising wasteful and unwarranted. To them we would commend the biblical injunction, "Consider the lilies." Why is the lily arrayed in a splendor exceeding that of Solomon? Because it is advertising its Spring Opening. "Free nectar on draft today" it announces to every bee and butterfly and hummingbird who passes by, and like the wily advertiser that it is, it says nothing about the pollen it wants shifted from stamen to pistil by the aid of those who enter its attractive portals.

So it is with much, we do not know just how much, of the beauty that delights us in the vegetable and animal worlds. It is not that futile form of art which our decadent and dilettante esthetes praise. It is applied art, purposive, business-like. It accomplishes its object and then disappears. The wings of the butterfly, the varied hues and perfumes of the flowers, the plumage and the song of birds, all such are but examples of nature's art in advertising. To one who in the love of nature holds communion with her visible forms a forest is as interesting and full of meaning as the billboards on Broadway.

You may say that the advertising poster and page are not always beautiful or tasteful. But neither always is nature's advertising—to our taste. The caw of the crow and the braying of the ass are not musical, but they are effective. The parrot displays combinations of color that would startle a Bakst. No woman is so devoid of taste as to dress as certain orchids do. But the parrot and the orchid succeed in making themselves conspicuous even amid the fierce competition of the tropical forest.

You may call this wasteful—and so it is to a short sight. But here is where nature, so economical elsewhere, is most lavish. The bird in the nest wears dowdy clothes in order that her mate who goes out in society may be dressed as well as any of his associates. In the design of a tree the structural strains are figured closely to secure the greatest possible economy of material consistent with the strength necessary for its height, its burden and the wind pressure, but when it comes to flowering, nature is no longer niggardly. The wasted petals strew the ground like the discarded dodgers on the sidewalk, and if one seed in ten thousand finds a lodgment, the expenditure is worth while. The argus-eyed tail of the peacock, the trailing plumage of the bird of paradise, and the long, sweeping feathers of the lyre-bird, are hampering to movement and expensive to keep up. They are examples of what Professor Veblen calls "competitive expenditure." But it pays to advertize, and often to advertize with extravagance and seeming recklessness. The fossil beds are filled with the remains of species which went into bankruptcy because they failed to advertize or advertized unwisely. A study of paleontology, that is, of the stone records of success and failure in the vegetable and animal kingdoms, from the beginning of time would be a profitable occupation for any business man.



Peking Medical College shows an adaptation of Chinese architecture to modern uses



# PERISCOPE HO!

## The Log of a Q M 2



Paul Thompson

**A**PRIL 4—Today Congress declared state of war existing between Germany and the United States.

April 5—President Woodrow Wilson issued proclamation calling for volunteers for Army and Navy.

April 6—Biff B., "K." F. and I came to New York to enlist in the U. S. N. R. F.—Cl. 2 (foreign service). Recruits in this service are to man the subchasers and patrol boats. Biff was the only one to pass the physical exam., and after being rejected I went back to Virginia on the afternoon train.

June 25—Came to New York today to have operation so as to be eligible for service.

June 27-July 3—Recuperating in the hospital—operation a success.

July 6—After several trips backward and forward between the Navy Yard and Cortland street and very nearly losing my goat, I was finally accepted and sworn in.

Week ending July 21—This has been a week of hectic plans and wild telegrams. Called by Navy Department Monday—Mother wired me at the Y. M. C. A. Roanoke telling me to return to New York at once. Got to New York, threw up my job en route, and reported at the Naval Militia Armory. I was in-

oculated and vaccinated and given leave.

July 24—At about 11 a. m. was told to report at 12:30 ready to go aboard ship. I have been assigned as quartermaster second class on the U. S. S. "—," a converted yacht. The "—" is one of the fleet destined for scout patrol duty in foreign waters. They are painted peculiarly according to a protective scheme the French term "camouflage" and make us look like animated Easter eggs.

July 27—Learned today that we are to leave tomorrow, destination unknown. Tried to get in touch with W— at the club and failed. Met Jerry — and had a swim with him and after that a wonderful dinner. Went to the National Democratic Club with Jerry and from there to the Majestic Roof, landing at the ship at midnight.

July 28—The ship's crew purchased small stores in the morning and at 2 p. m. we got under way.

Things broke rather badly for us on the getaway. The U. S. S. "—" went out of the slip first and bumped us in passing, tearing away her port shrouds. First battle goes to the "—."

We backed out in good shape and then started down the river with Dunc



© Enrique Muller

"Three days the storm continued with unabated fury. A man overboard would simply be out of luck, for no boat could be launched."





© Committee on Public Information, from International Film

Here is the German crew on the deck of their submarine, the first prize of an American vessel manned by our Reserves

— at the helm. Due to an error in the rudder indicator and bad river currents we scraped the Fifty-seventh street pier and headed straight for the Fifty-sixth street dock.

It looked as tho our gay young trip to Europe to make the world safe for democracy would end right there, but all we did was to split a pile in two. When our gallant but unwieldy craft slid back off the pile, the stern crashed into the Fifty-seventh street dock and smashed the taffrail.

We kept on our way down the river and out in the bay to take a trip outside Montauk Point. That sail was as fine a one as I've ever had. The sunset was wonderful and the moonlight better.

The deck force is composed almost entirely of university undergraduates and among the colleges and fraternities represented on board are Lehigh, Amherst, Union, Cornell, Missouri, Brown, Lafayette, Yale, Harvard, N. Y. U., and D. K. E., Psi U., Alpha Delta Phi, Phi Delta Theta, Zeta Psi.

The engine room force is a motley crowd. What most of them lack in real toughness they try to make up in conversation. I am quartered with them amidships and will probably have trouble avoiding the same. The really tough ones, however, are by far the less objectionable, as is usually the case. This bunch is termed the "Black Gang" and they look the part.

The officers seem to be a fine crowd. Skipper has been laboring under terrible conditions, as the craft is not adaptable to the purpose for which it is being equipt and is in poor condition. Thru all the disagreeableness he has been infinitely patient and cheerful.

The executive officer is a prince and a real diplomatist. He gets things done well and quickly with very little fuss. The other officers are efficient, earnest men who know their job and command respect.

Of course the reserve brings all kinds and conditions in on the various jobs. I, for instance, am a rotten Q. M. and the boatswain's mate looks and acts more like a ribbon-counter salesman. If he's been having anything to do with sailing ships, he's been leading a double life.

July 29—Dropt anchor in a Long Island Sound port about 9 a. m. On the trip up I was initiated to the job of helmsman and nearly put the ship on the rocks. It answers its helm poorly and has a sluggish compass, so is hard to manage.

July 30—A bunch of us went ashore on liberty and were going to a dance at the hotel, but lost out. We understood we were to be there three weeks, but Mr. — rounded us up and informed us that we were to proceed to a Rhode Island port the next day.

August 1—Got under way at 4 a. m. and proceeded without mishap to our anchorage off —.

August 3—Went ashore tonight and had dinner with the two Lansing thugs at the M— Club. After dinner Sandy and I went down to the beach.

The motor boat was suffering from engine troubles, so I didn't get back to

the ship until 2 a. m. and then had to take the 4 to 8 a. m. watch.

August 4—Under way at 2 p. m. to an unknown destination.

August 5—Getting much colder. Yesterday's papers recounted over one hundred deaths from extreme heat in New York, and on the bridge I wore my sheepskin coat. The weather is steadily becoming rougher and I anticipate a squally period inside and out.

August 6—Now I know what real fog banks are. This morning when I got up at 3:30 to take the "four by" we could see no further than about fifty feet and were in a driving rain. K— sighted a German submarine that turned out to be a whale.

August 9—Today has been one of the most perfect days I have ever seen on the water. The sky was without a cloud all day and the water was sapphire blue.

There were [Continued on page 32]



G. E. Muller, Jr.

"Coaled ship today. As half the crew are on Paris leave we had to slave some"



# EXIT THE DOLLAR-A-YEAR MAN

NOT at all daunted by the labor of preparing a revenue bill, the House Committee on Ways and Means is undertaking to collect information about that well-known Washington wartime institution, the dollar-a-year man. This is not the first time that the dollar-a-year man has been made the object of investigation. Earlier in the war he was unstintingly praised; later he was as wholeheartedly damned; now he is accepted as a fact which requires consideration and constructive development. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and other cabinet members have been requested to assist in furnishing the physical background of truth, so to speak, upon which the case of the dollar-a-year man is to be decided.

From a strictly neutral point of view a dollar-a-year man is a citizen of the United States who is serving the Government for the annual salary of one dollar, and who, furthermore, is so serving because his private purse and patriotism are sufficient to permit him. From the extreme dollar-a-year point of view, such a public servant is "sacrificing" his time in the nation's business. From the muckraker's point of view, the dollar-a-year man is a big business spy who has wormed his way into the Government in order to benefit himself and those who pay his more than a dollar-a-year salary. What Congress is now trying to sum up is the case for and against the dollar-a-year man with a view to determining whether he is useful or useless, a parasite or an asset.

Historically, the dollar-a-year man dates back to well before the war. It is probably not generally known that Gifford Pinchot was a dollar-a-year man when, as a member of the Roosevelt tennis cabinet, he was chief forester. Mr. Pinchot was and is wealthy and his passion was and is public service. Because of the existence of a certain United States statute which prohibits Uncle Sam from receiving service free gratis, the device of paying Mr. Pin-

chot and others an insignificant sum was hit upon. For years the Department of Agriculture has had on its payroll a number of consulting scientists to whom the department has referred technical questions for advice and settlement. Other departments of the Government made use of this system also. In fact, the dollar-a-year scheme was so common before the war that the public was not interested in its existence. With the changed conditions after the war, and with the great necessity for securing help from every quarter and every walk of life, the system expanded to its present size. Now, apparently, it is about to contract.

I asked an old-time Government employee what he thought about the dollar-a-year man. This employee is a college man, an expert economist, and has served the Government in many responsible capacities, always on the regular salary basis, which means anything from two thousand dollars up to thirty-five hundred or four thousand. He said:

"It's a question that goes to the heart of the whole big question of service to the public. We here in Washington know perfectly well that the Government pays well for clerical service and poorly for many kinds of professional service. I could give you a hundred instances of fine men, trained in the Government and valuable to the Government, who have been lured away by private concerns by higher salaries. I could also give you a score of instances of men who have had offers but who have refused them because of their sincere desire to serve Uncle Sam so long as they were making enough money to scratch along on. Of course every American wants the United States Government to be the employer ideal—to set such high standards of wages, hours, promotion, and so on that it can command the best talent in the country and not at the same time require personal sacrifice on the part of its servants. Some kind of compromise between the

often excessive, competitive salaries paid by private corporations and the dollar-a-year salary, which is really no salary at all, must be found and adopted.

"As regards the dollar-a-year man: He is, I suppose, a necessity of the war, and I hope I will not be misunderstood when I say that in the last analysis he is a demoralizing influence. Not that he is a corrupting influence, for most of the dollar-a-year men I know are honest and sincere. But the basic principle is wrong. If the Government—which is the people—needs a certain service, it should, in the long run, pay for it. Something for nothing never succeeded either in business or in politics. Very likely it is true that the Government can not pay as high salaries as the private corporations. The Government is not operating for private profit. But it is perfectly possible for the Government to assess roughly the value of a service and to pay for it in money. I say assess roughly. Who could assess accurately the value to the people of the United States of its President? The money which Woodrow Wilson receives for his services is clearly but a small fraction of his real worth in the cause of democracy."

Concerning the doings and sayings of the dollar-a-year man in the service of his country during the last year or so there is much that is amusing and at the same time significant. For example, a certain well-known university professor was appointed to an important post in the War Department, and the newspapers, eager to expose patriotism, announced for him that he had sacrificed his salary from the college for the nominal dollar from the Government. The fact of the matter was that his college was paying him his full salary as a patriotic contribution, and that the Government was paying him a couple of thousand or so a year, thus giving him a total income far larger than anything he had ever made. No one was more disturbed at the inaccurate publicity than the [Continued on page 31]



Underwood & Underwood

Press Illustrating

Paul Thompson

Four wartime leaders who work for Uncle Sam at a dollar a year: Bernard Baruch, Samuel Gompers, Henry Davidson and Henry Ford



# The Independent-Harper's Weekly NEWS-PICTORIAL

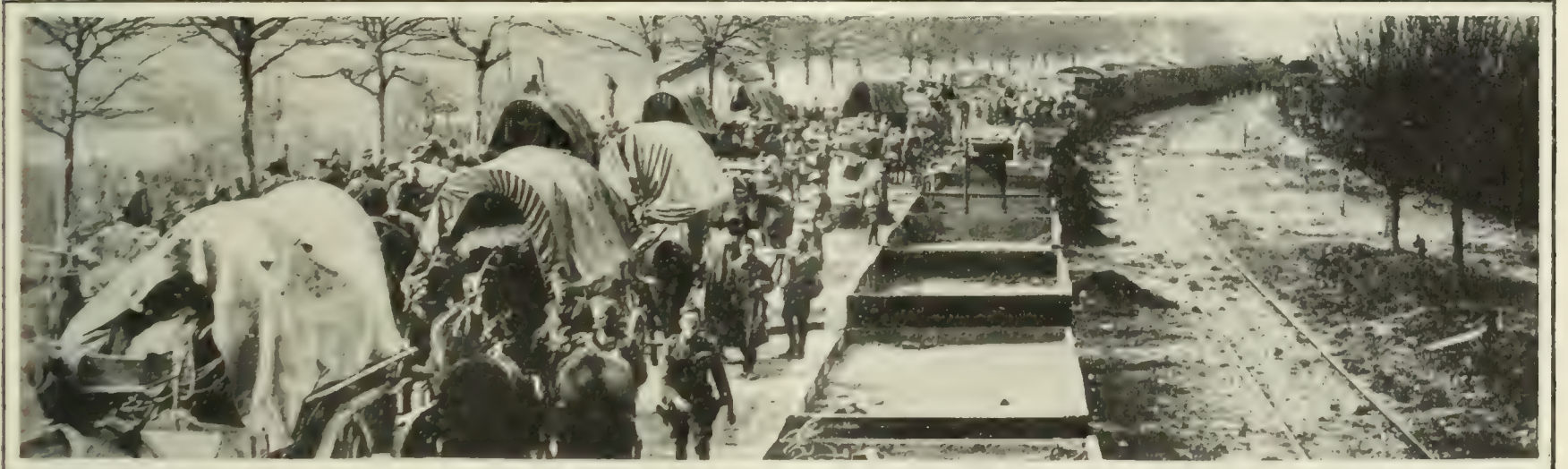
ALL IN THE DAY'S WORK



© Kadel & Herbert

## FRANCE HONORS THE DOUGHBOY

Whether he is persuading a peasant woman to knit him some socks or receiving the Croix de Guerre from a French general the American soldier may be expected to see it thru with characteristic vigor and good humor



© Committee on Public Information,  
from Western Newspaper Union

## HUSTLING THINGS ALONG

Moving day for a field battalion entraining for the front is a good test of the pep that American troops are famous for. The supplies here are to be unloaded from the wagons into flat cars and the men themselves packed into the empty freights at the rear of the long train. In the photograph at the right some American soldiers billeted in a small French village near the front are doing minor transportation service while an enthusiastic audience of French youngsters cheers them on, and undoubtedly begs for a ride. They say that dogs and children never fail to adopt the doughboy spontaneously as a friend







*Gilliams Serotus*

GETTING USED TO LIFE IN THE TRENCHES

*The enemy is just across the way, but bombardment and imminent attack seem not to worry these poilus. One is even snatching a nap*



## AVANTI SAVOIA!



Central News

Western Newspaper Union

### ITALY'S FIGHTING STRENGTH

Big cannon like this one which is being pointed on the probable path of enemy advance were one of the chief factors in slowing up Austria's recently attempted drive. The rope wound around the fore-post of the gun is used to haul it into position over difficult ground. The aviators on the right are picked men of Italy's air service. They are frankly superstitious, tho, about the belligerent good luck insignia on their planes



Hubert Offord, Copyright Western Newspaper Union

### AN OUTPOST ON THE PIAVE

In the battle thru this valley the Austrian army lost approximately a quarter of a million men and big stores of supplies and guns



# AN ANTIDOTE FOR PRUSSIAN POISON

**C**ASTOR oil, because it continues to lubricate even when the bearings are red hot, is the oil *par excellence* for airplanes. And since we were going to build some thousands of planes for use against Germany the Government determined to augment the supply of castor oil. Accordingly the farmers in a certain part of Texas where it was known that the plants from whose seeds the oil comes would thrive, were induced to put in some 85,000 acres.

Along about the time the first successful Liberty motors were almost ready for shipment, Government agents were sent to arrange to take over the harvest of castor seeds. Whereupon it was discovered that the crop was short. In fact, acres and acres which had borne a heavy growth of castor plants were now covered with corn or rye. A large number of the farmers who had planted for castor seeds in response to the Government inducement, had plowed the land under and substituted a more familiar crop. It seems they had heard that castor plants would exhaust the soil so that it could never produce anything else.

Agents of the Department of Justice immediately set to work to trace the source of the farmers' misinformation. It was too late, however, to repair the damage. The object of the German general staff—to hamper the American aviation service by restricting the supply of castor oil—had been accomplished. A future military advantage on a battlefield four thousand miles away had been gained by a lie deftly planted among some Texas farmers.

**N**EAR the other end of the Mississippi Valley, in a town which had over-subscribed its Liberty Loan, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. quotas, there was suddenly perceptible a cessation of recruiting. Young men just under the draft age were not coming forward as rapidly as was desired to make up the complements of special arms of the service outside the national army; and men of draft age were beginning to evince an almost desperate desire for deferred classification. At no public meeting and in no newspaper item was there any hint as to the cause. Government agents circulating among the population, however, quickly found it out. They discovered that a widespread distrust of the Government existed, and that the town was electric with rumors of disaster—transports loaded with our men had been sunk, and troops in training were dying like flies from disease, starvation, and harsh military discipline. The living sources of some of these rumors were found and stopped up; but weeks elapsed before the town was restored to a normal state of mind.

Interning or even shooting the agents of the German general staff whose mission it is to invent and disseminate lies has not sufficed as a remedy. The lie that was started in that middle western town, for example, continued to have its effect long after its author was caught

BY THOMAS H. SIMPSON

and imprisoned. For a tale, once given currency, continues to circulate. The first unwitting tool of the German propagandist may repeat a rumor perhaps to only half a dozen persons; but each of them has his or her little circle to whom the startling news is imparted, usually with embellishments; and it takes only a few links of the endless chain to encompass a thousand news-hungry people, each of whom becomes in turn a talebearer to countless other thousands. It is conceivable that a startling rumor begun at, for example, Centralia, Illinois, might reach the ears of every man, woman and child in the United States within a month, having traveled only by word of mouth.

**T**HE loyalty or morale of America, notwithstanding the hysteria of a few well-meaning but misguided patriots, is practically 100 per cent. The persons in this country who would wittingly aid the Prussian cause constitute a mere handful as compared with the rest of the population. But even a "handful" out of one hundred and ten million people must number many thousands; and it is doubtless true that new agents of the German Government are continually contriving under various guises to enter the United States. To circumvent the spies and dynamiters among them we have only to increase and perfect our means of detection and capture. But for the propagandist, as distinct from the spy or the plotter, force is not enough. Catch him, imprison him, even shoot him—but the lie that he dropt into ignorant ears goes on after him, goes on and on and on, perverting the intelligence of thousands of Americans to the purposes of the German general staff.

Answer it! That is the only real remedy. Every German lie, every nasty rumor, must be smothered with the truth, which must be spread broadcast over and over again on every possible occasion so that nobody is left in ignorance and doubt and fear.

The only effective weapon against propaganda is—propaganda! Indeed, this is the very essence of the present war; for it is a war of opposing ideas—democracy versus autocracy—and the chief field of battle is, or will finally prove to be, in the minds of the people on both sides. Germany recognized this fifty years ago. That is why German propaganda for half a century has been assiduously sown not only in the minds of the German people but in the minds of people everywhere. That is why the German general staff spares no fewer pains in spreading the Prussian poison than in operating the Prussian war machine.

America must parry each thrust of the German lie with the tempered blade of truth. And the instrument of truth—the only agency by which the truth can be quickly and widely disseminated—is the press. Which brings one to consideration of the fact, somewhat discouraging but not yet disheartening,

that our Government is, in this particular at least, neglecting to develop and employ to the fullest possible extent one very potent tool of victory.

The attitude of the Government toward the press has presented a curious and perplexing spectacle of inconsistency. That the power of propaganda was recognized when we entered the war is evidenced by the fact that one of the very first steps taken by the Administration was the establishment of the Committee of Public Information. This committee was and is frankly the Government's press agency, a bureau for the preparation and the distribution of news and argument as to both policies and events thru every possible channel of publicity.

The principal channel of publicity, almost ever since Gutenberg perfected a machine that would print, has been the newspaper and periodical press. It is the only agency by which the whole country can receive identical intelligence quickly and simultaneously. Its coöperation of course was sought at once; and it goes without saying that without its coöperation America could not fight this war. If it were not for the press a large part of America would not know there was a war.

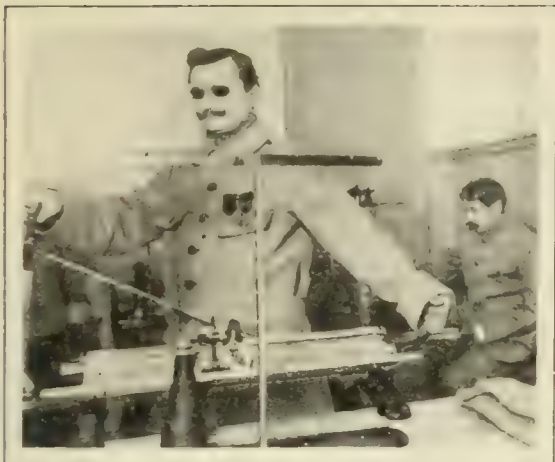
The truth as to Germany's sinister purposes was gradually hammered into the public consciousness by the press. Public realization of the necessity for the draft as opposed to the haphazard volunteer system was brought about by the press; enlistment of the navy's personnel, Liberty Loans and Red Cross drives have all been "put over" by the press. And only the press can effectively combat German propaganda.

Consider, then, the wisdom of a governmental policy which on the one hand recognizes the power of propaganda by establishing an agency for it and on the other permits the passing of a law the chief effect of which will be to destroy the principal means of both combating and conducting propaganda.

**I**N short, Congress has enacted a measure, called the postal zone rate law, which will add to the already heavy cost of distributing periodicals a charge of from fifty to nine hundred per cent—a law that will inevitably restrict and curtail the usefulness of the periodical press, whose authoritative monthlies and weeklies of nation-wide circulation play so large a part in forming public opinion. That this legislation puts an unfair tax upon the publishing business, that the curtailment of magazine circulation would take away from millions of Americans one of their principal means of education and amusement, is not the question. The point is that the periodical press is—and could be made much more so—a powerful instrument of victory in the war against Prussianism.

That Congress should be in a such a state of mind as to think of enacting this law at the present time is largely the fault of magazine publishers themselves, who have [Continued on page 31]





A perfect sweater in an hour is his record

# A LIGHTHOUSE TO GUIDE SOLDIERS

BY WALTER A. DYER



One of ten now employed in potteries

**T**HOUSANDS of miles away from Amiens and Verdun, on the other side of a great ocean, we study a war map, and with varying feelings of apprehension and hope we watch the shifting of the battle line. That line represents for us the ebb and flow of the tide of war—the War for Democracy. It also means miles of trenches, thousands of cannon, millions of men. It is difficult for us to visualize the single soldier, the sentient human being who holds his infinitesimal place in this great frontier of liberty, fearing, suffering, perhaps dying. When our own boys begin to come home, maimed and broken, we shall understand. But up to this time, who of us that has not been there has been able to put himself in the place of the individual Tommy or *poilu*, to think as he thinks and feel as he feels, to suffer with him, and to look out upon the future thru his eyes? Eyes, did I say? Sometimes there are no eyes.

Try to picture a French peasant or clerk, mechanic or shopkeeper, a young man full of hope and ambition, betrothed to a village maid, with all of life glowing bright before him. The Hun breaks loose; the War has come. He kisses his sweetheart goodbye and goes forth to face the danger, to stand long hours of vigil in the trench mud, to bend his back to the spade—heart-breaking work for the saving of France.

There comes a day when a shrapnel shell bursts above his head and the



Miss Holt teaching the men to play checkers on a "blind" board

world goes black. He is borne to a hospital, and when at last consciousness returns—pitiless consciousness!—he learns that his eyes are gone, and perhaps an arm as well. The glory of combat is over for him. Gone, too, are all his life's hopes. He is a helpless, worthless wretch. Independence is henceforth impossible for him; he must not hold his fiancée to vows granted to a whole man; life holds nothing for him. Suicide is too often his refuge.

In Paris, at 14 rue Daru, there is a typical French mansion of three stories including the mansard roof, in which there dwells a company of these French soldiers blinded in battle—*les aveugles de la guerre*—who are laboriously, patiently and cheerfully learning to live without eyes. Already there have gone forth from its walls hundreds of men with hope reborn within them and with hands trained to earn a livelihood without the assistance of eyes. What the Hun has stolen from them the house on the rue Daru, so far as is humanly possible, has given back. And all because an American woman was vouchsafed her vision.

Last winter la Gardienne, as she is affectionately known among her pupils, wrote a letter home which gave a vivid glimpse of the life at 14 rue Daru. It told of the entertainment which the blind soldiers got up on Christmas Eve in honor of their patrons, and it overflows with the spirit of their gratitude and their rekindled hope.

The blind men refitted an old stage in the historic music room on the top floor and trimmed a Christmas tree. Programs of the entertainment were printed by the blind men on their own

press in ordinary type and ink and also in Braille, the raised lettering of the blind. A young soldier, his sightless eyes bound, wearing his hard-earned decorations—the Medaille Militaire and the Croix de Guerre—came forward and sang a ballad in a sweet tenor voice—"Si j'ai pleure pour vous." Then a blind Samson, who had already gone forth to earn his living as a stenographer, sang with great earnestness the Christmas hymn, "Long lay the world in sin and darkness pining," and there was no doubt that he felt to the uttermost the meaning of the words. An-

other played the violin. There followed a riotous debate on "la femme" by two irrepressible blind conferenciers, and more singing and vaudeville.

Many readers are familiar with the name of Miss Winifred Holt and with the work of her Lighthouse at 111 East Fifty-ninth street, New York. This woman had already found her work and when the great call came she was ready. Miss Holt was an authoress and sculptress of distinction who gave up a brilliant career for one even more honorable. Some years ago, while in Italy with her sister, Miss Edith Holt, now Mrs. Bloodgood Baltimore, she became interested in the discovery that the Italian Government had arranged "blind seats" at the opera, at concerts, and at some plays. Upon their return home the sisters endeavored to persuade American managers to provide similar facilities [Continued on page 38]



For confidence in the use of their muscles



His new vocation—dictophone stenography



# The Countryside

A MONTHLY SECTION DEVOTED TO SENSIBLE AND EFFICIENT COUNTRYSIDE LIVING : BETTER HOUSES : BETTER ROOMS : BETTER GARDENS : BETTER ROADS AND BETTER TOWNS FOR THOSE WHOSE INTERESTS LIE BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE FARM

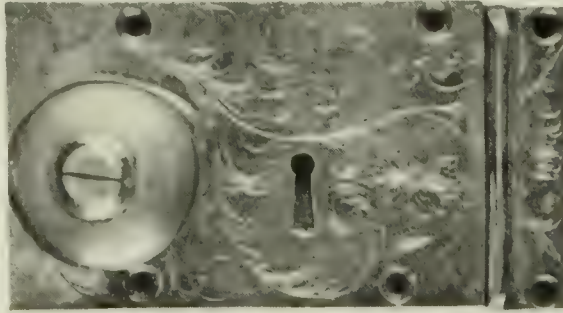
## CONSIDER THE DOOR KNOB

BY HAROLD DONALDSON EBERLEIN AND ABBOT McCLURE

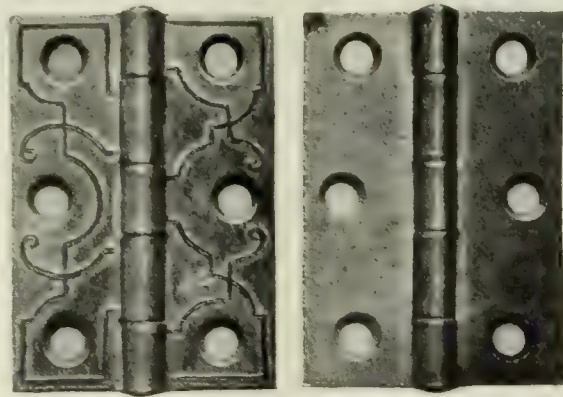
**H**ARDWARE for the house is a matter of far more importance than the majority of people usually attach to it. For the most part they are content to take what chance gives them, and let it go at that. This customary apathy is unfortunate, for it is conscientious attention to small details that goes a long way toward giving a house a very real *cachet* of distinction that makes itself felt whether people pause to analyse the cause or not.

House hardware—it might be termed, not inaptly, the “jewelry of the house”—we may divide, for the sake of system and convenience, into interior and exterior hardware, with the further subdivisions of the features concerned—*doors, cupboards and windows* for interior application; *doors and shutters* for exterior. Lighting fixtures of every kind have been omitted purposely, as they constitute a subject by themselves, too extensive for discussion with such items as hinges, locks and knobs. For the same reason such features as ornamental grilles and metal stair rails are also omitted.

A sense of fitness and consistency dictates that a piece of household hardware, whatever it may be, shall be chosen, first, with reference to the character of the door or shutter or cupboard to which it is to be attached. To put it more concretely, this means that the suitability of an individual piece of hardware must be gaged with consideration for the following features of its background—the *material* of which the background is made; the *color and quality of the surface* presented; the *size* of the object; and, finally, the *scale* of such details as panelling, moldings, and the like,



Only an inexpensive brass lock, engraved with an arabesque design of foliage



Both are ten cent iron hinges—one looks it

which enter into the composition of which the hardware becomes a part. A large and bulky lock, or overly large and heavy hinges, affixed to a small door would look grotesquely out of place and ridiculous; likewise, locks and hinges of bold contour and ponderous detail would ill consort with panelling of restrained scale and moldings of refined and flat profile, no matter what the size of the door. Then, again, it would be clearly unsuitable to equip a white-painted, panelled door of simple American Georgian type with an elaborately fretted and chased lock, keyplate and hinges of burnished wrought iron, or, to take another instance, to fit a stout oaken door of early English model with daintily painted French porcelain knobs or with brass mounted knobs of prest or cut glass. Of course these are all supposititious and purposely somewhat exaggerated cases, but they serve to emphasize the point at issue. That point is the necessity of exercising due discrimination in selecting hardware to suit the character of its setting and, still further, the necessity of exercising discrimination according to some *logical principle*. Surely such care is worth while when we reflect that the aspect of an whole room or, at least, the aspect of the most conspicuous part of the woodwork may be completely spoiled, tho good in itself, and robbed of its rightful effect by the use of bad or unsuitable hardware. *Vice versa*, poor woodwork may often be partly redeemed and made of passable appearance thru well chosen and appropriate hardware.

While the goodness or the badness of hardware is to some extent a relative quality and dependent upon discreet combination, several points of universal application are to be kept constantly in mind. First of all, good shape or contour is a prime essential of which nothing can take the place. Secondly, workmanship, design and the manual effort bestowed upon a bit of hardware, or upon any other object for that matter, constitute the real basis of its value rather than the material of which it consists. The importance of a door or other structural feature must determine the amount and nature of the hardware with which it is to be dignified. On the house door, for instance, from its usually conspicuous position and important function, and often its size, one naturally expects to see a handle or knob and lock accoutrements in keeping with its character and, mayhap, some display of prominent hinges. Utility justifies their presence; on a cupboard door or on a small door opening into a passage, such things would be unnecessary and consequently ridiculous.

*Cost and excellence bear less relation to each other than many suppose.* It is entirely possible for an inexpensive and simple lock or other piece of hardware to be thoroughly good; conversely, a very costly and elaborate fitting may be thoroly bad and its employment in execrable taste. The responsibility of selection sometimes presents a bewildering and serious problem from which only a conscientious adherence to sound logical principles can extricate one. It sometimes happens that the addition of a touch of manual [Continued on page 36]



The hardware on this door is proportioned to harmonize with the panels



Merely studded with nails and fitted with decorative wrought iron locker and handle





Every child loves to see a circus and he would be delighted to have one all his own parading around the nursery walls

# THE GOOD TIME NURSERY

"THIS is the age of the child"

BY WINNIFRED FALES AND MARY NORTHEND

twelve-year-olds. The ceiling color or a

is a favorite maxim of educators, and one that is accepted without argument by the city pedestrian who daily risks life and limb in a maelstrom of whizzing auto-peds, flying hand balls and catapulting roller skaters. Yet to realize how completely the younger generation has come into its own, one must investigate the matter of juvenile equipment. Makers of wondrous toys and of Lilliputian shoes and garments, authors and illustrators of enchanting tales and verses, and composers of jolly kindergarten songs have for years improved their wares. But it is only within the memory of the present generation, and especially in the last decade, that the interests of infancy and youth have been accorded serious consideration by manufacturers of rugs, bedding, china, decorative fabrics, wall papers and furniture.

Blankets, coverlets and rugs woven in patterns and colors especially designed to appeal to children are shown each season in greater variety. Cretonnes for curtaining the nursery or upholstering its furniture are printed with Mother Goose characters, and figures of animals, birds or toys, and flowers or trees, will be stenciled to order on plain hangings, walls or furniture by specialists in nursery decoration. Even the world's greatest potters have lavished their best skill on wee cups and saucers, bowls, plates and milk jugs, and their adornment with pictured puppies, kittens, chickens and other pets.

It is in wall papers and furniture, however, that the greatest variety and originality are displayed. The former offer a wide range of choice, the greatest delicacy of design and finish being exhibited in the imported offerings. One of the most desirable is decorated with medallions connected by garlands of ribbons and flowers in soft, pale tints, each medallion containing quaint little figures reproduced from drawings by Kate Greenaway. Gayer and more direct in its appeal, the lacking the notable grace and refinement of the English design, is a Mother Goose paper of domestic manufacture from among whose animated groups of figures children will delight in picking out their favorite characters.

There is a degree of reasonableness in the objection to a patterned paper in the nursery which is advanced on the ground that its endless repetitions are fatiguing to the eyes and brains



A sandbox is lots of fun, indoors or out

of small children and destructive to the atmosphere of tranquillity that should characterize a room designed for them. Where this is the case, nursery borders and cut-outs solve the problem by supplying a decorative element whose use can be restricted to limited areas. The number of good friezes available is even larger than that of good wall papers, and enormous variety is possible in applying them. Their use may be extended to the decoration of screens and furniture, most friezes being so designed that the separate motifs can be cut out and used singly. The nursery frieze never should be carried around the top of the room, for at such a height it cannot be seen by the child without a strain upon the eyes and neck muscles. Three feet from the floor, or about the height of a chair rail, is a suitable height for little children and, in the average room, three feet below the ceiling will be about right for the six to

paler tint of the wall color should be carried from the junction of wall and ceiling down to the top of the frieze in the latter case.

One of the best of the nursery friezes, shown at the top of this page, represents a complete circus parade done in lifelike colors, and thirty-nine feet long without a repeat. Groups or single figures can be cut out and scattered over a dado, or pasted on the backs of chairs, drawer fronts, doors and the head and foot boards of the bed.

Another delightful pattern, of English origin, represents a variety of winter sports and is quite Pickwickian in character; and a third is printed entirely in silhouette and consists of charmingly executed figures of children and animals at play.

Then there are the cut-outs, usually printed in sheets, the one popular set that illustrates Mother Goose jingles is bound in book form, the colored pages alternating with leaves on which the designs are repeated in outline only, to be colored by the children with crayons or water colors. When all are finished, the original color pages are removed and the figures cut out and pasted on the wall. The child not only has the pleasure of painting a large number of attractive pictures, but in cutting out the extra set he shares the work of decorating his own room, which adds enormously to his interest and sense of possession.

Much of the furniture for the nursery is finished in white or tinted enamel made cheery with painted decorations in bright colors. For babies of the toddling age, there are tiny chairs with all corners rounded as a measure of safety, and rockers with sides shaped and painted to represent dogs, cats or ducks. For the older children, miniature ladder back chairs with rush seats, Windsor, Mission, and other copies of grown-up types are available in mahogany, oak and enamel finish, together with

child-size beds, desks, wardrobes and tables. In addition there are many attractive pieces of furniture such as indoor swings of various styles, sand boxes with painted decorations, and slides which will aid in working off surplus energy on rainy days.

With an almost inexhaustible wealth of material at hand, it is singular that there are so few well equipt and artistically decorated nurseries. [Continued on page 39]

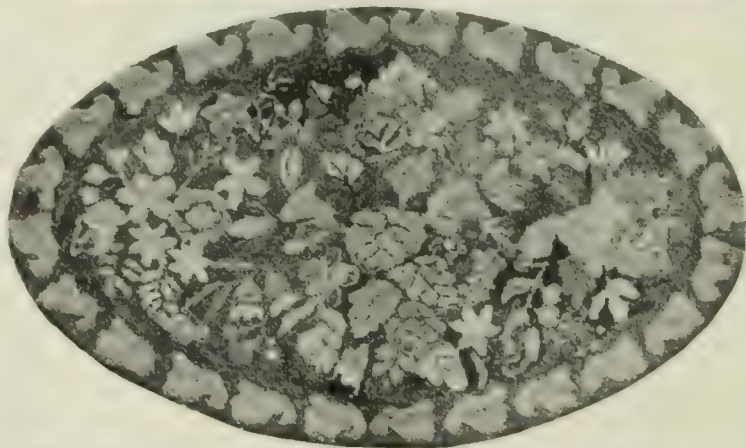


The well equipt nursery is neither bare nor overcrowded but has plenty of play space



# RUGS FOR SUMMERTIME

BY GEORGE LELAND HUNTER



Nos. 2, 3 and 4 are examples of valuable "hooked" rugs

in the qualities and prices of rag carpets. In the 9x12 size they range from \$20 to \$50 each, in an extraordinary variety of patterns and colorings planned as well as "hit-or-miss," and in woolen rags as well as those of cretonne. The finest, oddly enough, are made by weavers who cannot see, and bear the trade mark of the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind. In purchasing them one encourages to help themselves unfortunates who without guidance would find it difficult or impossible to do so. Illustration No. 22 shows a sample of their work. No. 18 shows one of the cheapest grades of rag rug. No. 19 shows another grade of "hit-or-miss." No. 21 shows a nursery pattern with ducks in the border; No. 20, a "bungalow" rag rug with weft larger than usual, and with coarse woolen colored warps instead of the usual white cotton ones. The self-fringes of No. 20 are especially attractive.

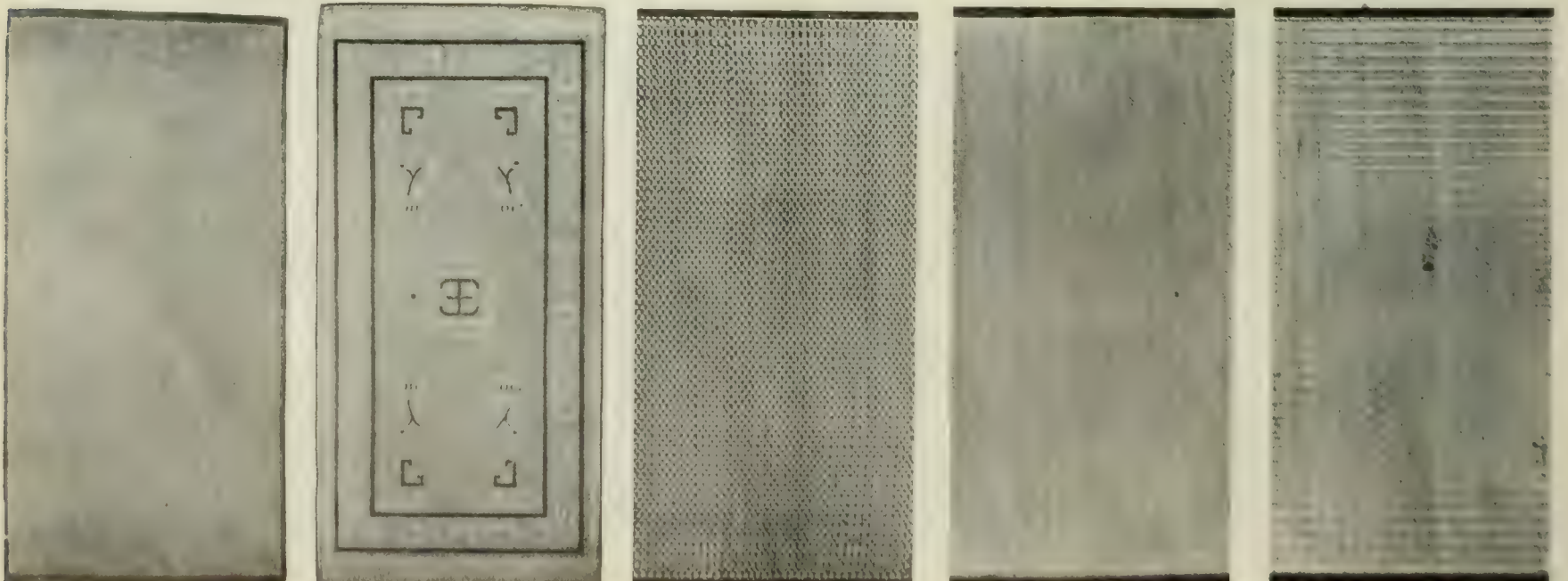
It is a mistake to think that rag carpets have anything undignified about them. When carefully chosen for pattern and color, and well laid on good lining, they can be made to play an important and effective part in not a few pretentious decorative schemes.

Even more patriotic than the woven rag rugs are the braided ones, which have served to accen-

**D**ELIGHTFULLY cheerful and cool are many of the rugs and carpets that at this season of the year hold the place of honor in American shops and homes. Wiltons, brussels, axminsters, tapestries and velvets have been shoved into the background to make room for weaves less comfortable in winter, but better able to resist dust and moisture in summer, and cheaper. In war times the last feature assumes unusual prominence.

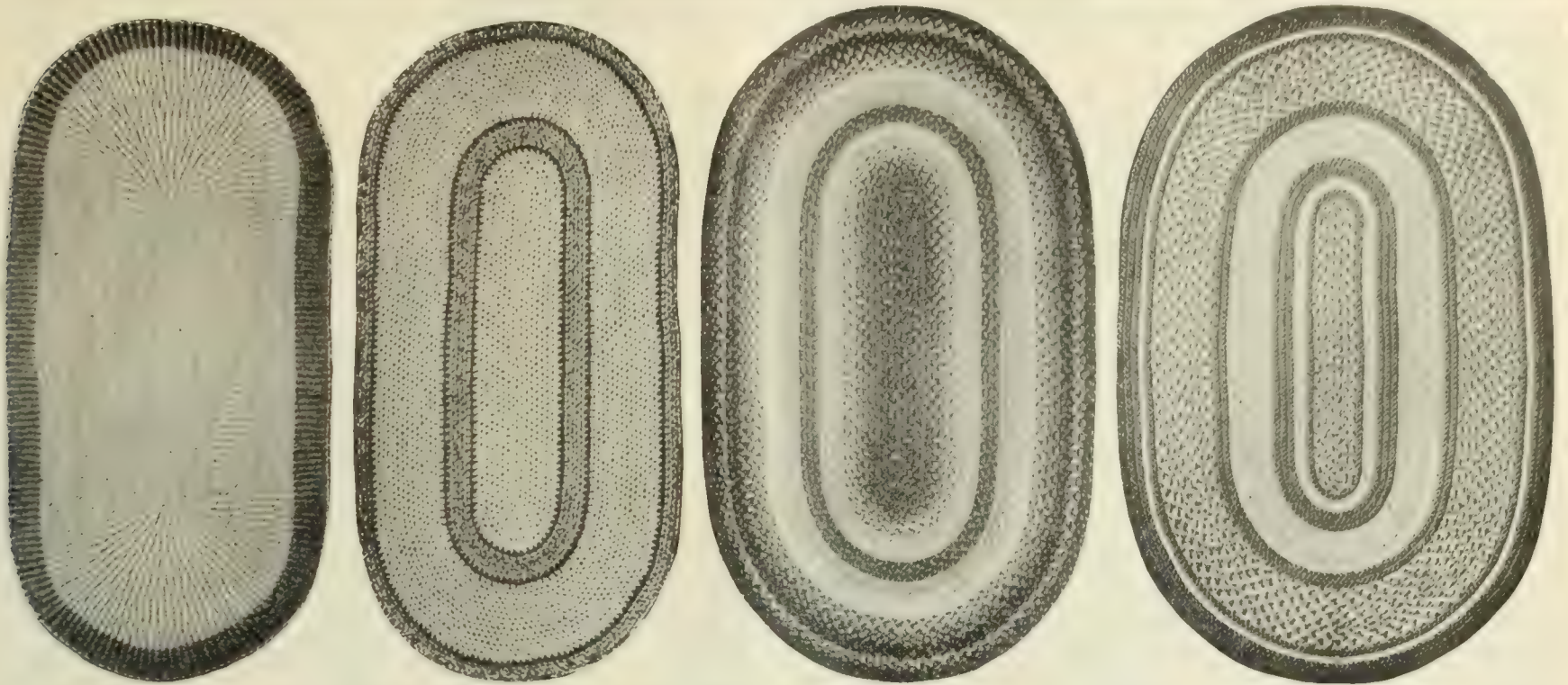
Rag carpets have the recommendation not only of the thermometer but also of patriotism. Back in the old Colonial days our great-great-grandmothers painstakingly saved their rags to produce, on their primitive hand looms, coverings for the floors. In a shed on the farm adjacent to my own one of their aged descendants still plies the shuttle on a splendid oak frame over two hundred years old. During the nineteenth century the industry largely deserted the home for the factory, and every town of any size had an establishment to weave the rags brought by the housewives. Now a large proportion of the rag rugs are woven in large mills from new cloth, and distributed like other rugs thru the regular channels of wholesale and retail trade.

There is a great deal of difference



Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. The first two are of grass, the third and fifth of Chinese, and the fourth of Japanese matting





Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13. Durable and attractive are these braided rag rugs. No. 13 looks coarser because it is crocheted

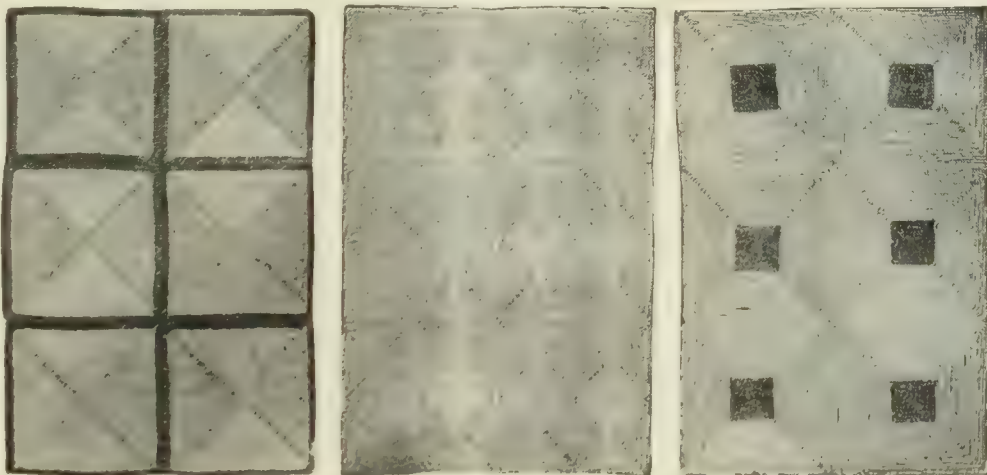
tuate the Colonial note in the interiors displayed in the catalogs of wall paper manufacturers, as well as in our Colonial museums, and in the works of those painters in oils and water colors who are ambitious to be heralded the Dendy Sadlers of America. I think the oval shape of these braided rugs has a great deal to do with their publicity vogue, because it makes them stand out clearly in a printed picture. Besides, the fact that braided rugs do not require a loom in the making, rendered them possible even among the earliest settlers for homes but scantily provided with tools and creative equipment. As late as the third quarter of the nineteenth century, while rural sitting rooms and parlors might boast of Eagle Head, Henry Clay or Martha Washington ingrains, the living rooms and the chambers were content with home-made braided rugs. The sizes now common in the shops are from 2x3 to 4x7 feet, but I have heard of one made to order 18x26 feet 6 inches

The prices average around \$1 a foot in cretonne, and \$1.25 a foot in wool. Of the three rugs illustrated as Nos. 11, 12 and 13, two are braided, and one is crocheted, the latter method leaving comparatively large interstices and giving a decidedly different tho also pleasing texture.

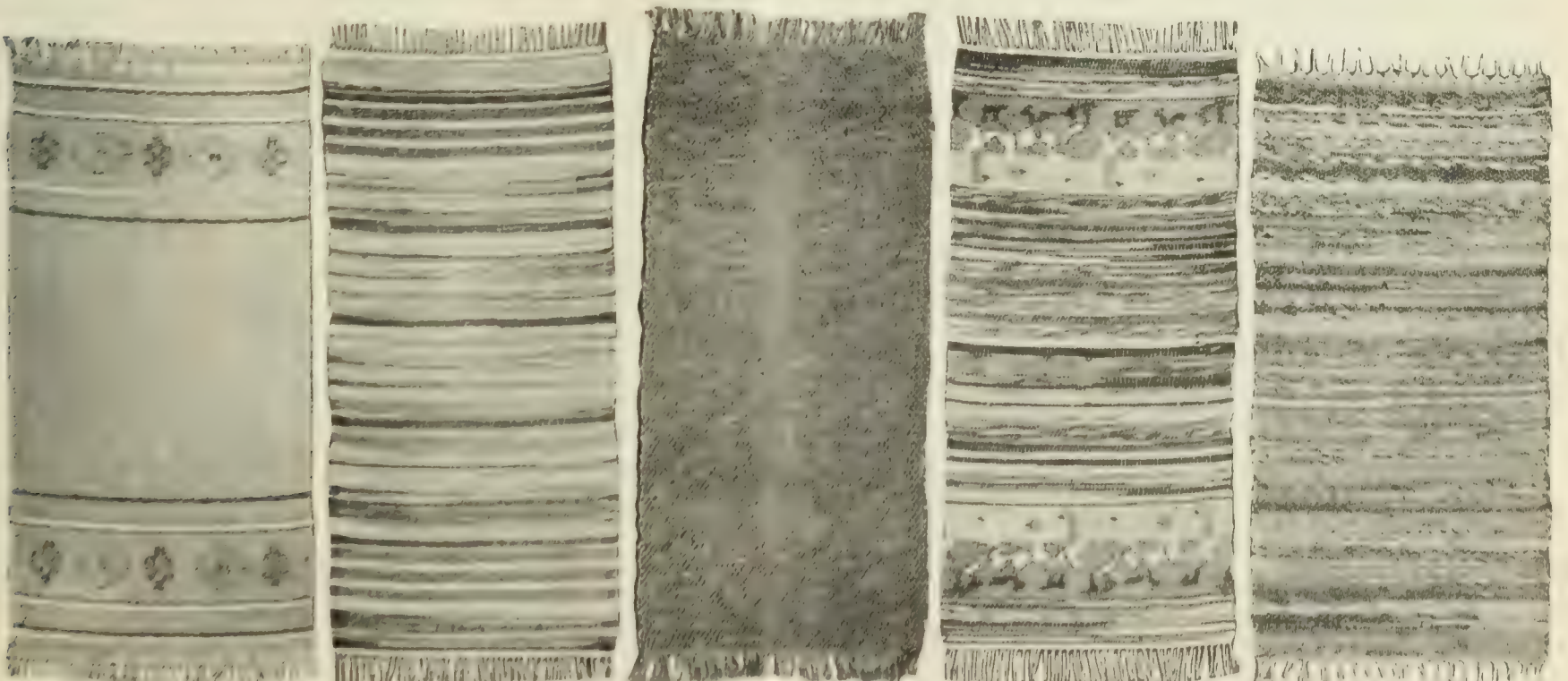
Far superior in artistic merit to rag carpets and braided rugs are the "hooked rugs," also popular with our ancestors, and still made here and there thruout the New England States. As their name implies the

strips are hooked thru a foundation web of burlap and the loops rise on both sides like the pile of the once popular chenille Smyrna rugs, with the back only a little less regular and finished than the face. Some of the ancient hooked rugs which are occasionally picked up by the traveling dealers are veritable treasures, whether edged with applied woolen fringe or with braid. Examples of these are Nos. 2, 3 and 4. Their beauty justifies the high prices and renders them worthy to be compared with Oriental rugs. The modern hooked rugs are seldom of the same merit as the old ones.

Among modern American creations for use on the floor in summer, the least expensive (only \$12 for a plain and \$13.25 for a stenciled 9x12), are the grass rugs. Woven out of the tough straws grown in the great Northwest, with a texture resembling that of rag carpets, they are possible for many halls and verandas and summer cottages that would otherwise go un-

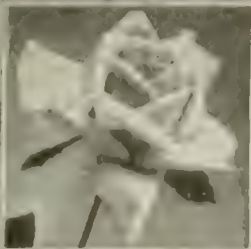


Nos. 15 16 and 17. These rush rugs are composed of blocks sewed together



Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 are all rag rugs, some "hit or-miss" and others with worked out designs. No. 21 is attractive for the nursery

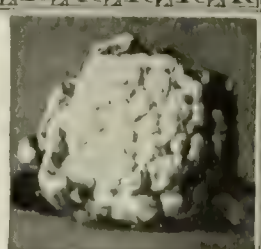




# What to Do in July

A GARDEN GUIDE BY HUGH FINDLAY

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURE IN SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE



## THE GREENHOUSE

**Stocky Plants** Pinch back some of the late bloomers, so as to make stocky plants. This applies especially to pot plants. Pinch back and keep all flowers from the fuchsia, abutilon, flowering begonia and other pot plants.

**Chrysanthemums** Dust the foliage frequently with tobacco dust, or spray with a nicotine solution to keep the green fly under control. Paint the greenhouse pipes, etc., with a paste of sulfur, dust the foliage with flowers of sulfur, or spray with Bordeaux mixture in order to keep the mildew under control. Spray vigorously on bright days to keep the red spider in check. The foliage should be dry before night. Water the plants early in the morning or late in the afternoon. Get the moisture to the roots. Apply liquid manure to the plants in bench or pot once each week; after each application give the plants a good watering. Keep all disfigured buds cut off, and begin to disbud the early varieties for single blooms the last of the month.

**Roses** Before transplanting the roses to the bench, whitewash the wood with a combination of sulfur, lime and carbolic acid. This will kill the insects and diseases. A layer of sod, grass side down, with broken pieces of pot placed over the holes, will insure drainage. Pack the roots of the plants tightly in a rich clay soil. Water freely, and keep the walks moist during the day. Walks, woodwork and plants should be dry by night. Spray vigorously on bright days to check the red spider. To destroy the green fly, fumigate on damp, calm nights by burning tobacco stems or punk.

**Pot Plants** Keep cyclamens, primulas and other pot plants cool but growing. Sow the seed of cinerarias for next spring's bloom. Order your bulbs for pot plants now.

## THE FLOWER GARDEN

**Enemies** If the powdery mildew attacks the Boston ivy or five-leaf ivy, dust the foliage with flowers of sulfur or spray with potassium sulfide,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gallons of water. Mildew on the lilac and roses may be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture, or dusting with flowers of sulfur. Field carnations are subject to soft rot of the stem. Stop watering, cultivate frequently, and burn affected plants. Hollyhock rust and anthracnose are common diseases. Spray with Bordeaux 4-4-50 thruout the season, and in the fall burn both leaf and stem. Peony leaf and stem spot may be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. The black beetle of the aster is best controlled by peeling twice each day.

Keep in touch with the Department of Agriculture, or your Experiment Station, if your plants are troubled with insects or disease. The Countryside War Garden Bureau will also answer questions.

**Bulbs** Don't allow the bulbs to dry out and shrivel up. If in sand or soil, they should be kept in a cool place with a pail of water near. Do not wet the soil. Store in a dark place.

**Roses** Cut back the hybrid perpetuals in order to get a second bloom. Mulch down with well decayed cow manure. If this is not available, apply a liberal application of sheep manure, and bone meal mixt. Keep all rose hips picked off. Keep the soil well cultivated. Spray the rose leaf spot with Bordeaux 5-5-50. Apply as soon as the spots appear. Rose caterpillars may be controlled by dusting the foliage with hellebore, London purple,

or powdered arsenate. Destroy the rose slugs with a dusting of plaster and Paris green. Keep your rose garden clean and thrifty.

**Summer and Winter Bloom** All seed of flowers and flowering shrubs should be removed if bloom is desired later in the season. Sow the seed of verbenas, snapdragons, etc., for the fall bloom.

The seedlings must be transplanted into very rich soil, and the plants kept growing vigorously, in order to have bloom before the frost. If you wish to save seed for the next year, be sure to select a healthy seed stalk from a free blooming plant. The seed should be thoroly ripe, dried and kept in a cool dry place.

**Window Boxes and Hanging Baskets** Apply liquid manure every week. Where it is impossible to secure this, apply  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of nitrate of soda, dissolved in 4 gallons of water. Water frequently. The root space is extremely limited, and the plants should never suffer from the lack of food and moisture. Plunge the baskets in water, and allow them to remain fifteen to twenty minutes, so that the soil may be well saturated.

## FRUIT AND BERRIES

**Apples** Cease cultivation about the 15th, and sow a clover crop of Monmouth clover, 11 pounds per acre, and winter wheat, 2 bushels per acre. Other crops such as crimson clover, 13 pounds per acre, and wheat may be used so that the roots of the trees are well protected. Mulch the trees with grass, hay or straw, if the orchard is in sod. Place this material over the sod where the water drips from the foliage. Thin the apples, leaving only one best or most perfect fruit to a spur, and the strength that would naturally go into the seed of the removed fruit will go into the fruit buds for the following year. Keep a close watch on the leaves. If the young leaves begin to curl, examine the under side of the foliage, and should you find the pink aphids (sucking insects), spray with Black Leaf 40, or Kerosene Emulsion.

**Pruning** If the limbs are crowded in any of your fruit trees, cut out a few of the small ones. Summer pruning is not generally recommended, but is one way of thinning the fruit. Cut out all suckers and water sprouts. Remove all dead wood and burn.

**Peaches, Pears, Plums and Cherries** If you find sawdust at the base of your peach or plum trees, follow the hole by opening it with a sharp knife. Also use a wire, and force it into the hole, and on drawing it out should you find the tip wet, you will know that you have punctured the borer. Keep a close watch for tip blight, which is first noticed when the twigs turn brown, and finally black. Cut these off two inches back of the infected part, and burn. Thin the pears, if there is a heavy crop. Don't allow plums and cherries to ripen and decay on the trees. This neglect spreads the molds to other fruit ripening later. Never gather any fruit when it is wet with dew. When the fruit begins to color, substitute ammoniacal copper carbonate for Bordeaux mixture, or lime sulfur, in order to control fungus diseases.

**Strawberries** Two to three year old strawberry beds should be manured (always decayed) heavily, and plowed under. This will make good soil for a late crop of celery or sweet corn. Shift the potted runners to the new bed. Have the soil rich. Do not bury the heart of the plant.

**Blackberries and Raspberries** Cut out all canes infected with rust. Keep a dust mulch over the surface, and cut out all suckers appearing between the rows.

## VEGETABLES

**Perennials** Stop cutting asparagus and rhubarb this month. Keep all weeds out and cultivate freely. Apply a free application of bone meal and dried blood. Remember that the plant must make sufficient plant food in the foliage, and store it up in the roots in order to insure a crop next spring.

**Intensive Culture** After removing early cabbage, intercrop with summer lettuce, or late sweet corn. Follow the early peas with late beets or carrots. Late cabbage may be planted between the rows of potatoes, providing level culture is to be followed. Late celery may follow the early beets. After digging the early potatoes, transplant celery, late cabbage or brussels sprouts. If the soil space is limited, a summer lettuce plant may be planted between each cabbage plant. The last of the month prepare the soil for New Zealand spinach. In order to practise intensive gardening successfully, know the best time and method to plant each crop. Know the time of maturing each crop. Give each plant room enough in which to mature. Keep all enemies in check, and supply the needed food and moisture.

**Practical Practise** Prune out all suckers of the tomato. As the fruit reaches the size of a silver dollar, cut the lower leaves in half. This will hasten the ripening of the fruit. Pinch back all side growths of the squash and melons. If the vines are shifted in order to give them more room, be careful not to bruise the young tender fruit. If enough fruit are set, pinch back the tips of the vines. Apply a little wood ashes to the soil. If the stink-bug attacks the squash leaves, dust the under side of the foliage with powdered arsenate, or spray with a solution of pyrox or paste arsenate, 3 pounds to 50 gallons of water.

**Transplanting** All plants to be shifted to the garden should have the soil soaked with water, so that it will adhere to the roots. Transplant in the evening, and water freely after the plants are fitted to the soil. Shade plants with poor root systems, using shingles, papers, strawberry baskets—but never flower pots.

**Watering** Water in the evening, and get the moisture to the roots. Cultivate the surface soil the following morning, in order to form a dust mulch, which will aid in retaining the moisture. In watering, do not dash the soil so that it is displaced. Spray the soil as would a gentle rain. Never wet the foliage while the sun is high.

**Cultivation** Keep your Norcross weeder or wheel cultivator busy each morning. Don't wait for the weeds to appear; destroy them in the first stages of their growth. Each time you cultivate and let the air into the soil, you liberate plant food. Keep the soil fresh, and supply the plant with the much needed oxygen from the air as well as conserve moisture by forming a dust mulch over the surface. Exercise care in cultivating close to the root crops, so as not to bruise them. Stop cultivating the corn as the ears begin to form. The roots are near the surface, and must not be injured.

**Late Corn** For a late crop of the best corn, plant the early Golden Rod or Golden Bantam corn not later than the middle of the month. The soil should be rich and moist.

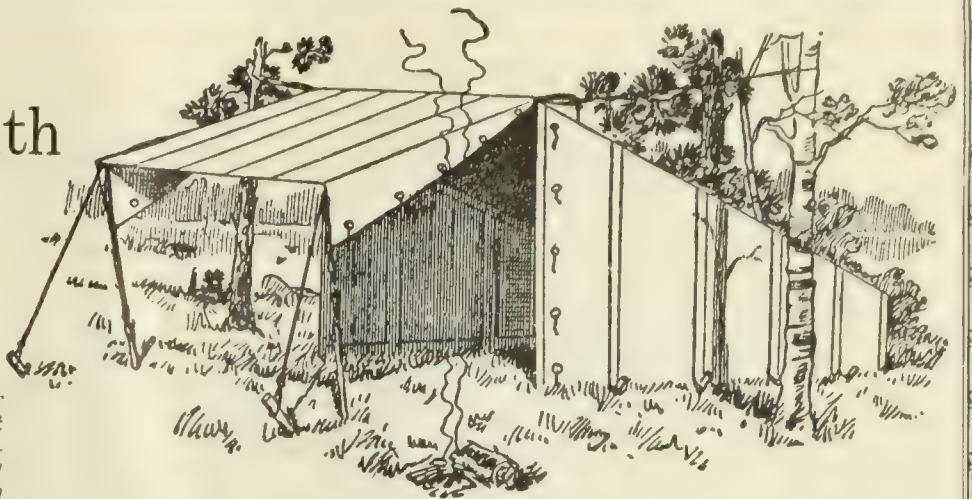


# CAMPING

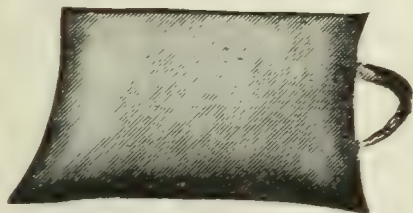
## By the Hour, Day or Month



The motor restaurant at the left carries hot and cold food and full equipment for a luncheon out-of-doors for six



This picture does its own talking! A tent, a lake, a little fire - content



A life-preserver cushion like that at the left may be a real boon. Put it in the canoe or in the car for safety



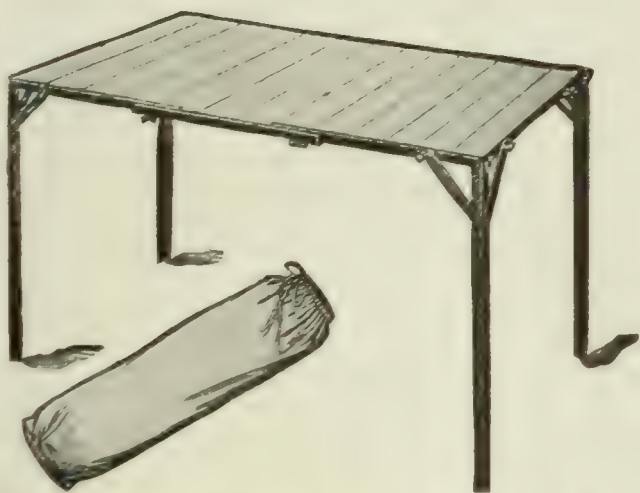
This vacuum food canteen is easy to carry and it keeps things cold or hot for several hours



Don't walk in a circle—carry a dependable compass with you



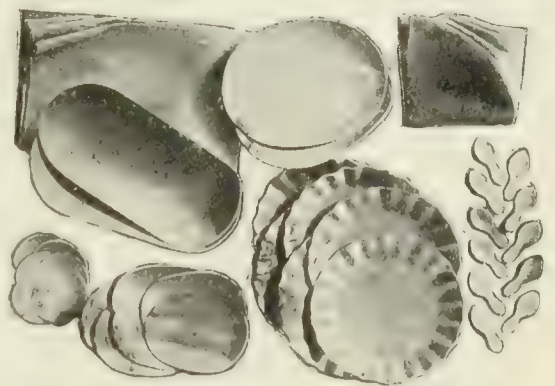
A basket refrigerator assures an appetizing lunch. There's actual ice in it



A collapsible, portable table is a big help for some outings. This one folds up in a bag as is shown above and is compact and convenient



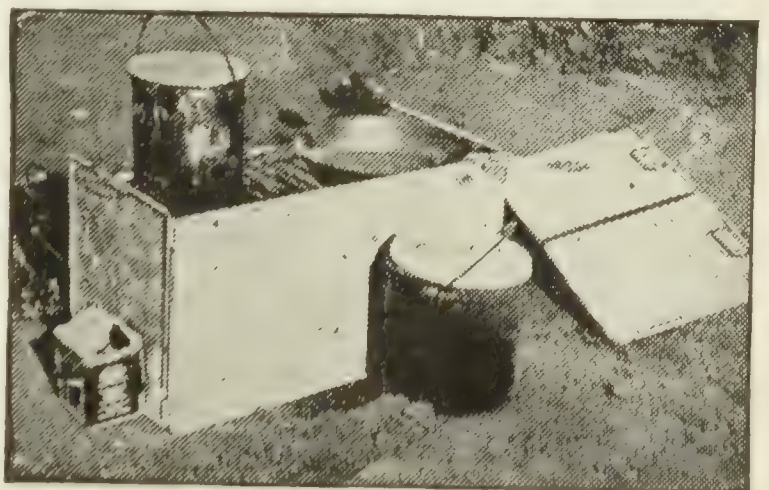
"How far did we walk today?" A pedometer substantiates your guesses



A full set of wooden plates and dishes, table cloth and napkins in one small box. Use them and throw away when thru



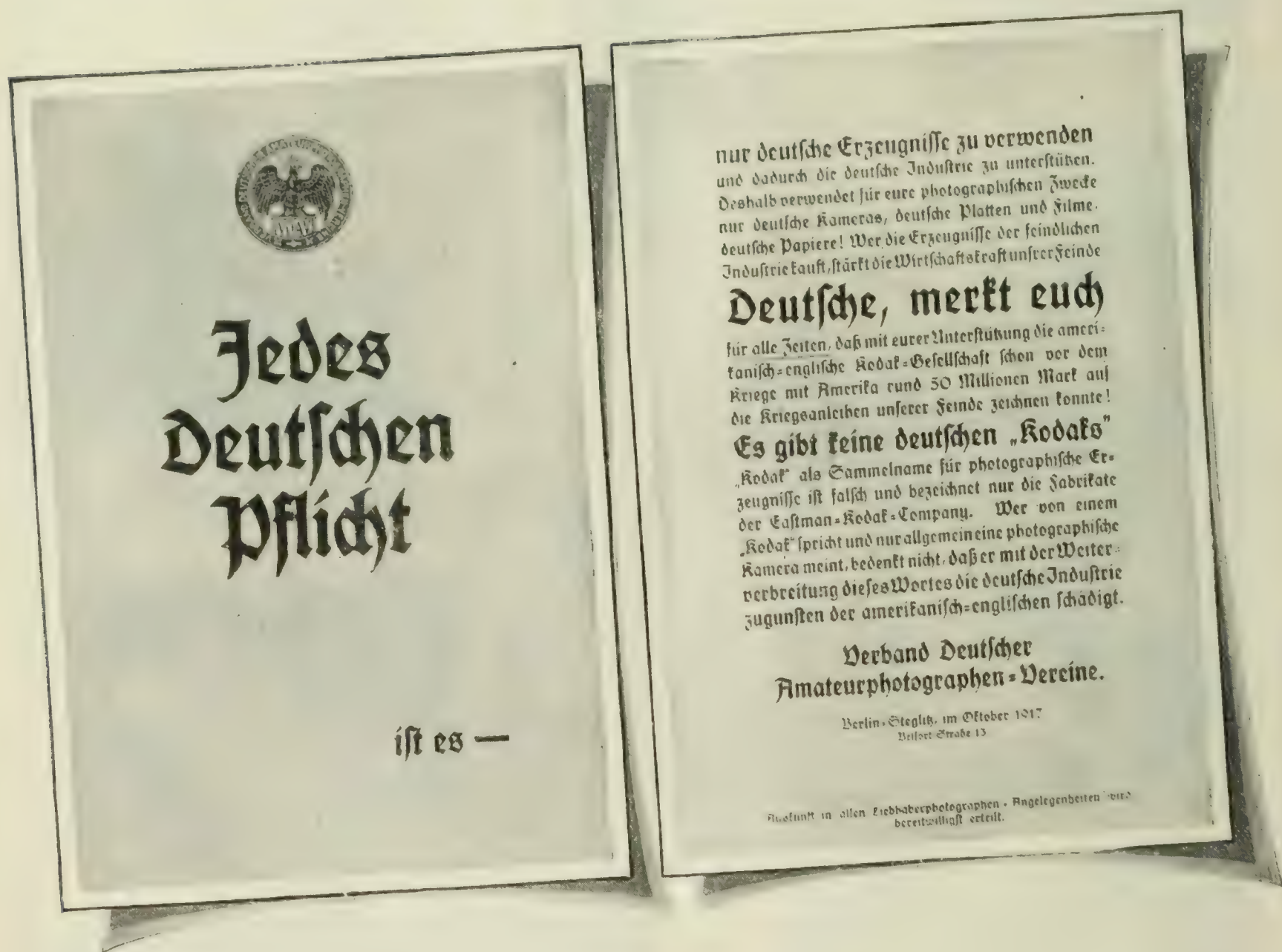
Fuel cubes make camp cooking easier, simpler, and cleaner



A folding broiler stove, for use anywhere, makes the cook's work fun and isn't much extra baggage



# *To the People of Germany they said:*



The illustration shows a pamphlet signed by the Association of German Amateur Photographers' Societies and dated Berlin, October, 1917. It is reproduced from a photographic copy lately received in this country. The translation in full is given on opposite page.



# *-If it isn't an Eastman it isn't a Kodak!*

*A translation of the circular in full is as follows:*

“It is the duty of every German to use only German products and to patronize thereby German industry. Therefore, use for photographic purposes only German cameras, German Dry Plates and German papers. Whoever purchases the products of enemy industries strengthens the economic power of our enemies.

“Germans! Remember for all times to come that with the aid of your patronage the American-English Kodak Co. subscribed before the war with the United States, the round sum of 50,000,000 marks of war loans of our enemies!

“There are no German ‘Kodaks’. (‘Kodak’ as a collective noun for photographic products is misleading and indicates only the products of the Eastman Kodak Co.) Whoever speaks of a ‘Kodak’ and means thereby only a photographic camera, does not bear in mind that with the spreading of this word, he does harm to the German industry in favor of the American-English.”

*If it isn't an Eastman it isn't a Kodak!*

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY  
Rochester, N. Y. *The Kodak City*



# THE NEW BOOKS

## A Story of Hate

**FOE-FARRELL** is a fantastic yarn told in a dugout near the Aisne, by snatches night after night, but it has no real relation to the war. It is a working out of the effect of hate upon two very unlike natures, and the conclusion is a reversal of the older fancy that we grow like what we love. "Q" appears to believe that we grow like what we hate. The story starts in the bitter feud, in England, between the anti-vivisectionists and the workers in physiological research. Dr. Foe, professor of animal morphology in South London University College, has for eight years been engaged in research, as a matter of fact not using vivisection but simply observation of emotion in animals. But Farrell, accusing him of torturing animals, incites a mob that wrecks Foe's laboratory and burns his records. Hence the hate that springs up between the two men, and the relentless pursuit of one by the other. This is the weak spot in the story. That so rare and fine a man as Foe is described to be should have devoted his life to the following and torturing a man who has destroyed his work is hardly credible. An unhinged mind would be the only explanation.

The pursuit of Farrell by Foe runs thru many years and lands and they are finally cast away together on an uninhabited isle of the Pacific. It has the perennial interest of a chase; and the psychological problem has a grim fascination; but, on the whole, it is a morbid, unpleasing book—a surprise coming from "Q," whose shining rivers leave happy ripples in the memory. Yet it may serve as a warning:

... That's all ... unless you want a moral. I can give you that, all right; and if you have any use for it you may apply it to this blasted War. The more you beat Fritz by becoming like him, the more he has won. You may ride thru his gates under an Arch of Triumph; but if he or his ghost sits on your saddle-bow, what's the use? You have demeaned yourself to him; you cannot shake him off, for his claws hook into you, and thru the farther gate of Judgment you ride on—inseparables condemned.

*Foe-Farrell*, by "Q" (Quiller-Couch). Macmillan. \$1.50.

## S. O. S. Stand To!

**THIS** is the amazing story of a young artilleryman who volunteered in the First Division of Canada's overseas forces and for three years experienced a remarkable series of hairbreadth escapes which won him the name of "Horseshoe" Grant. He was in the thick of it at the battles of Ypres, Givenchy, Sanctuary Woods and Vimy Ridge. The Huns simply couldn't kill him tho they came within an inch of it a hundred times.

It was the fourth day of the second battle of Ypres. I was in charge of my sub-section at the guns and the men wanted water. I volunteered and went to a farmhouse 150 yards off, got the water and started back for the guns. I had just stepped outside the door of the farmhouse when Kr-kr-kr-p! a huge shell came over and blew the guns and the crew into kingdom come.

In spite of the vast number of war books flooding the market, the artillery seems to have been more or less neglected and one is not likely to realize the supreme importance of this arm of the service to which all other movements are subsidiary. Sergeant Grant says the dash of the charge of the infantry over the top is so magnificent in its appeal that one forgets that the success or failure of the charge depends on

the blazing of the trail by the guns. And so this book tells of the men in the sacrifice battery, that unit in which the percentage of loss is the greatest of the entire fighting machine.

*S. O. S. Stand To!* by Reginald Grant. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

## Over Periscope Pond

**MOST** of us want to go over; most of us can't. But the next best way to get the spirit of the men and women who are fighting and working at the front is to read their letters home. In that respect *Over Periscope Pond* accords an unusual privilege. It is a collection, grouped to make the narrative continuous, of the letters written by two American girls in Paris to their families. In October, 1916, Miss Esther Root, of New York, recently graduated from Smith College, sailed for Paris to assist in the war work of Dr. Ernest W. Shurtleff, of the Protestant American Church. In December, 1916, Miss Marjorie Crocker, of Boston, sailed for the same purpose. In February the two girls met in Paris and soon became fast friends. Their work together, hard service at a *vestiaire* from which clothing was distributed to thousands of refugees, takes on the quality of adventure in these letters colored with human sympathy, amusing incident and vivid comment. There are stirring struggles with a recalcitrant Ford engine and with irregular French verbs, a week-end visit at the chateau of a marquise—and a visit to the front line trenches. Miss Root's description of that trip deserves more space than we can give it:

September 9, 1917.

DEAREST FATHER:

I've been there! Past the sentries, thru the devastated villages, right into the army zone.

The refugees at the *Vestiaire* tell vivid stories, and they all have that inborn dramatic instinct which can make live the scenes they describe. But even from their background I had no idea of the look and atmosphere of the ruined towns as they now are. No one ever told me that the trenches taken from the Germans a few months ago would now be half hidden by long grass

and brilliant red poppies, nor that the sunshine could ever soften the grimness of barbed wire and dugouts. Yesterday I saw for myself.

Beyond Roye about eight kilometers, "as the shell flies," the old first-line German trenches can be seen from the road. Barbed-wire entanglements stretch away to left and right, half hidden in the grass, and dugouts covered by heavy logs occur at intervals. Where the trenches began to run along close to the road, we left the motors and climbed down among the narrow, rustic walks that are trenches.

I saw a tube of iron with a star-shaped end which interested me; the lieutenant hastily called out that it was a hand grenade. I had read too many war stories to be inclined to have anything more to do with it, so I passed obediently by; the next minute I caught my foot in some infernal machine and my heart leaped as I wildly clutched at the sides of the trench for support. It was a twisted bedspring.

On our homeward journey I saw things that simply did not exist to my eyes earlier in the day. The country around Bailly is full of trenches and barbed wire, dugouts, shell holes, and shade trees cut down by the road, all of which escaped me before I had had those five full hours of tense observation; and just as I did not at first distinguish the signs of war, so I did not fully consider until afterward the completeness of the destruction we had seen. In the section of forty miles square that we skirted, not one bridge is left—the only ones now in existence are of temporary military construction. The same is true of telephone and telegraph poles—not one remains. Also there is not a stick of furniture of any sort except what was too heavy to be taken away, such as pulpits and big tables, which were hacked to pieces and are of no value now. That the furniture was not blown up with the houses I am sure, for not a piece can be found in the ruins, and I looked carefully for any trace. Germany must be full of French furniture. What it is wanted for I can't imagine.

It is wonderful what vistas can be thrown open by the experiences of one day. I never again can hear of any one who comes from Chauny or Roye or Lassigny without seeing row upon row of deserted, ruined houses. I never can hear of a fortune lost in the war without picturing the ruined sugar factory at Flavy-le-Martel. And yet the sight of men and mules and engines clearing out the canal at Ham is more significant than either of these, for it means that the energy which once built the cities of France is deathless. A new beginning is being made within sound of the guns; and we are helping. *We are helping!* ESTHER.

*Over Periscope Pond*, by Esther Sayles Root and Marjorie Crocker. Houghton, Mifflin Company. \$1.50.

## Short Stories

**K** EEN interest in the short story and in short story writing constantly demands more textbooks on the subject. One of the newest comes from Frederick Houk Law, head of the department of English in the Stuyvesant High School, New York City.

Dr. Law, whose series of *Eight Stories of Good Cheer* has recently been completed in *The Independent*, has assembled twenty-two specimens of the true short story.

In the introduction to this volume he has in mind the student beginner at fiction writing, and his suggestions are made especially for class room composition. Other authors of short story helps have found it easier to define the short story by telling what it is not. Dr. Law says, "It is like a Roman road that goes straight to the point the maker had in mind at the beginning, and produces a single effect."

In his selections Dr. Law has included dialect stories, fairy tales, stories of the forest, stories from the Chinese and the Russian, stories of adventure, mystery and war. Besides the stories which are printed in full, several pages of titles of good short stories of every kind are quoted. The book supplies the need of the student and will be of great value to the teacher of English.

*Modern Short Stories*, by Frederick Houk Law, Ph.D. Century Company \$1.



"Q," the author of "Foe Farrell"



# EXIT THE DOLLAR-A-YEAR MAN

(Continued from page 16)

gentleman himself, and he is endeavoring to live it down.

But the dollar-a-year man is not always quite so earnest, and it is the parasitic type that Congress is evidently now seeking to eliminate. One such of my acquaintance presents an interesting problem. When the war broke out he came to Washington to live and to watch the fascinating unfolding of events from this vantage point. After a while he began to have the feeling that he, too, should get into the game, and he accordingly began to go the rounds of the various departments and commissions to see what they were doing and what he was qualified to do. After several weeks of delightful journeying and interviewing and lunching he selected a certain board as the place where his peculiar qualifications would be of the most use to the nation. He came to work late in the morning or early in the afternoon and departed before the whistle blew at four o'clock. Then he stayed away for two weeks. And then, without a word to any one, he stayed away completely.

This, of course, is a peculiar case, but it illustrates the fundamental weakness of the dollar-a-year proposition. The salary of one dollar per annum is no salary at all. While theoretically it binds the bargain, it is not compelling. The man who works for this pay has an entirely different status from the man who works for something more nearly commensurate with his worth. Further than this it has a certain demoralizing effect on the rank and file of the Government employees who have been years in the harness to be placed, suddenly and completely, under a newcomer who is not on the same basis with them on the payroll. The dollar-a-year man introduces into the Government labor situation, in other words, an element which, if it is to be successful, must be assimilated thoroly. And labor, whether clerical or mechanical, is at bottom democratic. Equal pay for equal work is a slogan containing desirable truth. In so far as the dollar-a-year people disrupt and disarrange the labor problem of the United States Government itself, they are obviously a factor well worth consideration and revision upward.

WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

# AN ANTIDOTE FOR PRUSSIAN POISON

(Continued from page 20)

always been notoriously poor advertisers of their own interests. Even now when the whole world has awakened to the power of propaganda as an instrument of warfare their remonstrances against the postal zone law have consisted in large part of protests that the law would—as it surely will—seriously damage their business. As if Congress of the American public in wartime care very much about anybody's business!

The Administration, Congress, and the people must realize, not only the menace of propaganda, but how to combat it effectively. To curtail or destroy one of the principal safeguards against the Prussian poison seems therefore to be evidence of an illiberalism and short-sightedness that is criminal. If it is true that national morale is largely dependent on public intelligence, then paper and ink are munitions of war and the Government might better supply them to the publishers and distribute their periodicals free than to put the press out of business in the vain hope of gaining a paltry few millions of additional postal revenue.

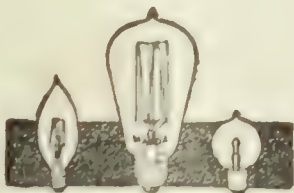


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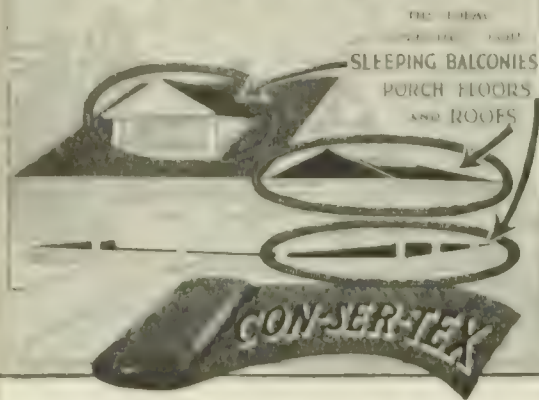
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## PERISCOPE HO!

(Continued from page 15)

enough clouds at the horizon when the sun set to reflect the rays of the sun and disseminate them. The colors ranged from a bright orange at the horizon to the blue of the sky, merging in a manner defying description. Sharply defined against this was the sapphire blue of the water.

Later on in the evening I was on the bridge when the moon came up. It may seem an exaggeration, but the officer of the deck actually had the helmsman throw the wheel over hard because he thought we were headed into an iceberg. It was so large and yellow that it took us some little while to recognize it as the moon—and then for the next couple of hours we had as fine a moonlight as can be imagined.

August 10—This has been my unlucky day for fair. From 4 a. m. to 11 p. m. I caught hell from everybody who had any authority plus every one who thought he ought to have some authority.

It has been one of those days when everything breaks wrong. I didn't get away with a single mistake, and had more things blamed on me, with which I had no connection, than I had time to perpetrate.

We dropt anchor in the harbor at ——— about 10:30 a. m.

The entrance is a small break in the headlands forming the coastline consisting of an almost bare red-brown rock corrugated by glaciation and erosion. It is probably three hundred yards wide, flanked on both sides by giant hills which run down to the water's edge. One would have no difficulty in finding this place in a fog. The odor which drifts out to greet you is like nothing else in the world—even the Pas-saic River couldn't smell like that.

August 11—Had liberty tonight, so a bunch of us went to town and had a party. We went to the "Seaman's Institute" founded by a missionary named Grenfell and had the first hot fresh water baths we had experienced since leaving ———. As we are rationed out two quarters of water morning and evening, cleanliness is not next to godliness on this ship; it's next to impossible.

I went to the barber shop and took a regular rest-cure. I turned that barber loose, the last intelligent one I expect to see for some time, and let him run wild. He scraped and cut and massaged and shampooed to his heart's content and my comfort.

Then we proceeded to fill our insides with the most motley array of fodder than can be imagined. We climbed outside of sun-dae, chocolate, peanuts, near beer—and a beefsteak dinner. It's a plumb wonder that we did not desert this yachting party we're on by turning up our toes among the daisies.

The chow we've been getting has made the assimilating of any quantity of human food quite easy.

August 12—Preparations have been made to weigh anchor tomorrow at 4 a. m. and start on our long trip across the Atlantic, touching at some intermediate point for supplies and then proceeding to our station in the war zone. It is our last night in North American waters and nobody knows or speculates much about what is in store for us after we leave them.

August 13—Weighed anchor at 5 a. m. and cleared for ———. It is beginning to look like war now. Every one must either have his life coat on or right at hand, and the lookouts are on constant watch.

Had target practise this afternoon. The "———" dropt over a target and after making two practise runs we steamed past

the target at one thousand yards and each gun crew fired some shots at it.

We made by far the best showing of any boat in the fleet. I———, on our forward gun, would have blown it out of the water with a little more pep on the part of the spotter. We are off to fight the Germans with the wealth of experience of having fired four shots at a target. I was at the wheel during the practise and I guess I will be if we see any action.

August 15—The most exciting thing to-day was the meeting in mid-ocean of a huge fleet of convoyed ships. They appeared on the horizon about 10 a. m. and we crost in front of them about noon. Luckily the fog had lifted or we might easily have been run down by them. It was good to see the boys on their way to France.

August 16—In the middle of a hard "sou'wester." The waves are running high and the "———" is bobbing around like a cork.

We have two problems: 1. Get outside of food. 2. Keep outside of it after we get there.

So far—3 p. m.—I've been successful, but I'm not laying any bets.

August 18—Changed our course a number of times during the night and this morning, due probably to the fact that we have been warned that a couple of subs are operating between ——— and ——— nearby.

The gun crews are becoming more adept and speedy every day, and confidence in our ability to cope with the submarine is increasing.

August 19—At 4 p. m. we dropt anchor in the harbor of the little pink and green houses.

——— defies description on my part because it is so absolutely different from anything I've ever seen, that every turn of the head gives one new things to wonder at and be impressed by.

The first thing that strikes the eye is the method of agriculture. From the sea wall to the rims of the volcanoes, every inch of ground not occupied by a house is under cultivation of the most intensive type. If our American farmers practised agriculture of this type there would be an amount of crops raised beyond the dreams of the most optimistic, in these days when production is being pushed to the limit. We could easily feed ourselves and all our allies.

There is not a single house painted a dull color. All are of stucco and are painted pastel shades—pink, yellow, green and pure white. All this, standing out in the brilliant sunshine against the green of the fields and the irregular skyline of the volcano craters, makes a picture I have never seen equaled.

August 22—Weighed anchor at 6 p. m. and said good-bye to the quaintest spot of my recollection.

August 24—This chasing the elusive submarine is great dope, but when it gets all mixt up with bellyache and things, most of the romance is driven out of it. In other words, I feel as tho I have been stepped on and then thoroly shaken before using. For some reason there has been an exceptionally heavy sea running, altho that reason is not as apparent as the results.

The ground swells are enormous and make life one long Coney Island revel—without the tracks and jitney fares. To think that at this moment there are people paying real money to ride in those up and down things!

This afternoon our lookout picked up a submarine and for a few moments it looked as if we were up against the real thing at last. It proved to be a raft with a stout mast in the center and the fleet took ad-



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vantage of the excellent target it afforded and indulged in some firing practise.

August 25—Had our first real excitement today—our first war action. We chased a sailing vessel and had her "heave to," whereupon she displayed the British flag.

August 27—One of my duties as Q. M. is to read the log which registers the distance run, every hour. About 3 a. m. I went out on the fantail to read it and very nearly spelled my finish. My method was to creep out as far as the winch by hanging on to the gun, etc., and then, judging the roll of the ship, run to the taffrail, flash my light on the dial and get back to the winch before the next wave hit. This time a big one fooled me and caught me half way. I saw I couldn't get away, so I threw myself flat and my arms and legs wide apart. This was lucky because I landed with an arm and a leg over, but the other arm and leg were wrapt around stanchion and wire taffrail.

The hardest thing I have ever had to force myself to do was to take the reading the next hour, but I got it, and the next day they rigged a life-line for me.

A man overboard would simply be out of luck, because no small boat could be launched in the storm thru which we are struggling. The waves are mountainous and the wind is blowing a gale—probably eighty or ninety miles an hour.

August 29—All day yesterday the storm continued with unabated fury, but this good little boat proved to be mighty "sea-going" and pulled thru and we finally arrived at the rendezvous this a. m.

For the three days of the storm we had our meals standing up, hanging by one hand to a stanchion and with the other to a sandwich—tables and benches were useless.

The attitude of the boys is peculiar. All thru the stress and strain of the storm, and the uncertainty of our weathering it, the conversation was not about the storm or probable submarine attacks but of food. They recited menus and talked of the things they would like to have and intended to get when possible. They dream of home as mainly connected with food in plenty and are quite apathetic as regards any other single item in their present situation.

Later—Just came up from mess—pandemonium reigns. The Tower of Babel was a Quaker meeting compared to those thirty-three humans clamoring to be fed. Convoys to our post by French destroyers all our ships arrived safely.

August 30—Went ashore for the first time since leaving America. Five of us joined three more from the " " and after an enjoyable scrub we went down to a wonderful meal. Oh, boy! What a party!

September 1—The strain of the trip has gotten to Captain . The ship was in rotten shape when we left and the terrific effect of that three days' storm brought about a nervous breakdown. We sure are sorry to see skipper go and hope he'll be back soon.

September 3, Paris, France. They have given us a seventy-two hour leave and we all beat it for Paris.

September 6—That was sure a wonderful party, and Paris is all anybody ever claimed for it—up to and including Billy Sunday.

September 7—Coaled ship today. As half the crew are on Paris leave we had to slave some.

September 8—Coaling again today. I was in the lighter three hours in the morning and three in the afternoon. As a quartermaster I'm a damn good coal heaver.

Met S. S. and J. H. (Cornell men) first time I'd seen either of them since leaving Ithaca. We had some old time ban-



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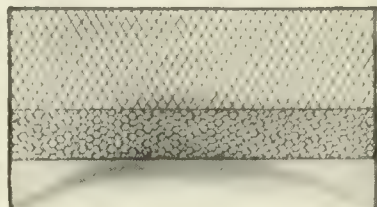
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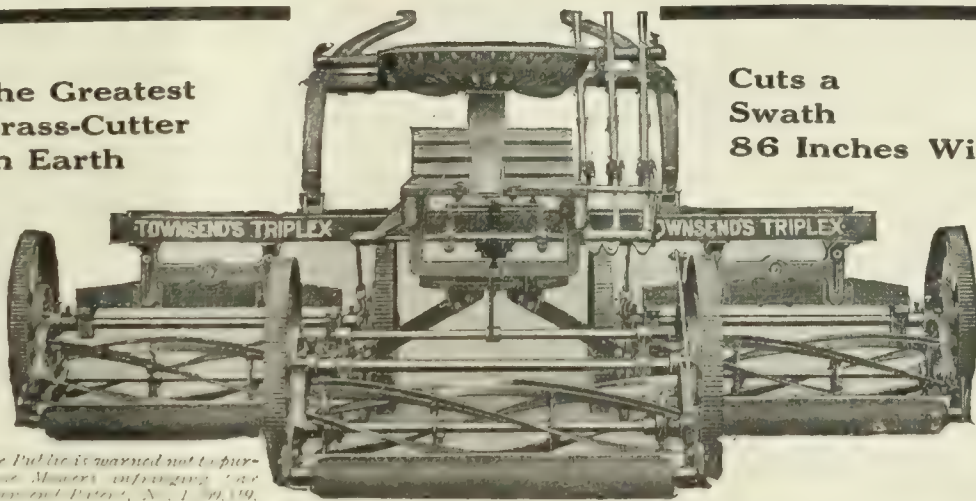


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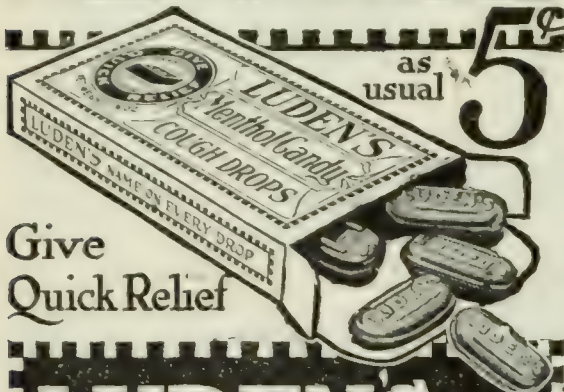
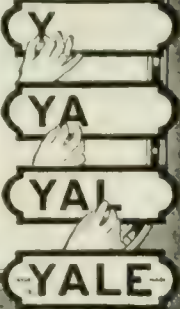
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PROF. I. HUBERT, Toledo, Ohio.

room harmony so of course I enjoyed myself.

We have been given a number of nicknames in this port, among them being—The Suicide Fleet, The Little Collins and The Easter Egg Flotilla.

One of our ships came in today with seventeen survivors of a torpedoed ship. Fritz turned tail and ran when it came into view. They passed a small boat carrying four men—dead. The rotten skunks had killed them with a machine-gun after getting away from the sinking ship. I'll say she's a rough war all right.

September 11—We have lost our Captain —, one of the best scouts in the world. Our new captain officially took charge today. He appears to be a bear for discipline, but I guess all who behave themselves will be all right.

September 14—Working steadily for past three days. The new captain is a bear for work but he has done wonders for us already in the line of sanitation. This ship is going to be a home after we get something to eat.

September 17—About 12:30 we passed a low-lying craft in the darkness which did not answer by blinker challenge altho I repeated it.

We had the guns trained on it all the while and discovered just in time that it was a small French patrol boat. When all of a sudden a white streak headed for our bow, every one was on edge, thinking it was Fritz running on top. I freely admit I was scared to death but nobody else knew it so it made no difference.

It looked like a torpedo, and hence curtains for us, when the streak swerved and went ahead of us. Not until then did we realize that it was a porpoise and every one heaved a sigh of relief. The phosphorescent water made the splash of the fish's tail look like the wake of a torpedo. I know I can stand the test without losing my nerve now, so let them come.

September 21—Field Day—scrubbed the ship, clothes, mattresses, covers, etc.

September 23—Left mooring yesterday and went out on patrol duty. Nothing exciting to lessen the monotonous strain of being on the constant alert. One has to notice the smallest things, especially toward dusk and at early morning when the subs are more active.

Learned the other day that after we came to — the minesweepers went out and collected a number of mines in the path we followed. Fooled again, Fritz old boy!

September 30—The "—" pulled some clever seamanship today in passing us our mail. They cut behind our fantail so closely that it didn't seem possible for them to get away with it, but exactly at the right time the helmsman threw his wheel over and a man on the bow heaved his line to us. What a haul! Letters galore and some knitted things from real friends.

October 2—Coaled ship in a couple of hours—not a bad job now that we are organized and replenish our supply each trip.

Captain — has revolutionized affairs. He has immeasurably improved living conditions and has shown himself to be a wonderfully efficient leader. He is far more strict than his predecessor and holds us much closer to naval discipline, but anybody who does his work conscientiously gets away without interference. He certainly knows navigation and handles this uncertain old bateau just like it was a regular ship. In the old days we hardly ever left our moorings without knocking something into the middle of next week, and now we play tag with the mooring buoys and never hit anything.

October 7—Lots of excitement. The "—" got Fritz for a goal but he came back strong by putting a merchant ship

on the rocks outside the harbor. Coming back from liberty we were in the dory and were being towed by the "—" launch. A tug headed right at us and we looked to be rating a swim sure enough even tho we showed a light. The only thing that saved us was the tug hitting a mooring buoy and bumping aside.

October 12—The last few days have been the most exciting since we came from the States. Thursday afternoon two submarines were reported laying mines in the Cheval — and we highballed out to go get them.

Everybody was at chow when somebody yelled "There goes 'General Quarters.'" The crew thereupon fell all over each other getting away from the table and up the hatchway. I landed on the bridge, taking the steps four at a time with a pair of glasses grabbed on the fly in one hand and a frankfurter in the other, to find the guns trained and the ship swinging in a circle. It's tough to bring this to a weak climax, but we got no action for various reasons.

About 9 p. m. the lights at —, —, — were blotted out by the suddenly-rising storm and Mr. — was forced to run to sea, as one needs lots of landmarks to navigate in those channels.

The storm got steadily worse all night, the barometer dropping from 29.73 to 28.76 in twelve hours, so that by Friday it was just as bad as the one we ran into on the way over. Time and again it seemed as tho she couldn't get away with it, the waves breaking all the way up on the bridge. They smashed in the engine room hatch, filled the life boats and all the quarters (Officers' and mens' alike) and tore the mines loose. Then followed a repetition of the old picnic game of catching the greased pig, with loaded mines playing the part of runaway pig and—we won.

A little while after Captain — came forward and quietly told the gunner's mate that there was a fire near the magazine. Luckily one of the waves squashed it before they got there and we won again. This captain of ours is the coolest human I've seen. "Periscope Ho" means about as much in his young life as "Dinner is served, sir!"

All this time the storm was tossing us around, and four hours on the bridge was a fine little specimen of hell on wheels. Nobody knew where we were—and by that time didn't care much, but along toward Saturday we located our position.

This trip gave us about all the excitement the law allows except actual battle. Fritz ducked the one chance. Submarines, runaway mines on board, running over mine fields, a 100 to 200 mile gale blowing and turning us upsidedown, fire on board and a magazine close to blowing up to Kingdom Come—all in all—a perfect day.

Naturally with the bunks flooded and a continuous downpour of rain, hail and seawater for two days, nobody got much sleep, and brushing my teeth once was the extent of my toilette for three days.

We arrived in the harbor Saturday night and it was like pulling teeth to get me out at midnight, after three hours' sleep, to go on watch.

October 14—This morning we bathed and shaved and got ready for liberty when word was passed to get ready to get underway in an hour, and the groans that rent the air were pitiful to hear. All these had as much effect as a summer zephyr on Gibraltar.

October 19—Just before we left we received word that the channel we usually use was mined, a patrol boat having gone up that morning. By aeroplane they were locating others for the trawlers to





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sweep up. These are evidently the mines laid by the subs we tried to get altho we've lucked thru that chance a couple of times since.

October 20—Just as we were off ———, trawlers working that channel exploded two mines with a splash that would make Old Faithful crawl in his hole. I'll say the good old "———" would have been reduced to souvenirs if we had hit one. They are the damndest things—no chance to fight them—just curtains if you hit one. Fooled again, Heine old top!

October 22—Arrived safely and tied up to the supply ship and took on stores. Holy Mike! Those stores! Honest t'Gawd turkeys for our Thanksgiving dinner. "No need to wait," says we, and dropt figuratively to our knees and gave Thanksgiving on the spot.

Skipper says he's going to make this the best feeding ship in the navy. From past experiences I'll say he has a long way to go but this looks like an awfully good start.

## RUGS FOR SUMMERTIME

(Continued from page 25)

carpeted, or else seek refuge in Oriental mattings that cost half as much again. Nos. 5 and 6 are grass rugs, and Chinese mattings are shown in Nos. 7 and 9, and a Japanese matting with its thin, fine texture in No. 8.

The finest modern American creations for summer use are undoubtedly the flax rugs with their self-fringes, solid body and agreeable surface. I like them especially in the natural, but the range of solid colors is splendid, and justifies the claims made by those who manufacture them out of flax grown in Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Another pleasing American product, some with borders figured in the weave, is the so-called "woolen rugs." The texture is firm and attractive. Part of the processional animal border of one of them frames the heading of this article.

Coarser and thicker of weave are Oriental rush rugs. They are immensely durable, and in pattern fascinating, whether in large ovals like No. 10, or composed of 18 inch "blocks" sewed together like Nos. 15, 16 and 17. No. 15 has a line of color around each block, while No. 17 has a small square of color in the center, the rest being in the natural. No. 16 is altogether in the natural, but patterned like silk or linen damasks by contrast of direction of the lines of the surface, alternate small squares being composed of ropes perpendicular to one another. These rush rugs are especially to be recommended for large halls and sun rooms and verandas, and wherever durability beneath hundreds of feet is quite as necessary as beauty. Judged from the esthetic point of view I should hesitate to place any summer rug ahead of the rush "block" rugs.

If asked what are the most desirable qualities in a summer rug, I should say porousness, that lets dust and moisture easily thru to the floor beneath, and material that dries easily and quickly. In summer there is a great deal of moisture free in the air. When the summer comes all the Oriental rugs and other thick woolen fabrics in our homes are likely to be injured by dampness unless carefully cleaned and dried and safely stored. It is then that the demand naturally comes for damp-proof weaves like those of most of the summer rugs illustrated on these two pages.

In summer, too, natural grass and fiber colors are especially pleasing, whether in the solid or backgrounding bands and blocks of rich color. The all-over patterns that please in winter are in summer taboo as far as the floor is concerned.

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## CONSIDER THE DOOR KNOB

(Continued from page 22)

craftsmanship to a cheap commercial product will completely transform its character. Here is a case in point. A metal craftsman took a pair of ten cent iron hinges and, with a hammer and punch, traced on them a graceful little scroll, leaving a slight burr at the edges of the lines. The process required little expense and little time, but it changed an ugly thing to an object of grace and, without impairing usefulness, created a real additional value. Don't fear cheap price, but shun cheap looks. At the direction of the architect, a metal worker chased an arabesque design of foliage and flowers upon an ordinary brass box lock. The value of such treatment speaks for itself in the illustration.

Common stock articles, made and sold by the dozen or the gross, may thus be appropriately embellished with either little or much workmanship, as one chooses, and with varying degrees of expense, none of which, however, need be extravagant to secure desirable results. One caution to the purchaser it seems necessary to add—the simpler stock fittings are generally preferable to, and safer than those on which more ambitious designing has been bestowed.

The tendency to use invisible hardware, or to minimize the visibility of such items as are not wholly hidden, is to be deplored. Hinges, handles, knobs, locks, keyplates and similar fittings have an honest utilitarian service to perform and their plainly visible presence is nothing of which to be ashamed. Even more objectionable and indefensible is the employment of sham fittings. All shams are reprehensible, but decorative shams, purporting to be utilitarian as a *raison d'être* for their presence, are doubly stupid and futile, for they are neither rationally decorative nor useful. A piece of ornamental metal work, whose purpose is obviously and solely decorative, affixed to a door is permissible; a piece of metal work that pretends to serve a useful purpose, and does not, is a permanent lie.

The most commonly employed materials for household hardware are brass, bronze and iron, either cast or wrought. These are suitable for use either indoors or out. Besides these, for indoors there are knobs of either porcelain or of metal-mounted glass, cut or prest. It is desirable that there be a pleasing contrast between the hardware and its background. White or light painted woodwork suggests brass or black iron, while burnished wrought iron seems less suitable. On the other hand, any moderately light-toned natural wood is an admirable foil for black or burnished wrought iron.

In choosing knobs, latches, bolts or other projecting pieces of hardware, be careful to pick out shapes that are convenient and comfortable to grasp and also see that they are so placed as not to catch and tear clothing. After duly considering consistency of style, keep in mind the fact that the following items for exterior use not only may, but ought to have a distinct decorative as well as utilitarian value—knobs and grasps, keyplates and locks, knockers, bell pulls, foot scrapers, hand-rails for steps and lanthorns, in connection with doors; and for shutters, bolts, pulls and stays or catches. For indoor use on doors, knobs or handles, hinges, latches, locks, bolts and keyplates bespeak attention, while for casement windows, one must consider handles, especially in the case of metal casements where the handles are usually silhouetted against the glass and may well form a bit of pleasing decoration. Once the household hardware becomes a subject of study, its fascination constantly increases.

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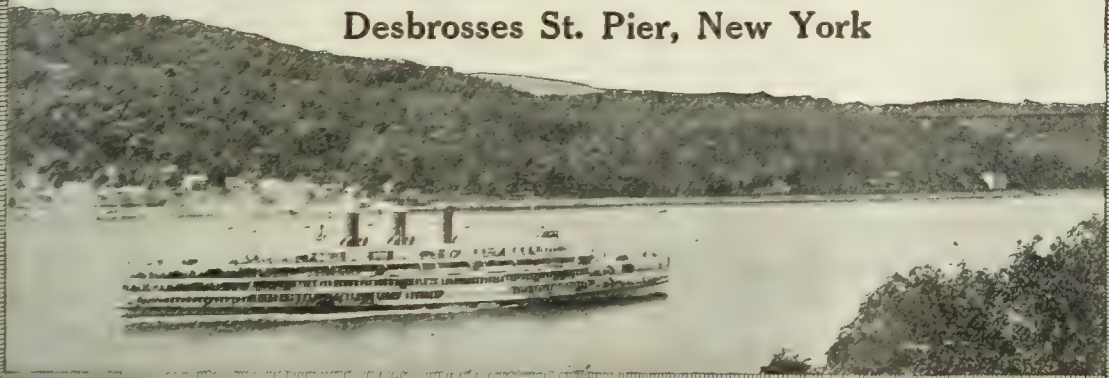
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## Allied and American Peace Terms

By SAMUEL A. B. MERCER, Ph.D., D.D.,  
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the Western Theological Seminary,  
Chicago, and Editor of the Journal  
of the Society of Oriental Research.  
Cloth, 60 cts. Postage about 5 cts.

We must win the war first. But we must not wait for it to be won before we consider what comes next. The fate of races, peoples, and groups will depend upon the terms of the treaty of peace. To be able to deal intelligently with them, America and the Allies must learn what group units have the elements of nationality in themselves and what have not. This is the subject of Professor Mercer's inquiry.

He evinces a thorough knowledge of the many separate groups in the Balkans and elsewhere. What are the race affinities and prejudices of each of these? Statesmen must know before they can deal intelligently with the issues that come after the war; and when the war is over it will be too late to begin to learn.

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ALBERT E. HADLOCK, Treasurer.

## A LIGHTHOUSE TO GUIDE SOLDIERS

(Continued from page 21)

for the blind, assuring them that the blind guests would be neat, that they would wear darkened glasses to conceal their infirmity, that they would be accompanied by a sighted guide, and that they would be content with the undesirable seats that did not command a view of the stage.

Miss Holt's efforts to arrange these details brought her into contact with the home conditions of the blind and led at length to the formation of what is now the New York Association of the Blind, which recently issued its eleventh annual report. Miss Holt was instrumental in securing openings in 1912 and 1913 of the Emma L. Hardy Memorial Home at Cornwall-on-Hudson, the well equipt Bourne workshop for blind men on Thirty-fourth Street, New York, and the Lighthouse on Fifty-ninth Street, the headquarters of the association. Here hundreds of blind persons have been educated and made self-supporting.

Miss Holt has gone to Europe a number of times in the interests of blind welfare work. She was in England in 1914 when the war broke out, and before she left, studied the British methods of reeducating men blinded in battle. After a brief return to New York, June, 1915, found her in France at Bordeaux, where she helped to reorganize the Travailleurs du Sud-Ouest, and assisted in its becoming the Phare de Bordeaux, the first college for the war blind on the Continent.

The Committee for Men Blinded in Battle was organized in this country—the first organization in America established to aid the war blind of the Allies—with the late Hon. Joseph H. Choate as president, and Miss Holt, ex-President William H. Taft and former Justice Charles E. Hughes as vice-presidents. The offer of their services was accepted by President Poincaré in behalf of the French Government, and later by General W. C. Gorgas in behalf of the United States.

Les Travailleurs de Sud-Ouest was an organization for the blind established in Bordeaux by Abbé Moreau, who, with the coöperation of Miss Holt, reconstructed it for war work and purchased the Château de Lescure. Fifty pupils were at first accommodated, and simple occupations were taught, such as brush making, chair caning, basketry, as well as reading, writing, type-writing and music. Teaching and relief work were also conducted in the hospitals.

This establishment became the Phare de Bordeaux in 1915. In July of that year the Comité Franco-Américain pour les Aveugles de la Guerre was formed with Miss Holt as president and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt as vice-president. In March, 1916, work was begun at the Phare de France, the Lighthouse in the rue Daru, Paris, and in August it was formally opened by the President of France and the American Ambassador. A broad course of studies was adopted, ranging from the trades to higher mathematics. Basketry, weaving, knitting by machine, massage, modeling, pottery, stenography, bookkeeping, languages and music were taught, as well as gymnastics, fencing, swimming, skating, and games. The blind soldiers in the government hospitals were also taught and assisted by the staff.

A Braille library and printing plant were established at the Phare de France. Two hundred copies of the house organ, *La Lumière*, were first published in December, 1916. Four blind men were regularly employed in the printing shop, and books and Braille music were published.

Miss Holt returned to America for a lecture tour, and then, in October, 1917, again went to France. On January 13, 1918, the

third Lighthouse was opened at the ancient château of the Marquise de Pompadour at Sèvres. The Phare de Sèvres accommodates twenty regular pupils. Pottery is taught in the famous porcelain factories near by, and poultry raising and agriculture on neighboring farms.

The Phare de Bordeaux and the Phare de France each accommodates about fifty resident pupils besides a number of day pupils. Manual labor is largely the specialty of the former, while at the latter blinded soldiers are thoroly reeducated for trades and professions. Over 3500 have been assisted in this way, including blinded soldiers of French, Italian, Belgian, Scotch, Canadian, Polish, Russian, Arabian, Swedish and other nationalities. Soon the French Lighthouses may be extending their succor to Americans. The totally blind, the temporarily blind, and those suffering from incapacitating head wounds have been helped and taught. The regular pupils have numbered more than 300.

The Phare de France assists about 150 men a day, either at the Lighthouse or in the hospitals. Over 130 blinded men have been reeducated in that institution alone. During 1917, 10,000 gifts were presented to the families of the blinded, including food, fuel, bedding, clothing, medicine, seeds, etc. Thirty hospitals were served.

No less important than the teaching is the follow-up work. Men who have been graduated obtain work, thru the efforts of the Lighthouses, as dictaphone stenographers, telephone operators, weavers and knitters.

One blinded adjutant, who had also lost his right hand, learned to use the knitting machine and now earns a good living. Another soldier who arrived at the Phare suffering from mental shock as well as blindness, recovered a normal viewpoint before his year of reeducation was over. He learned knitting and now receives so many orders that he passes some of them on to his friends.

One Lighthouse pupil is now masseur in a large hospital in Paris, and others have taken up this profession. A clever mechanic who has been reeducated is now at work in an electric school in Paris. Several are doing well at farming and poultry raising. One graduate is a Government inspector connected with the Academy and the office of the Public Prosecutor. Another has resumed his former business as a furrier and has prospered so well that he has been forced to move to larger quarters. Several are telephone operators. Others are continuing their studies in music and in languages.

An intelligent and cultured pupil of a normal school was much discouraged when he first entered the Lighthouse. Having lost his sight, he thought that his career was over, but little by little hope was brought back to him and he was persuaded to resume his studies. With Braille, stenography and dactylography to help him, he is now working enthusiastically at higher mathematics. He has the advantage of youth, and he again dreams of a happy and successful future. In his spare time he studies the violin. He is reconstructing his library in Braille, copying even scientific works with their complicated mathematical characters.

Statistics are interesting when they denote progress, and one must have them in annual reports, but after all it is the personal, human side of this work that interests Miss Holt and her helpers. These men are very grateful for the new hope and courage that have been painfully born within them.



(Continued from page 23)

The child's conception of beauty is distinctly primitive and demands simple forms and pure, strong colors for its satisfaction. The infant will pass by an object painted in faded tints of soft old blue and rose, to grasp delightedly at one in cobalt and vermillion. Hence the usefulness in nursery decoration of the gay little friezes printed in glowing colors, the Mother Goose fabrics, and the cheerful painted furniture. But to offset their often crude intensity and maintain the essential balance, the background of the room—its floor, walls and ceiling—should be kept comparatively neutral with creams, warm tans and luminous grays.



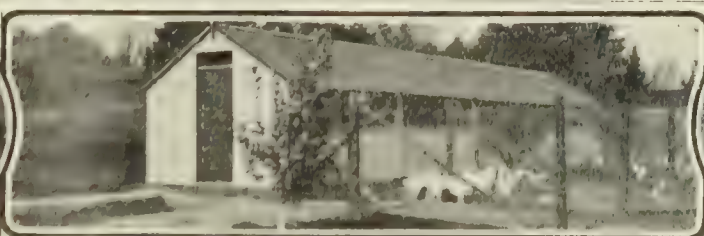
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## REMARKABLE REMARKS

**JOHN HASTINGS TURNER**—Clever people are always worth their money.

**ED. HOWE**—I hereby give notice to poets that I cannot read their books.

**G. LOWES DICKINSON**—I see things as they are. I have never let myself be duped.

**JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.**—What the world craves today is a more spiritual and less formal religion.

**FRANK MORGAN**—Truth is one of those virtues which we always admire more in ourselves than in other people.

**MAXIMILIAN HARDEN**—More than the good will of anybody else, Austria-Hungary needs that of the United States.

**ARNOLD BENNETT**—This modern craze for naturalness seems to me to be rather unwholesome, not to say perverted.

**SAMUEL GOMPERS**—The labor movement does not discount the service to civilization tendered by intellectual ability.

**EUGENE V. DEBS**—In a country fighting to make the world safe for democracy, it is dangerous to express an honest opinion.

**DR. W. T. McELVEEN**—You can no more educate a bad man into a good man than you can educate a buttercup into a butterfly.

**REAR ADMIRAL BRADLEY A. FISKE**—The immediate instrument that has decided the rise and the fall of nations has been military power.

**PRINCE KROPOTKIN**—With her population reduced to starvation Russia risks losing even the liberties she has conquered. Send us corn.

**PRES. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER**—Great Britain and America will never loosen this new and splendid bond of interrelationship.

**EMPEROR WILLIAM**—I will welcome with all my heart those who wish to assist me in my work, no matter who they may be, but those who oppose me in this work I will crush.

**CATTLE RANCHMAN WILLIAM HANLEY**—The worst thing I know about life is that just when you are feeling the best you have to go to bed, and when you are feeling worst you have to get up.

**GENERAL LUDENDORFF**—The effective of an offensive is not to be measured by the results in territory gained and in captures made, but by its effect on the spirit and morale of the enemy's civil population.

**CAPTAIN KNYVEET**—The only monument that we dare erect to our fallen dead, the only monument that would not be a dishonor to them and a shame and eternal disgrace to us, is the monument of victory.

**EX-PRESIDENT TAFT**—He who proposes peace now either does not see the stake for which the Allies are fighting, or wishes the German military autocracy still to control the destinies of all of us as to peace or war.

**GRIEVED NITPOID**—The German people will find themselves at the hour of their awakening facing a world of enemies, and they will have to recognize that instead of honor and glory they have reaped a harvest of hatred and contempt for years to come.

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## CAPITAL COPY

Practically every woman in Italy from sixteen to sixty years old is a war nurse or a volunteer war worker.

College students who have completed courses on food conservation will receive certificates from the Food Administration.

In the first month's operation of the Aerial Mail Service between New York, Philadelphia and Washington, a total of five and two-fifths tons of letter mail was transported.

Every person who travels into Denmark must submit upon arrival a list of all the wearing apparel he carries with him. On leaving the country he may take with him only the listed articles.

Five hundred college trained young women, graduates of the classes of the last ten years, are training at Vassar College in the emergency course for nurses, known as the "College Woman's Plattsburg."

Hereafter Red Cross purchases will be accorded the same prices and the same privileges as those of the Government. The Red Cross dollar and the Government dollar stand side by side in market value.

The ocean trip between New York and Valparaiso, Chile, has been cut from twenty-seven days to eighteen days by the new passenger steamers plying on that route under the United States Shipping Board.

Walter Damrosch, conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra, will soon sail for France, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., to organize an orchestra of fifty of the best French musicians in the country.

The Quartermaster's Department is now supplying gas-proof food containers to the soldiers in the zone of operations in France. These prevent seepage of gas into the containers and guard against contamination of the food.

The restrictions governing the shipment of parcels to the American Expeditionary Force on written request only, do not apply to newspapers and magazines. These can be mailed without any request from the intended recipient and without military approval.

Women librarians in the camp hospitals are to wear uniforms of natural-colored pongee shirt-waist dress, worn with a white collar and dark brown tie. On the sleeve is a dark brown brassard, bearing the letters A. L. A. A Panama hat with a brown band and an A. L. A. pin is part of the uniform.

A number of leaders of the Woman's Land Army will be trained at Wellesley College, where camp conditions will be reproduced and the type of instruction standardized. This training, to begin about August 1, is offered to recruits from all parts of the country. Applications should be made to the Dean of Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts.

The Post Office Department has called attention to the fact that many of the unwrapped, unaddressed magazines mailed by the public at the 1-cent postage rate for soldiers and sailors are so old as no longer to be of any interest and, therefore, are useless for the purpose intended. A weekly publication should be not more than two or three weeks old, and a monthly publication not more than two months old.





*Official Italian, from Underwood & Underwood*

#### LIVING UP TO GARIBALDI

*The soldiers in the trenches on the Piave are adding new victories almost daily to the fighting fame of "the land of Garibaldi." These men in a recently captured trench are taking advantage of a lull between battles to dig in further and to strengthen fortifications*



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**



## A MESSAGE FROM ITALY TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

BY COUNT V. MACCHI DI CELLERE

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

ON the 24th of May, the American people, at the request of their beloved President, by fitting public exercises, by the exhibition of Italian flags, by a number of other acts, too many to be here enumerated, yet to be for many a year remembered by the grateful people of the land which I represent, gave proof to the people of their sister nation, Italy, that the oldest country of the New World understands and appreciates the sentiments and the ideals which animated Italy, one of the youngest countries of the Old World, when she accepted the challenge, unsheathed her sword, and took up the crusade for world liberty and justice.

And now once more the hands of time point to the return of the anniversary of that fateful day which can be fitly described as the birthday of this free nation. Our turn has come, and Italy, an ever grateful country, having learned from her many past sufferings how to remember and repay for kind words and kind acts, rejoices in the opportunity offered her by the present circumstance. You said to us: "Welcome, sister." We repeat to you: "Welcome, sister; the land of Garibaldi is proud to shake the hand tendered to her by the land of George Washington."

This welcome, I know, does not proceed only from this, my residence in Washington, whence I, as an official spokesman, release it to the world; it comes, America, from the sun-kissed slopes of the beautiful Italian hills, where old men and children wrest from the earth that harvest which shall give their fighting sons and fathers a means of sustenance; from hospitals and Red Cross trains, where noble women and daughters of the people mingle in splendid comradeship in ministering to the heartrending sufferings of tens of thousands of bodies torn by the lead or burned by the gas of the Hun; from the thousands of war factories dotting our cities, where once the gentle spirit of art and of poetry ruled supreme, and where now reverence for a glorious past is only enhanced by a desire to live up to the greatness of our history by helping humanity in the practical requirements of our crucial days as we helped it in the past by lifting skyward the flame of civilization; from the bloodstained trenches of the Piave, where the fury and the hate and the cruelty and the chicanery of the Austro-Germans spent themselves in vain against the impassable barrier of brave Italian hearts, urged on by the sight of American aviators flying above the river and by the knowledge that American infantrymen will soon reinforce their lines.

*Royal Italian Embassy, Washington D. C.,*

*July 4, 1918*



## A PEACE LEAGUE NOW OR LATER?

**I**N his speech to the Reichstag last week, Count von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, scoffed at the idea of a League of Peace, alleging that it was nothing but a scheme of the Allies to isolate Germany and strangle her legitimate economic and political development. As one of the chief purposes of my trip to Europe was to find out the present status of the Peace League idea in the minds of the peoples and government officials of England, France and Italy, I am able to report with some degree of assurance the very interesting and somewhat startling views I found obtaining there.

In general there is great encouragement to be found in the attitude of all classes in England, France and Italy. The question is no longer one of whether we shall create such a League, but rather how and when. The idea, as the business man would say, is already "sold," and it is only the carrying of it out that is giving concern.

At present there are four active groups in each of the three great Allied countries advocating the League program: 1st, government officials; 2d, intellectuals and literary men; 3d, labor leaders and radicals; 4th, propagandists. It has been my privilege to have discussed fundamental principles as well as ways and means with important representatives of each group. And in order that it may be seen I have not drawn my conclusions from too few particular conversations, I publish herewith the names of some of those who have been good enough to talk with me on the matter:

### GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

England: Mr. Balfour, Lord Robert Cecil, the most ardent champion of the League idea in the British Ministry, Lord Haldane, ex-Minister of War, Mr. Roberts, Minister of Labor, and Dr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction.

France: President Poincaré, Premier Clemenceau, Leon Bourgeois, president of the official commission studying the League, Jules Cambon, Baron L'Estournelles de Constant, ex-Foreign Minister Hanataux, Admiral Fournier, Henry Fromagot.

Italy: King Victor Emmanuel, Premier Orlando, Foreign Minister Sonnino, and Senator Ruffini, president of the newly formed Italy-American Union.

### INTELLECTUALS AND LITERARY MEN

England: H. G. Wells, whose last book, "In the Fourth Year: Anticipation, of a World Peace," is on the subject of the League; Louis Woolf, who wrote the brilliant report of the Fabian Society; Sir Sidney Oliver, one of the founders of the Fabian Society; A. E. Zimmern, author of the Greek State, now attached to the Foreign Office; Lionel Curtis, author of "The Imperial Commonwealth."

France: Prof. A. Aullard, authority on the French Revolution; Ferdinand Brunschwig, Director of the Ministry of Public Instruction; Dr. Planzoles, Director of the College of Social Sciences; E. Lavrize, of the French Academy.

### LABOR LEADERS AND RADICALS

England: Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, Mr. Roberts, Minister of Labor, Sydney Webb, John Burns, Ramsey MacDonald.

France: Albert Thomas, ex-Minister of Munitions; Deputy Monttel, Socialist; D. Vinant, ex-Minister of Aviation.

### PROPAGANDISTS

League of Nations Society of England—James Bryce, Lord Shaw, Lord Parmoor, Lord Buckmaster, Sir Willoughby Dickinson, Major David Davies, Mr. Aneurin Williams, G. Lowes Dickinson, Raymond Unwin and J. Allan Baker, M. P.

League de Droit de L'Homme in Paris—Its executive committee.

While of course the men above enumerated had many and diverse opinions, it is quite evident that the situation is exactly the opposite in Europe to what it is in the United States.

In America the leading officials and unofficials in every community in the land are now ready to give their time, money and names to promote the League of Nations program, whenever called upon to do so. But the masses of America, tho sympathetic, are more acquiescent than enthusiastic. In England and France and Italy it is the people, I find, who look to the League for the salvation of the world

after the war is over. Mr. Thomas told me that labor in England would stand to "the last ditch" for two things at the Peace Conference; first, to prevent an imperialistic peace, and second, to insure the establishment of the League of Nations. In France Professor Aullard said that already the idea of a League of Nations has almost become a religion to the soldiers now fighting in the trenches.

While the propagandists and intellectual classes in all countries were as enthusiastic as the working classes, I found the official classes more hesitant. No one was opposed to the theory of the League, but I was almost universally met with the qualification that "we must not go too far," "we must be very careful not to attempt anything Utopian," "are we sure it is practicable?" And yet despite this hesitancy on the part of the governing classes, it is as certain as anything can be certain that England, France and Italy are ready to join the United States in the establishment of a League. Not only are they ready, but what is perhaps the most important thing I have learned in Europe, they are ready here and now and before the war ends.

The day I left England Mr. Barnes, member of the Inner Ministry of the British Cabinet, made a speech in which he said:

The beginning must be made before the war ends or otherwise in the first flush of peace the world will fail thru sheer exhaustion to make proper provisions for the maintenance of peace.

I was told by those who ought to know that Mr. Barnes would never have made this statement without the concurrence of Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour. The League of Nations has already officially declared:

There are various reasons why Great Britain and her present Allies should proceed at once to form among themselves the provisional framework of such a League.

And the last word that was said to me as I left Paris, by the man in the French Government perhaps the best fitted to speak on the subject was, "I beg you to tell President Wilson to take the initiative in forming the League now." The reasons he gave me may be summarized as follows:

(1) The union of the Allies now into a real League will make them more efficient in the prosecution of the war.

(2) Now is the opportunity to realize the plan. As soon as the war is over conflicting interests will arise.

(3) There is now no system of settling conflicts between Allied States. The Franco-American Treaty of September 14, 1914, should at last be extended to all Allied Nations.

(4) The Allies must be united if they are to be winners at the Peace Conference. If they are not united Germany may be able to disassociate them.

(5) If the League is established at once the Allies will become a nucleus for the neutrals because the principles of justice established by the League will be a protection to their freedom and liberties.

(6) The League, if established now, would be a stimulus to the democratic ideals among the Central Powers.

I find that these reasons are convincing to practically everybody in Europe with whom I have discussed the League.

In the United States many members of the organization known as the League to Enforce Peace hold to similar views. But apparently our Government feels that any conference of the nations at this moment would be sure to raise more questions than it could possibly settle. At all events jealousy and competing interests would be likely to endanger the idea before it was born.

Thus, apparently, a direct issue exists between our allies and ourselves as to whether the League should be formed now or after the war. And this suggests that possibly von Hertling's scoffing reference to the League may have been



due to the fact that he was aware of this difference of opinion and was trying to disassociate the Allies by confirming the administration's suspicions that Germany will view the formation of the League now as a hostile measure directed against herself. Whether this be the true explanation or not and whether the League is to be established now or later, one thing is at least certain and that is that both the United States and her allies are converted to the idea that the old days of international competition that prevailed before the war must give way to the new order of international coöperation, functioning thru a League of Peace, and sanctioned by it. This, and this alone, is worth all the sacrifices of all the brave men whose blood has reddened the clay of Europe these past four fateful years.

HAMILTON HOLT

## JULY FOURTEENTH

FRANCE has chosen for a national hymn the song of a revolution; for her flag a banner of insurrection; for her national holiday the sacking of a royal fortress by a frenzied mob. Her political institutions carry democracy to an almost dangerous extreme; not only does the French Government dispense with the feudal trappings which are still dear to the "crowned republic" of Britain, but it lacks even the constitutional checks and balances which restrain the impulses of our own democracy. A single breath of public opinion can overturn any French cabinet. Economically, France is the land of the independent farmer, happily free from the rule of landlordism and the rule of industrial plutocracy. Socially, France is most democratic of all. In a single afternoon at a café you may chance to fall into easy, familiar chat across your table with a day laborer, a priest, a professor, a high official, a private soldier and a general. None of them will condescend to you or expect you to condescend to them. France is literally a nation of brothers; and this is none the less true tho brothers sometimes quarrel.

Across the Vosges is a civilization opposite in every respect; a land of caste in political, economic and social life; a land where the distance between one man and another is like the difference between man and the lower animals. Between the two types of civilization there is an irreconcilable conflict. France and Germany may think that they are fighting about Alsace-Lorraine, but they are really fighting because the institutions of each imperil by very neighborhood the institutions of the other. Fire and water cannot dwell together permanently; either France will set Germany aflame with her own democracy or Germany will smother the last dying embers of freedom in continental Europe. That is what Bastille Day means.

## TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR CRITICS

IS it patriotic to find fault with the Administration in war time?" This is a question which occurs to every American a dozen times a week. On the one hand he has always felt it to be his duty—often, indeed, his pleasure—to exercise the right of free speech granted him by the Constitution, and to make the Chief Magistrate of the Republic his particular target. In war time, especially, when the activities of the Federal Government are no longer confined to mail deliveries and customs inspections but touch every scuttle of coal and every plate of bread, the faults of those who sit in high places become so much in evidence that patience often seems no longer to be a virtue. It never was a popular virtue in this country anywhere. But, on the other hand, every murmur of complaint, wise or foolish, is borne down by the shout of "Stand behind the President!" or "Don't change horses while crossing the stream!" Some are so impressed by the need of supporting the Government that they would forthwith abolish every newspaper in the

country that mentions either war aims or war methods. Others are so convinced that only incessant fault-finding will win the war that they would turn Congress into a perpetual investigation tribunal with the whole Cabinet on trial every morning. Obviously the road of sanity lies between these extremes. Can we map it?

We venture to suggest that every one feel perfectly free to speak his mind about the Government to any extent, *provided* that he will constantly bear in mind the following simple rules:

1. Remember that the Administration now in office has quite recently received the voted approval of your fellow citizens. A minority in a democracy may always criticize the decision of the majority, but it must render that decision loyal obedience.
2. Remember that no war was ever waged without blunders, and no big war without some big blunders.
3. Remember that it is useless to blame what is past unless it can suggest better policies for the future.
4. Remember that every member of the Cabinet is under tremendous pressure and that the President is attempting six men's work with no more hours per day to do it in than any one else.
5. Remember that the Federal Government at Washington is not directly responsible for the mistakes of every raw lieutenant or the errors of every local draft board clerk. The wisest policies must sometimes be committed to second class people to carry out, because there are not enough first class minds to do everything that has to be done.
6. Remember that listening to criticism and preparing answers to it takes time that is very badly needed for the work of running the Government and fighting the war.
7. Remember that if your suggestions are very obvious they may have occurred to those in authority.
8. Remember that the President and his Cabinet have and must keep secret a great deal of information that would explain some of their most puzzling acts—or failures to act—if you were in the secret.
9. Remember not to let loose any information that an enemy agent could use.
10. And the last and greatest commandment is to remember that the result of this war depends more upon our moral unity than upon our material strength. A people who are ready to coöperate unflinchingly with their chosen leaders, who are able to take mishaps good-naturedly, and who are full of mutual confidence in their common patriotism, are ten times more formidable than a people who clamor, "We are betrayed!" whenever the Ship of State pitches a little in a high sea.

## WHY GO BACKWARD?

FORMER Justice Charles E. Hughes makes a telling point against the postal zone law for second-class mail in a recent statement condemning both the harm and the waste that such a system of penalizing periodicals must cause. As head of the commission which conducted the latest investigation of the Postal Department Mr. Hughes adds to the weight of his professional reputation the authority of a thoro understanding of the facts in the case:

In my judgment the zone system for second-class mail matter is unjust to the publisher and unjust to the public. It not only imposes upon the publisher the additional rates upon a sectional basis, but it makes necessary the added expense for the necessary zone classifications at a time when every economy in production and distribution is most important. It introduces a complicated postal system to the inconvenience of the publisher and public when there should be a constant effort toward greater simplicity. There is no more reason for a zone system of rates for newspapers and magazines than for letters. Newspapers and magazines are admitted to the second-class postal rates on the well-established policy of encouraging the dissemination of intelligence, but a zone system is a barrier to this dissemination. If it is important that newspapers and magazines should be circulated, it is equally important that there should not be sectional divisions to impede their general circulation thru the entire country.

We are proud at this moment of our united purpose, but if we are to continue as a people to cherish united purposes and to maintain our essential unity as a nation, we must foster the influences that promote unity. The greatest of these influences, perhaps, is the spread of intelligence diffused by newspapers and periodical literature. Abuses in connection with second-class mail matter will not be cured by a zone system of rates. That will hurt the good no less than the bad, and perhaps some of the best sort of periodical literature will be hit the hardest.

We do not wish to promote sectionalism, and "one country" means that in our correspondence and in the diffusion of neces-



sary intelligence we should have a uniform postal rate for the entire country. The widest and freest interchange is the soundest public policy.

I hope that Congress will repeal the provision for the zone system which is decidedly a looking-backward and walking-backward measure.

## THE CASE AGAINST ANARCHY

IN this age of much government the anarchist pure and simple has largely vanished from sight; whether the fanatic with his creed of dynamite or the gentle philosopher in the study; Czolgosz and Herbert Spencer are alike out of date. But anarchy in the broader sense of lawlessness, unwillingness to abide by covenant and rule, impatience of social discipline, is as popular as ever. It is equally characteristic of the lyncher who cannot wait for the slow process of the law, the Bolshevik who cannot wait for the slow process of reform, and the non-resistant pacifist who cannot wait for the slow process of breaking to pieces the military oligarchy of Central Europe.

We hear to tedium that liberty must not be permitted "to degenerate into license" as if the breaking down of all social sanctions would make men *too* free. If that were so, it would be a small evil to pay for a great good; the blunders of a few unstable individuals would hardly weigh in the balance against the mighty outrush of creative energy that comes with every emancipation of the human spirit. But when liberty does degenerate, it becomes not license but tyranny. There is freedom of speech; but there is also such a thing as freedom from being libeled. There is freedom of travel; but there must be freedom from intrusion.

The anarchist says that the policeman on the street cor-

ner is a "minion of the capitalist" set there to protect the gold of the rich from the hunger and anger of the poor; that but for Congress and the constabulary we would instantly have communism. There was, it is true, a period in history when the public authorities were too weak to rule, and administration fell into private hands, but we call it the age of feudalism. If the nation ceased to administer the public agencies, does the anarchist suppose that he and his fellow propagandists would step into the empty shoes of President Wilson, Governor Jones, and Mayor Brown? Have the anarchists the military skill, the intelligent mastery of practical affairs, the organizing genius, or the command of the means of life and labor to dislodge the capitalists from power even if they could overthrow the politicians? We fear that possession would become ten-tenths of the law if the state should step aside and let the dreamy social revolutionist confront the shrewd man of business in unrestricted competition. In the state of nature it is not the lamb who rules the jungle.

We do not fear Bolshevism for itself, but for the reaction which may follow it. Lenine and Trotzky may have intended to let loose the Russian proletariat to devour the bourgeoisie, but so far as the rest of the world is concerned the net effect of their actions is to let loose the Junkers to feed upon the peasants of Poland and the trades unionists of Belgium. The I. W. W. in this country are not strong enough to endanger our institutions; the peril is that they may provoke reprisals, lynchings and reactionary laws which really will hamper our national progress to a freer civilization. In a word the danger of reckless aviation is not of soaring too far from the earth, but of falling at too great a speed.

## NO COMPROMISE!

### From President Wilson's Speech at Mount Vernon on Independence Day

THIS, then, is our conception of the great struggle in which we are engaged. The plot is written plain upon every scene and every act of the supreme tragedy. On the one hand stand the peoples of the world—not only the peoples actually engaged, but many others, also, who suffer under mastery but cannot act; peoples of many races and in every part of the world—the people of stricken Russia still, among the rest, tho they are for the moment unorganized and helpless. Opposed to them, masters of many armies, stand an isolated, friendless group of governments, who speak no common purpose, but only selfish ambitions of their own, by which none can profit but themselves, and whose peoples are fuel in their hands; governments which fear their people, and yet are for the time being sovereign lords, making every choice for them and disposing of their lives and fortunes as they will, as well as of the lives and fortunes of every people who fall under their power—governments clothed with the strange trappings and the primitive authority of an age that is altogether alien and hostile to our own. The Past and the Present are in deadly grapple, and the peoples of the world are being done to death between them.

There can be but one issue. The settlement must be final. There can be no compromise. No halfway decision would be tolerable. No halfway decision is conceivable. These are the ends for which the associated peoples of the world are fighting and which must be conceded them before there can be peace:

I.—The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly, and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at the least its reduction to virtual impotence.

II.—The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement, or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.

III.—The consent of all nations to be governed in their

conduct toward each other by the same principles of honor and of respect for the common law of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern states in their relations with one another; to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and a mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of a mutual respect for right.

IV.—The establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned.

These great objects can be put into a single sentence. What we seek is the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind.

These great ends cannot be achieved by debating and seeking to reconcile and accommodate what statesmen may wish with their projects for balances of power and of national opportunity. They can be realized only by the determination of what the thinking peoples of the world desire, with their longing hope for justice and for social freedom and opportunity.

I can fancy that the air of this place carries the accents of such principles with a peculiar kindness. Here were started forces which the great nation against which they were primarily directed at first regarded as a revolt against its rightful authority, but which it has long since seen to have been a step in the liberation of its own people as well as of the people of the United States; and I stand here now to speak—speak proudly and with confident hope—of the spread of this revolt, this liberation, to the great stage of the world itself! The blinded rulers of Prussia have roused forces they knew little of—forces which, once roused, can never be crushed to earth again; for they have at their heart an inspiration and a purpose which are deathless and of the very stuff of triumph!



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

**Russian Rumors** The week has been filled with the wildest reports regarding the Russian situation. It was repeatedly affirmed and as often denied that the ex-Czar Nicholas had been killed by the Bolsheviks to prevent his being rescued and restored by the Czechoslovaks who took possession of Yekaterinburg, where he had been interned. The Czarevitch, according to various reports, had been murdered or died of disease or was very ill or was safe and well. A message coming by way of Helsingfors and Stockholm conveyed the startling intelligence that Moscow had been captured by the Cossack generals, Kornilov and Kaledine, "supported by German troops," and that Lenine and Trotzky were trying to escape from Russia by way of the Murmansk coast and that the Grand Duke Nicholas had been proclaimed emperor. On the other hand it was said that German troops were aiding the Bolsheviks in their stand against the Cossack counter-revolution.

The report of the overthrow of the Soviet government at Moscow was received with natural incredulity, for little had been heard of Kornilov since his unsuccessful attack upon the Kerensky party at Petrograd, and Kaledine

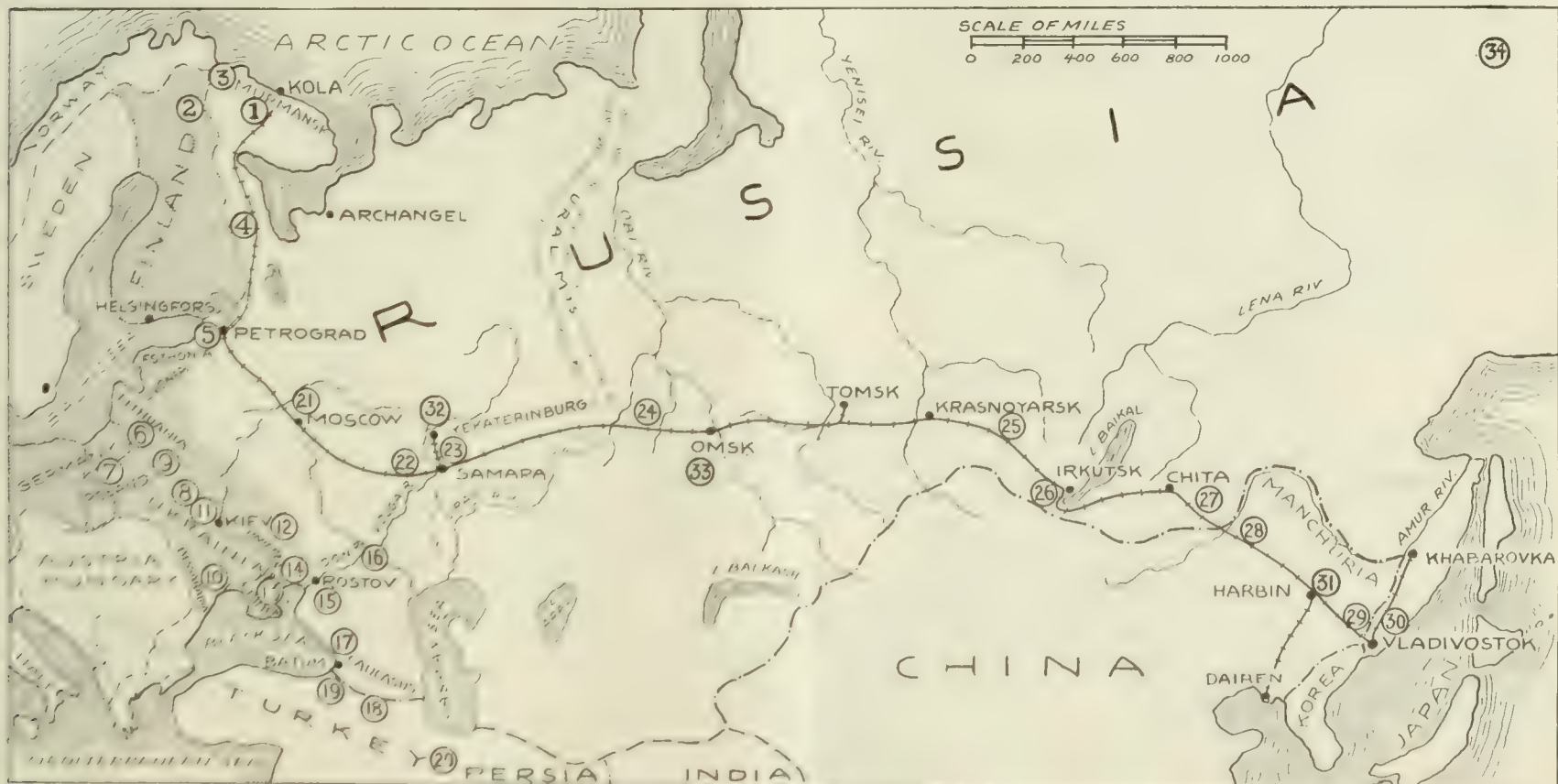
was supposed to be dead. Besides, these generals were not pro-Germans and their attempt to undo the work of the revolution and restore the Czar was instigated by a desire to keep Russia aligned with the Allies. The present counter-revolutionary movement of the Don Cossacks led by General Krasnov is admittedly aided by German troops but does not seem to be making much headway.

The fighting in Russia is mostly carried on by the former prisoners from the Austrian army, of which the Magyars and Germans generally take the Bolshevik side and the Czechs and Slovaks take the other. The Czechoslovaks seem to be advancing eastward along the Siberian Railroad. They are said to have abandoned the stations west of Samara to the Soviets, but on the other hand they are now in possession of Irkutsk and they have gone up the branch line to Yekaterinburg (Empress Katherine's city), where the ex-Emperor and Empress were put by the Bolsheviks for safe-keeping. This gives them command of the Ural mining region as well as of the transcontinental transportation system. Petrograd is said to be starving for lack of grain from Siberia. The Czechs recently allowed

twenty-six carloads from Ufa to go thru, but only eleven reached Petrograd, the others having been taken off at various stations.

Professor Paul Miliukov and General Alexander Guchkoff, leaders of the moderate party in the revolution, are now reported to have arrived at Harbin in Manchuria. This has been the headquarters of the anti-Bolshevik movement in the Far East and the center from which General Semenov sent his expeditions over the border into Siberia. These were defeated by the Bolsheviks and driven back into Manchuria but are now said to be advancing again along the Siberian Railroad toward Chita. The aim of this movement is supposed to be the establishment of the Grand Duke Nicholas as Emperor. A younger brother of the ex-Czar, the Grand Duke Michael, has placed himself at the head of a new Siberian government. He is at Omsk, which is on the Siberian Railroad east of Irkutsk, the terminus of the thousand-mile section controlled by the Czech soldiery. In his manifesto to the Russian people Michael expresses a willingness to leave the selection of a Czar to a popular assembly.

A new secession movement is report-



A KEY TO THE RUSSIAN PUZZLE

1. Bolsheviks and British and French marines defending Murmansk coast against Finnish White Guards and Germans. 2. Germans have occupied Finland and are running railroad to Arctic Ocean. 3. Soviet government cedes port on Arctic to Finland. 4. Finns claim Karelian territory from Russia and attack Petrograd-Kola railroad. 5. Petrograd famine stricken thru failure of transportation. 6. Independence of Lithuania recognized by Germany. 7. Independence of Poland recognized by Germany. 8. Independence of Ukraine recognized by Germany. 9. Shaded area shows territory occupied by German troops. 10. Rumania ceded to Rumania. 11. Kiev, capital of Ukrainian People's Republic, under pro-German Cossack dictator, General Skoropadsky. 12. Revolt against Ukrainian dictator. 13. Crimea asserts independence as the Tauridian Republic, but is occupied by German troops and is claimed by Turkey. Germans seize Russian fleet at Sevastopol. 14. Bolsheviks under Czech officers reported defeated by Germans at Taurian. 15. Bolsheviks manning by Bolsheviks and in battle on Black Sea. 16. Cossack General Krasnov supported by Germans has headquarters at Rostov. 17. Krasnov fighting against Bolsheviks for independence of the Don Cossacks. 18. German troops landed at Batum. 19. Armenians and Georgians defend Caucasus against Turks. 20. Turks take Transcaucasian Russian territory. 21. Moscow, the capital of the Bolshevik (Soviet) government. 22, 23, 24, 25. Czechoslovak troops taken prisoner from Austrian army have captured these points on the Siberian railroad. 26. Czechoslovaks defeat Bolsheviks at Irkutsk. 27. Cossack General Semenov defeated by Bolsheviks in attempt to advance to Lake Baikal. 28. Semenov's troops driven back into Manchuria, where Chinese president insists upon disarming them. 29. General Kalmakov driven back into Manchuria by Bolsheviks. 30. Japanese troops landed at Vladivostok. 31. Professor Miliukov starts counter-revolutionary movement from Harbin. 32. Ex-Czar confined at Yekaterinburg and reported assassinated by Bolsheviks on approach of Czechs. 33. Grand Duke Michael declares himself head of new Siberian government with headquarters at Omsk. 34. Yakuts of northeastern Siberia declare independence of the Soviet government.



ed. The Yakuts, of northeastern Siberia, have declared their independence of the Russian Federal Soviet Republic.

The Tatar Government of the Crimea is reported to have been overthrown by the Germans, who have now possession of the whole peninsula and of the Black Sea fleet at Sevastopol.

**Kerensky Reappears** Alexander Kerensky, who vanished from the public view immediately upon his overthrow by the Bolshevik *coup d'état*, made a dramatic reappearance upon the platform of the London Labor Conference on June 26. He was introduced by Arthur Henderson very much to the surprise of the conference and spoke in part as follows:

For three years Russia's soldiers had to fight an enemy perfectly equipt and cruelly merciless under conditions which no one outside of Russia can imagine. It is not to be wondered that, having repeatedly suffered the blows of the enemy and having again hit him hard, thereby saving the western front, the Russian soldiers were the first among the belligerents to faint in the struggle.

The great revolution instilled new courage into the tired spirit, but could not immediately revive the moderated bodies of the soldiers. It is a thousand pities that the warning voices coming from Russia were not heeded by the western allies.

The treacherous invitations to peace by Germany were not unmasked, and the mass of the Russian soldiers, incited by fanatics and German agents, were deceived. Now they know what is a German peace. The Ukrainian peasant understands how the Germans secure the independence of small nationalities, when German bayonets and chemical vapors are employed to rob him and reinstate all the atrocities of the old régime.

All classes of Russians strongly protest now against the tyranny that again reigns in Russia. To my astonishment some very serious European political men consider Bolshevism as democratic, altho it has abolished freedom of speech, made human life the easy prey of every red guardsman and has made an end of all institutions of self-government.

It is for you, the oldest and most mature

### THE GREAT WAR

*June 27*—British gain east of Nieppe forest. French gain east of Villers-Cotterets forest. Canadian hospital ship, "Llandovery Castle," torpedoed, 70 miles from land; 234 missing.

*June 28*—American troops on Italian front. Rumanian Chamber of Deputies ratify peace treaty.

*June 29*—Italians take Monte di Val Bello, near Asiago, with 800 prisoners. British airplanes bomb stations and airdromes near Metz, Strassburg and Karlsruhe.

*June 30*—American, British and French marines take possession of Russian port of Kola on Arctic. Austria reported opening peace negotiations thru Spain and Switzerland.

*July 1*—France recognizes national aspirations and organization of Czechoslovaks. Grand Duke Michael starts counter revolution in Siberia.

*July 2*—Italians gain in Asiago region and take 2000 prisoners.

*July 3*—A million Americans in France. American troops capture village of Vaux and advance a mile. Italians capture important positions in region of Monte Grappa.

of the democracies of the world, to settle the question whether it is possible to remain a calm spectator of this tragedy. I have crossed thousands of miles of the Arctic Ocean to tell you and America this, which I profoundly know to be the absolute truth.

Mr. Kerensky next went to Paris for a conference with the French socialists and expects soon to come over to this country to appeal for aid for Russia.

### Railroad Strategy of the German Drive

The significance of the recent German drive to the Marne and its effect upon the strategical situation may be seen from the accompanying map. The loss of ground is not serious and the Germans

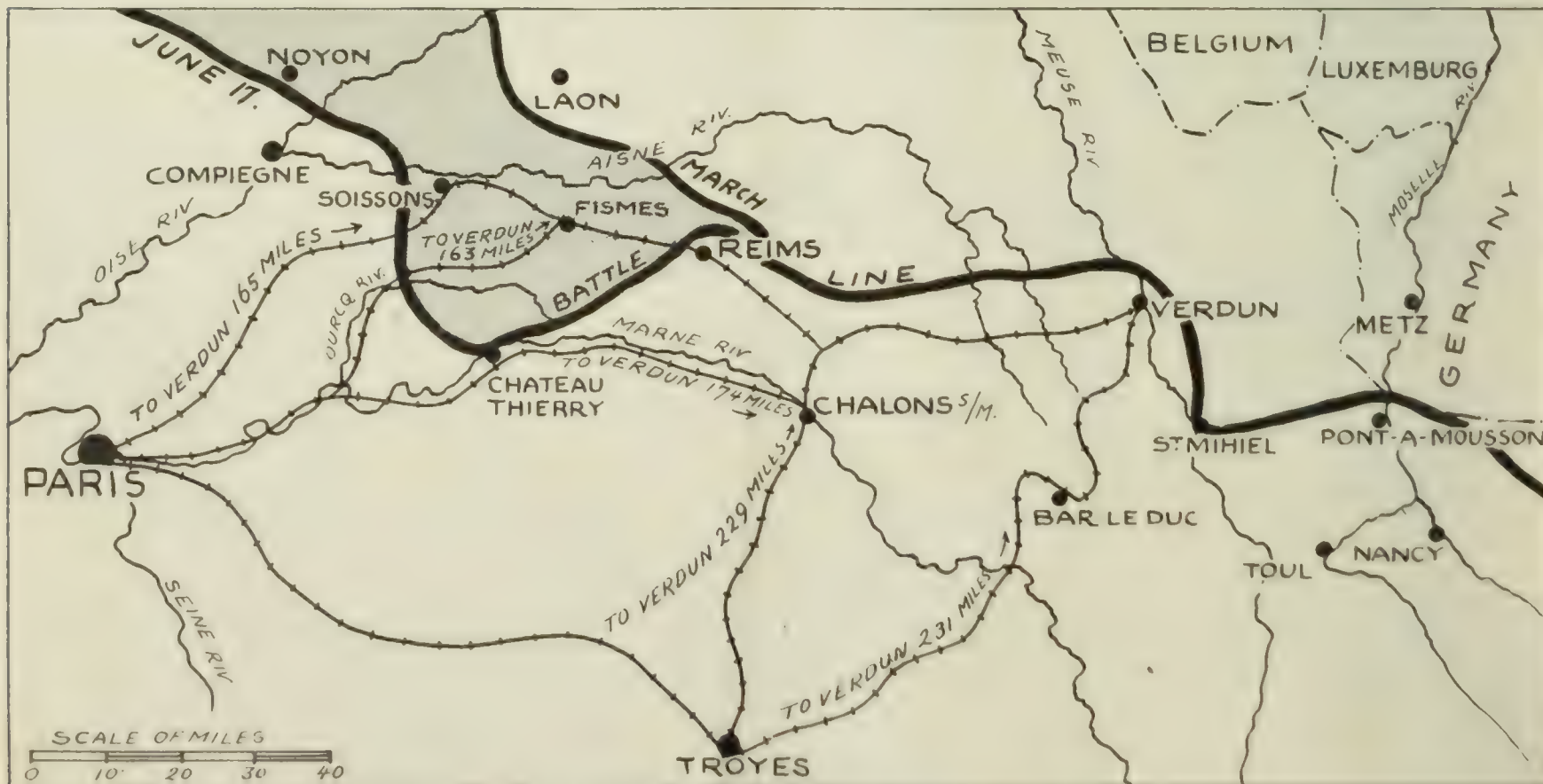
have not been brought practically any nearer to Paris than they were before, but their new salient cuts three of the important lines of communication with the eastern front.

The shortest routes from Paris to Verdun were those that ran thru Reims by way of Soissons or Fismes, 165 miles and 163 miles respectively. Both these lines were cut off by the German advance, which also brought them to Château Thierry. Part of this town lies on the southern side of the Marne, and directly thru it runs the main line from Paris to Chalons-sur-Marne.

Thanks to the work of the American Marines, the Germans have not been able to cross the Marne and cut the railroad on the other side, but since they hold the bluffs on the north side of the river for a distance of thirteen miles, the railroad is under fire and all traffic must be considerably impeded.

This forces the French to use the roundabout route by way of Troyes and Chalons, a distance of 229 miles. The recent German attack on Reims indicates a disposition to extend their operations toward the east. An advance of about five miles in the Champagne region might enable them to cut the railroad between Chalons and Verdun. This would reduce the rail connection of the capital with Verdun to the minor and indirect lines that lead from Troyes thru Bar le Duc.

Obviously this also affects the American sector between St. Mihiel and Pont-a-Mousson as well as Toul and the other French forts on the eastern front. We can therefore understand why the French are holding so stubbornly to the ruined city of Reims and the line stretching eastward from this point.



THE RAILROAD STRATEGY OF THE GERMAN DRIVE

The recent German advance from the Aisne to the Marne has cut the three lines of railroads leading most directly from Paris to Verdun. If the Germans should attack east of Reims a drive of a few miles would cut the line between Chalons and Verdun, forcing all the traffic from the capital to take the roundabout route via Troyes and Bar le Duc.





Drawn by D. Macpherson for the London Sphere, Copyright New York Herald

#### BEYOND THE ALPS LIES AUSTRIA

In this stretch of mountains between the Brenta River and the Piave the Italian army is steadily pushing the enemy back. Important positions were captured last week in the region just beyond Monte Grappa, the highest of the peaks and commanding the Asiago plateau. In the far distance are the Dolomite Alps in Austria

**French and British Attacks** While awaiting the next German offensive, which is thought to be imminent, both the French and the British are improving their positions by local actions on June 28.

The French corrected a German salient between Soissons and Villers-Cotterets, south of the Aisne. Here in a loop of the Laversine ravine the Germans had approached dangerously close to the forest of Compiègne, the chief natural obstacle lying in the way of their advance on Paris. The French attack, following a brief but severe bombardment, carried their lines forward a distance of over a mile on a front of four miles and a half. This pushed the Germans back from the village of Amblény and the forest. Over a thousand prisoners were taken. Two days later the French attacked south of the forest of Villers-Cotterets and advanced 800 yards. This forest was one of the favorite hunting resorts of the French kings from the sixteenth century down and it was here in 1815 that Marshal Grouchy made his last stand against the Prussians in defense of Napoleon.

The situation of the British front was very similar, for the Germans in their drive toward Hazebrouck had come to the very edge of the forest of Nieppe. A division of Saxons and one of Prussians were stationed here among the growing grain and protected only by shell craters linked up with barbed wire fences. A six o'clock attack surprised the Germans at breakfast and the British reached their objective, a brook a mile ahead. The British took over four hundred prisoners as well as two field guns and twenty-two machine guns.

**The Battle of Belleau** On the night of June 23 an American force cleared the enemy from their last positions in Belleau Wood, in the Marne region, and captured prisoners and machine guns. This action was carried out with such speed, skill and complete success as to rank first among the minor offensives thus far undertaken by American troops wholly on their own initiative.

With troops new to the battle line, trained by a military organization which has been the creation of a few hurried months, we are confronting German veterans of three or four years' experience of active warfare, very many of whom had years of careful training before the war began. That we have not as a rule come off second best in these encounters is a heartening

fact, a proof that the raw material of our army and the methods by which it has been fitted for battle equally stand the test of actual fighting.

The quality of our army is now the vital question because its quantity is already assured. The War Department has made public the fact that we are already holding thirty-nine miles of trench line in France; and since the greater part of our army in France, said to be over a million men, is as yet held in reserve, our lines will be very greatly extended in the months to come. The American army is divided into small units scattered at various points along the western front; some in the Marne valley, some east of St. Mihiel and east of Luneville, some across the German frontier in Alsace. Other forces are being shipped directly to Italy from this country. Premier Lloyd George has promised that as soon as British man power has been sufficiently mobilized to fill out to full strength the Allied units, the Americans will no longer be brigaded with the Allies but be enabled to form their own independent divisions, subject only to the supreme command of General Foch over the whole western front. The feeling of increasing strength in numbers, equipment and military experience in the American ranks has already crystallized into a proverb: "Our war will begin in September."

**British Mine Fields** Beginning October, 1914, the British Admiralty has from time to time issued warnings to neutral shipping that certain designated areas of the North Sea have been sown with mines. These danger zones have been extended and changed about, but their present location is shown on the accompanying map. It will be seen that there are three mine areas, one placed so as to barricade the exit from the Kiel Canal and the German ports of Hamburg, Emden, Bremen, Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven; one to block Dover Strait and the third to guard the northern entrance to the North Sea. It would, of course, have been simpler and safer to have drawn the prohibited zones completely across all three of the outlets of the North Sea, but this would have interfered with the rights of the neutral nations, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland. Consequently the Skagerrak, leading to the Baltic, has been left nominally open by both parties, altho actually no ship obnoxious to either Germany or England could get thru this passage. A three mile strip is left open along the neutral coasts.

To lay and maintain such extensive mine fields is a very expensive and dangerous undertaking, for of course the enemy is continually trying to sweep them up. The exact location of the mines is of course known only to the British Admiralty and only British pilots can guide vessels thru the tortuous and frequently altered channels.

The Germans began strewing mines in the North Sea early in the war and later followed the example of the British Admiralty in proclaiming specific danger zones. These danger zones have been extended by Germany until they now cover the Atlantic waters off the British and French coasts and as far west as the Azores. But the Germans rely more on submarine patrols than on mine fields and they do not restrict their depredations to the danger zone they have defined.



**BRITISH MINE AREAS IN THE NORTH SEA** This map shows the danger zones as designated by the British Admiralty up to April 26, 1918, and published in the London Times. They are so placed as to blockade Germany without altogether preventing access to the neutral nations of Norway, Sweden, Holland and Denmark.

**Hospital Ship Sunk** The Canadian hospital ship "Llandovery Castle" was torpedoed without warning at 10:30 on the night of June 27. The vessel was plainly marked with red crosses on the side, illumined by electric lights. A huge electric cross was over the bridge and green and white lights were strung along either side of the vessel. The U-boat commander demanded the eight American flight officers who he was



told were on board, but the captain stated that he had none and that in the six months that he had been running between England and Canada he had carried no one except patients, medical staff, crew and Sisters. It has been reported from Germany that some of the American airmen who have been captured carried passports showing that they came over to France originally in the Red Cross or other non-belligerent service on hospital ships. This, in the opinion of the German Government, justifies the treatment of hospital ships as transports.

The "Llandoverly Castle" was a 11,000 ton ship and carried eighty men of the Canadian Medical Corps and fourteen women nurses. Altogether there were 258 persons on board and of these only one boatload of twenty-four has so far reached the land seventy miles away.

#### Austria in Distress

The news of the Austrian defeat in Italy has come upon a population least able to bear it on account of being distracted by racial and labor dissensions and weakened by shortage of food. The weekly bread ration has been cut in two and now amounts to twenty-two ounces. Besides this, legal allowance per week may include one pound of potatoes, one ounce of black bran mash, one ounce of another mill product, an ounce and a half of fat, six and a half ounces of sugar, one egg, seven ounces of meat and a small amount of jam and coffee substitutes. But sometimes even these are lacking, and it is often necessary to wait all night before the butcher shop to obtain the minimum allowance of meat.

Bread riots are reported in Vienna and many other Austrian or Hungarian cities. The Mayor of Vienna and of other cities have defied the Government and appealed directly to General Ludendorff, First Quartermaster General of the German armies, for food. But Ludendorff responded that he could do no more, for during the last three

months he sent all the cereals imported from Rumania, Rumania and Bessarabia, and "notwithstanding the difficulties of our own food situation" shipments of food destined for the western front had been diverted to Austria. It is pointed out in Berlin that while Austria-Hungary has had to feed a population of 52,500,000 on an area of 676,061 square kilometers, Germany has had to feed a population of 67,000,000 on an area of 540,858.

The Vienna Labor Council has passed a resolution declaring that no improvement in food conditions is possible while the war lasts and demanding "the speediest general peace, notwithstanding the great obstacles at present in the way of peace endeavors."

More than 100,000 workmen in the munition works and other factories of Vienna have struck and serious riots have occurred in the streets. The strikers demand that the Government immediately invite the enemy countries to enter into peace negotiations.

It is reported from Berne and Madrid that the Austro-Hungarian Government is trying to open peace negotiations thru Swiss or Spanish channels. Last year, as we now know, Austria made three attempts to come to an agreement with France and England. Bulgaria is also thought to be anxious to bring the war to an end even against the will of Germany, and a Bulgarian commission is said to be in Vienna to confer on such a policy.

Dr. Alexander Wekerle, the Hungarian Premier, in announcing the result of the Italian campaign, asserted that the Austro-Hungarian loss in killed and wounded was 100,000 and the number of prisoners taken by the Italians 12,000.

The Italians, on the other hand, claim to have taken 20,000 prisoners and to have inflicted 250,000 losses. The Premier said that in spite of the losses and withdrawal it could not be called a defeat, for they took 50,000 Italian prisoners.

#### Our Police in Panama

The peaceful invasion of the Canal cities, Panama and Colon, by American troops, under orders from Washington, was an occurrence last week which caused a little flurry in the headlines and which was doubtless exaggerated by the German press into proof that we also regard treaties as scraps of paper. The facts of the matter were, however, that, under the treaty of 1904, the authorities of the United States are to assume police duty in the cities of the Zone whenever it is necessary to maintain order. A pending election was postponed because of certain disturbances, described by one of the officials as "political excitement because of the approaching elections, but this is characteristic of all democracies." President Uriola filed a protest against our action with President Wilson.

"I do not wish," declared President Uriola, "to characterize now as unjustifiable this act of the Government of the United States, but the fact should be considered that my Government, with the forces at its disposal, is able to maintain public order in the whole nation and without doubt in the cities of Panama and Colon."

The treaty of 1904 leaves it to the judgment of this country to determine the state, both actual and probable, of public order.

#### Our Men Overseas

One short letter from the Secretary of War to the President of the United States, made public last week, contains historical information of prime importance and worth filing away:

War Department.

Washington, July 1, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT—More than 1,000,000 American soldiers have sailed from the ports in this country to participate in the war in France. In reporting this fact to you, I feel that you will be interested in a few data showing the progress of our overseas military effort.

The first ship carrying military personnel sailed May 8, 1917, having on board Base Hospital No. 4, and members of the Reserve Nurses' Corps.



© Clarendon, from Central News

#### READY FOR AN AIR RAID OVER HERE

These are U. S. Marines at one of our coast defense stations where men and guns are waiting for a chance to show Germany our answer to a try at "frightfulness" over here



General Pershing and his staff sailed on May 20, 1917. The embarkation in the months from May, 1917, to and including June, 1918, are as follows:

1917—May, 1718; June, 12,261; July, 12,988; August, 18,323; September, 32,523; October, 38,259; November, 23,016; December, 48,840.

1918—January, 46,776; February, 48,027; March, 83,811; April, 117,212; May, 244,345; June, 276,372; marines, 14,644; aggregating 1,019,115.

The total number of troops returned from abroad, loss at sea, and casualties, is 8165, and of these by reason of the superbly efficient protection which the navy has given our transport system, only 291 have been lost at sea.

The supplies and equipment in France for all troops sent is, by our latest report, adequate, and the output of our war industries in this country is showing marked improvement in practically all lines of necessary equipment and supply.

Respectfully yours,

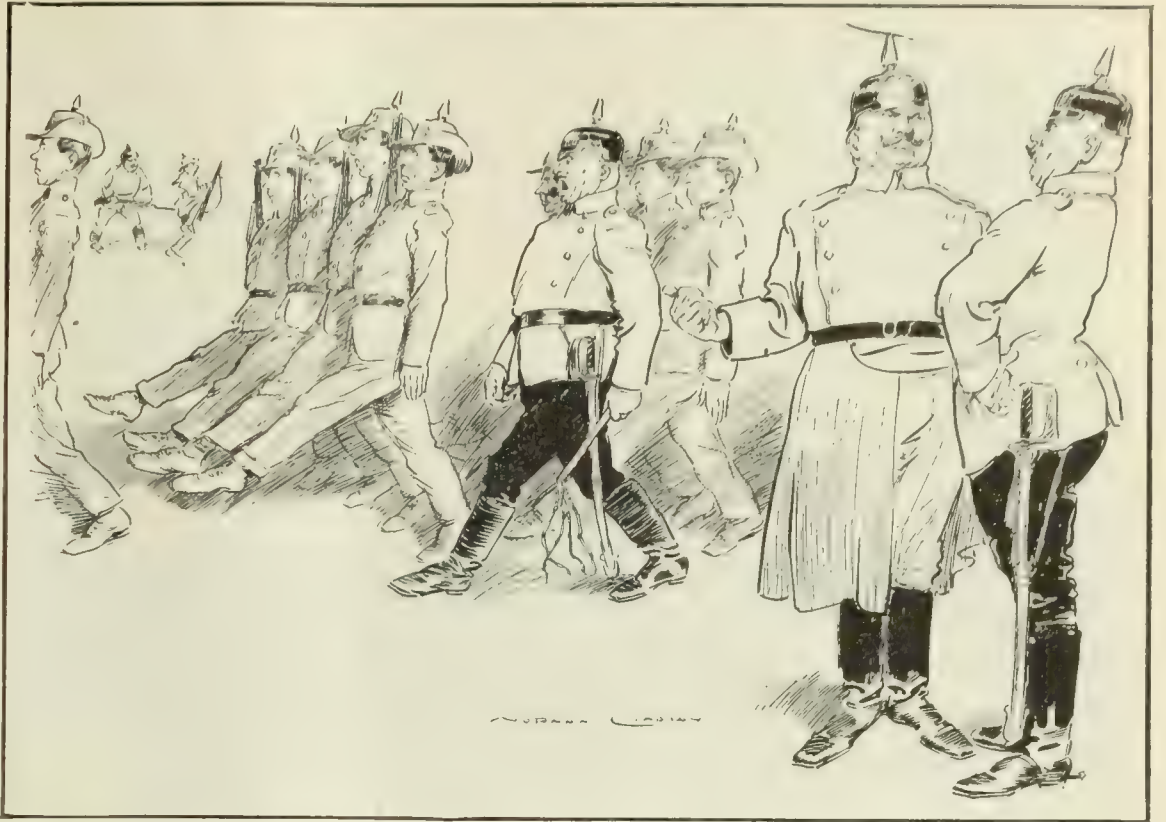
NEWTON D. BAKER.

**One Hundred Launchings in a Day** The Emergency Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board celebrated the glorious Fourth of July by sending into the water from its various yards approximately one hundred ships, aggregating a tonnage of about 470,000. Fifty-two of the ships are wooden, the others steel; they are of all types, cargo boats, colliers, tankers, refrigerators. From four navy yards on the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts there were also launched fourteen destroyers.

This spectacular day's record was made possible without delaying the launching of a single ship in June; that month's construction beat all previous American records with more than 280,000 tons. But shipbuilders all over the country raced against time to finish ships ahead of schedule for the launching on the Fourth. At the Union Plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation a new shipbuilding record was made by the completion of the "Defiance," a 12,000-ton steel boat, in thirty-seven days.

**For a Government Telegraph** That power to control and operate the wire communication systems of the United States during the war will be granted by Congress to the President now seems a strong likelihood. The President's request for this power followed the announcement of S. J. Konenkamp, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, that he had fixed the date for a strike to enforce the decision of the National War Labor Board. While the President made no reference to the pending strike, the Postmaster General, who has long advocated Government control of both telegraphs and telephones, declared:

At this moment the paralysis of a large part of the system of electrical communication is threatened with possible consequences prejudicial to our military preparations and other public activities that might prove serious or disastrous. We are reminded that there is not a nation engaged in the war that intrusts its military or other communications to unofficial agencies. I deem it, therefore, my duty not merely to approve, but to urge the passage of the resolution in order that the President may act, if necessary, to safeguard



Norman Lindsay in The Bulletin, Sydney, Australia

#### GET IN OR GET UNDER

This vigorous Australian argument for conscription suggests that military service now is preferable to the goose-step after German conquest. "Ach, yes!" the Prussian officer is saying, "a little rebellious at first, these Australians who did not believe in military service, but we shall of them make yet good soldiers for der glory of der Faderland"

the interests of the country during the prosecution of the war.

Legislation authorizing this control has been before Congress for many years. The President's request for power took the form of an indorsement of the Aswell resolution, already endorsed by Secretaries Baker and Daniels, as well as by Postmaster General Burleson. The resolution reads:

That the President, if in his discretion it is deemed desirable in order to insure their continuous operation or to guard the secrecy of military and governmental communications, or to prevent communication by spies and other public enemies thereon, or for other military or public reasons, shall have power to take possession and control of any telegraph, telephone, marine cable or radio systems, and operate the same subject to those conditions or law, so far as applicable, which are in force as to steam railroads while under Federal control.

Early indications are that the House will enact this bill with little delay or discussion, but that opposition of considerable force will show itself in the Senate.

**Sounding Out Socialists** The arrest of Eugene V. Debs, long and often candidate for President on the Socialist ticket, under charges of violating the espionage act, is not to be regarded as an attack on socialists or socialism, according to officials of the Department of Justice. Mr. Debs' plight has called forth pledges of aid from socialists thruout the country, and the trial may develop into a *cause celebre*. The political and personal friendships of the accused are many and wide.

On almost the same day, Allan L. Benson, candidate at the last election for the Presidency on the Socialist ticket, resigned from the Socialist party for the reason that the party is now controlled by foreign-born leaders who, according to Mr. Benson, are devoid of Americanism and belong to "an an-

archistic syndicalistic minority." The Socialist press naturally criticizes the resignation and belittles the charge, but the fact remains that Mr. Benson for many years was one of the most popular expounders of socialism in the United States and that his resignation leaves a breach in the party walls.

**Labor's Innings** Is labor unrest growing? An affirmative answer might be gathered from a wide reading of the daily press reports which bring us news of strikes and threatened strikes from New England to the Southwest. Yet it may be that labor unrest is merely finding expression in demands for wages more nearly in accord with living costs. Textile mills in New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, machinists in Connecticut munition plants, street car motormen and conductors in Columbus, Ohio—these are but a few of the many thousands of laboring men and women at deadlock with their employers.

Pro-Germanism does not seem to be back of these strikes. In practically every instance the strikers are patriotic holders of Liberty bonds. From every quarter comes the cry that old wage scales are inadequate to meet rising living costs, coupled with the desire to share in the heavy war profits of the owners of the industries. Fortunately the National War Labor Board, altho its docket is badly crowded, has so far inspired general confidence in its fairness and competence, and the most acute disputes are being placed in its hands. Broad matters of general principle—what the living wage is, whether poor financial conditions in an industry should prevent that industry from paying a living wage—are questions now being determined by the board, and this determination is building a foundation for the industrial relations of the future.





Central News

## L'AVENUE DU PRESIDENT WILSON IN PARIS

The French Government's decision to rename one of the most beautiful avenues of Paris in honor of the President of the United States is a graceful tribute to the ever-growing friendship between the two nations. This photograph of L'Avenue du President Wilson was taken thru an arch of the Eiffel Tower.

President Wilson's personal and political opinion about the length of the working day for Government clerks was emphatically expressed last week when he vetoed an appropriation bill because it carried a rider extending from seven to eight the hours of the Federal clerical workers. "At the outset of the war," declared the President in a statement which should go far to discredit the belief that the "Government clerk" is a shiftless, lazy creature, "I felt it my duty to urge all employers in the United States to see to it that the conditions of labor were in no respect altered unfavorably to the laborers. It has been evident from the first how directly the strain of this war is to bear upon those who do the labor which underlies the whole process of mobilizing the nation, and it seemed to me at the outset as it seems to me now, that it is of the highest importance that the advantages which have been accorded labor before the war began should not be subtracted from or abated."

In Congress Appropriation bills, prohibition and various odds and ends chiefly occupied Congress last week. Failure to enact new supply bills before the end of the fiscal year necessitated the passage of resolutions continuing the old laws till such time as House and Senate can solve their difficulties and come together. The army, the emergency agricultural, and one or two other measures are thus affected.

Debate of the military appropriation bill in the Senate brought out opposition from Administration Senators to the amendment proposing to extend the draft ages up and down so as to enlarge Class 1. The opposition was explained on the ground that the War Department wanted two or three months' time wherein to submit its enlarged military program. The authorization of the \$100,000,000 aircraft cor-

poration was granted, officers were permitted to buy their uniforms and other equipment from the Government, and an adequate system of promotions for the medical corps was effected.

As a specimen of the kind of legislation which Congress from now on will be likely to be passing, a certain bill approved by the Senate last week may be mentioned. This bill gives a monthly allowance of \$100 for twenty years to Lieutenant Frank Barber, a British officer who was blinded last February by an accident at Camp Wheeler, Georgia. Secretary Baker described the bill as "an act of international courtesy and grace."

## Taxes and Incomes

Hearings before the Ways and Means Committee on the new tax bill are nearly at an end, and the actual task of drafting the measure has begun. In all likelihood the principal clash will be on the provisions relating to excess profits. Testifying last week, James A. Emery, representing the important and powerful National Association of Manufacturers, proposed the adoption of the English system, which makes a distinction between pre-war profits and war profits. Mr. Emery's suggestions for fixing excess profits are as follows:

Select five years before the war, preferably 1911 to 1915, and find out what the profits were during that period.

Out of these five years allow the manufacturers themselves to select three years by which the average annual profit shall be fixed.

Add to this figure the average normal increase of capital invested and the profits earned upon it.

Upon the figures thus obtained levy the amount of tax which the Government needs, consistent with the ability of the company to pay the tax.

Even the moving picture business has become interested in the pending revenue legislation, and last week a committee of the Motion Picture War Serv-

ice Association sent a representative to Washington, who urged that a heavier tax be placed on unearned rather than on earned incomes, and argued that no person should be allowed an unearned income of more than \$50,000 a year. High earnings of movie stars, it was reported to the committee, were for a short time only, as the life of a star is only about five years.

Heavy profits made by Profiteers meat packers, flour millers, and others, together with the existence of "trade tendencies" to increase and maintain prices against forces of competition, are described and analyzed by a report made for the War Industries Board, the Food Administration, and the Fuel Administration by the Federal Trade Commission. A summary of the report has been published pending final publication, and has been sent to Congress as an aid in preparing anti-profiteering legislation.

Some of the important items may be briefed as follows:

The survey of the meat-packing situation showed, according to the report, that "five packers, Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy, and their subsidiary and affiliated companies, have monopolistic control of the meat industry and are reaching out for like domination in other products. Their manipulations of the market embrace every device that is useful to them without regard to law."

"However delicate a definition is framed for 'profiteering,' the commission comments, 'these packers have preyed upon the people unconscionably. They are soon to come under further governmental regulation approved by executive order.'"

While the price of flour has been stabilized by fixing a price for wheat and a maximum margin of profit for flour, the report shows that profits increased from an average of 12 per cent on the investment for the four years ending June 30, 1916, to nearly 38 per cent in the year ending June 30, 1917.

"These profits," it is stated, "are indefensible, considering that an average profit of one mill for six months of the year shows as high as \$2 a barrel."

Investigation in the coal mining industry reveals, in the opinion of the commission, that despite Government price fixing large margins of profit have been made. Ranges in the cost of production in a field having the same maximum prices has caused some operators to make small margins of profit and others large margins, the bulk of the production enjoying the large margin.

In the oil industry large profits are now being made in fuel oil, and gasoline, the industry being one where the law of supply and demand still operates. The operation of this law is held to be in part responsible for the heavy profits, but a portion of the blame is laid to the spreading of false reports regarding supplies.

Steel companies made abnormal profits before the Government fixed a price for the product, and it is shown that some have since made unusual returns. Profits of the United States Steel Corporation are estimated at 24.9 per cent in 1917, as compared with 15.6 per cent in 1916 and 5.2 per cent in 1915.

In practically every one of the other industries covered by the report it is shown unusually heavy profits have been made in the last few years. Abnormal salaries have also been paid to executive officials.

Trade practices contributing in addition to profits to higher prices to consumers are noted, as failure to ship goods on a rising market or refusal to accept goods on a falling market, commercial bribery, and the tendency of manufacturers to maintain a resale price.



# THE WORLD OF SCIENCE

## The Army Ration

If our boys do not show themselves more energetic than their allies "over there" it cannot be laid to lack of energy supplied to them, for Uncle Sam is more liberal than any of the other governments in the matter of grub. The American army ration for the training camps foots up to 4632 or 4809 calories a day, while the British get 3822, the French 3321 and the Italians 2551. The Canadian allowance, 4198, approaches ours in liberality. These rations are increased by some 300 calories when the men go into the trenches.

In the matter of meat the difference between our forces and the others is more striking. The American allowance is 1½ pounds of meat per man per day. The British Government gives out one pound a day, the French ¾ pound and the Italian only ½ pound.

Probably the American army diet is unnecessarily liberal, especially in meat, for Major Murlin reports in *Science* of May 24, 1918, that the average consumption of food in the American training camps amounts to a little less than 4000 calories. But the men supplement this by buying at the exchanges about 500 calories on the average in the form of candy, soft drinks, cakes, pies and ice cream. The meat actually consumed in the camps is only 3/7 pound a day. At this rate the average recruit has put on nine pounds of muscle since beginning drill.

The ordinary dietary of farmers and laborers in this country ranges between 3200 and 3600 calories a day. These are eating as they please and presumably get all they want to eat. Clerks and salesmen consume about 3000 calories; teachers and professional men 200 to 400 calories more.

## The War of Gases

This has from the start been a war of gases, for it is the expansive force of combustion gases that drives the airplane and motor car and propels the projectile from the gun. But the use of gas as a weapon began when the Germans sent over clouds of chlorine into the Canadian trenches at Ypres. This was contrary to The Hague rules, but the Germans did not mind that. Our American representatives at The Hague Conference opposed the attempt to prohibit the use of poison gas and other novel weapons of warfare, arguing that such rules would prove ineffective when it came to actual war, and that gas was not necessarily more cruel than the methods in use. The event has justified the American contention, and all parties are now making use of poison gases on a large scale. They cause great distress, and sometimes frightful agony, but are not more apt to result in death or permanent injury than shrapnel and high explosives. The latest reports from the American front show that 90 per

cent of the soldiers disabled by gas recover within a few hours.

It has been found that gases that irritate the mucous membrane and set up irresistible sneezing, coughing and weeping, are most effective in breaking a defensive line, so they are being used in proportionately greater quantity than the more deadly gases. The first lachrymators or "tear shells" used by the Germans were benzyl bromide and xylol bromide and the like, made by brominating the higher fractions of coal-tar distillate. These were followed by more villainous compounds, phenyl carbylamine, which brings tears to the eyes of the most hardened soldier; diphenyl chlor-arsine, a very poisonous sneezing gas; di-chlor-di-ethyl sulfide, the so-called "mustard gas" that penetrates the best of gas masks and lingers in the vicinity with the persistence of Mary's little lamb; and allyl iso-thiocyanate, that is the quintessence of onion raised to a higher power. One of the most common of the new poison gases is phosgene ( $\text{COCl}_2$ ), but there are many similar compounds in use which the chemist will know and which nobody else will want to know, such as chlor-acetone, chlor-picrin, and tri-chlor-methyl-chlor-formate ( $\text{ClCOO-CCl}_3$ ). Twenty-two different gases have been identified as used by the Germans.

In the attack of June 14 more than 15,000 gas shells were fired into the American lines on the Marne. Mustard and sneezing gases were alternated with shells filled with chlorine and phosphene, so that the soldiers would be forced to take off their masks, and then would be caught by the poisonous gases following.

If the Germans had employed such a bombardment when they first tried gas at Ypres, they would have broken

thru and captured Calais, three years ago. But the British, tho taken by surprise then, sent over to France three million gas masks in four days and so stopped the German drive. It was found that the chlorine first employed by the Germans could easily be absorbed by pads soaked in soda and photographer's hypo (sodium carbonate and thiosulfate). Later when phosgene was introduced an absorber and neutralizer was found in sodium carbonate.

Still better protection against phosgene fumes is afforded by hexamethylene tetramines. Fresh charcoal soaked in alkaline permanganate will stop most of the gases for a short time. Now every soldier and officer carries his gas mask ready to be put on in a few seconds, and even the most violent bombardment does not necessitate the evacuation of the position.

New forms of gas tactics are reported every week. The Germans have just got out a sort of super-snuff, a fine sneezing powder in a glass container which is exploded and scatters its contents widely. The cartridge is three feet long and four inches in diameter. In order to get sufficient concentration of gases at a point seven or eight miles behind the front, the Germans have arranged to set off a dozen or more mortars aimed at the same spot by electricity, so the shells strike together.

The British recently played a clever trick on the enemy by sending over shells filled with a non-poisonous but vile smelling compound, a modern development of the oriental stink-pot. The Germans, finding it harmless, at length left off their masks. Then the British suddenly shifted to poison shells, and two thousand of the Germans were suffocated.



by Committee on Public Information, from Central News

Preparing a gas party for Fritz. Americans stocking shells in an ammunition dump



# UNCLE SAM AND THE PACKERS

THE packers STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON

we have always with us. For twenty years at least the Chicago packers have been a legitimate and favorite target for public and private abuse. They have been charged with every conceivable economic crime—monopoly, suppression of competition, cutthroat competition, exploitation of labor, price-boosting, profiteering, and the rest. Just at the present moment there is a lull in the crimination and recrimination. The Federal Government is completing an investigation into packing-house methods, and, thru the medium of the Trade Commission, is about to make public its findings and suggestions for the future.

What are we going to do about the packers?

With what we have done up to date the country is fairly familiar. We have, as has already been said, abused them. We have coöperated with them by inviting their representatives to sit with the Food Administration. We have coöordinated the Government still further with them by forming an inter-departmental regulatory committee, now in operation. Thru the medium of a labor arbitration we pushed forward the packing industry by granting the employees a living wage and permitting them to organize into unions for collective bargaining. If the few outward and visible signs which escape from the discreet officials of the Trade Commission mean anything, we are going still further—we as a Government—into the packing industry.

The Trade Commission has on file and open to the public an immense mass of testimony taken under the questionings of one Francis J. Heney, the famous prosecuting attorney of San Francisco. A casual inspection of this testimony reveals many striking facts and a multitude of constructive suggestions. One suggestion which apparently meets with favor in intelligent circles in Washington is that the Government should strictly limit the packers to ownership, control and management of the producing business, breaking up once and forever the tangle of ownerships of stock yards, banks and railroad terminals which now exist. This suggestion is not, of course, acceptable to the packers, and there may be a fight over it. What it means may be gathered from the following quotation from the hearing:

Mr. Heney—Do you think the ownership of the stock yards by the big packer has a tendency to impede competition?

Mr. Houx (a prominent commission man from Kansas City)—

That is rather a broad question, Mr. Heney, but as an abstract principle, it is wrong because it leads a man into temptation. He may be ever so good a man, but if he is surrounded with enough influence it is mighty hard for him to stand up against that influence, and it ought not to be allowed. The Government should not allow packing houses to control the stock yards, and banks and railroads and terminals and every facility for handling beef in this country; it is absolutely wrong.

Mr. Heney—They start with the loan bank and loan the money to the feeder at a good high rate of interest; they control the terminal railroads over which the feeders go out, and over which the finished cattle will come back; they fix the rates on these; they fix the stock yard's charges for yardage; they furnish the feed that must be given to the animals during the short time they are in the yards, and set it at a high price; they do the weighing themselves, because they control the stock yards that run the scales. So, there is a constant temptation from the time that the thing starts until it is thru with, for the packer to take advantage, and the opportunity for it.

Mr. Houx—It is in absolute conflict with the Lord's Prayer where it says: "Lead me not into temptation," and there is no man can stand the influence that is put around him.

What might be called an unofficial official opinion from a member of the present Administration came recently from William Kent, a member of the tariff commission. Mr. Kent, formerly Congressman from a California district, is a wealthy man who has investments in practically every kind of enterprise in the United States and Mexico. Yet he is one whose opinions are never determined by his financial status. He opposed intervention in Mexico, for example, tho he owned oil fields there; a large landowner and profitor from land, he is a single taxer. I do not know whether he is in the packing business, but he is in the stock-raising business and is familiar with the situation.

"If compelled to prescribe for the packers," says Mr. Kent, "the symptoms would indicate that it would be well to lock some of them up for the sake of example and parole others on good behavior, commandeering their services for the proper and legitimate management of the business in which they have shown enterprise, ability and cussedness worthy of wonder and admiration."

More concretely, however, Mr. Kent's program calls for action of a substantial and constructive nature. He proposes—and I repeat that these proposals are weighty because of their author's political relations with the powers that be in Washington—as follows:

1. The Government should acquire the stock yards as part of the railroad equipment of the United States.

2. The Government should assume control of the refrigerator cars, under the Railroad Administration.

3. The law against discriminatory practices in the wholesale and retail meat trade should be rigidly enforced.

Complete Government assumption and operation of the packing business Mr. Kent does not see "at the present time." It is "an impossible absurdity," he declares.

"The packing business, thru more than fifty years of steady development, has acquired a recognized efficiency in the handling and distribution of live stock and meat products. It is a skilled and extremely technical business and one that cannot be handled except by experts without destroying the producers' market and the efficiency of manufacture and distribution of product. Moreover, if taken over by the Government, we should be forced to pay for equipment based on bad economics and duplication of plant, and as time went on and this unnatural artificial monopoly were more and more dispersed by the establishment of adequate local agencies, the loss of shrinkage would

fall upon the public instead of upon those who have created the monster. Nothing could be more difficult to handle from the labor standpoint than the situation that would follow the Government's assumption of direct operation of the business with the immense force of disorganized, incoherent, unskilled people now engaged in the packing industries. Recent arbitration has gone far to correct abuses, but it would seem an extremely dangerous time for the Government to become involved in the questions that would arise in this essential industry.

"After the packing [Continued on page 22]



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The Great Union Stock Yards at Chicago are the largest in the world



# THE CASE FOR THE BOLSHEVIKI

BY JOHN REED

**A**N undated despatch from Moscow published in the New York Times of May 23 reports a speech made by Lenine before the Central Executive Committee of the All-Russian Soviets, evidently about the 10th of May. Among other things Lenine said:

"We are now the *abarontsi*," (*abarontsi*—defenders, once the appellation of the war-to-a-finish party) "and since November 7 we have won the right to defend our fatherland. We shall defend, not a 'Great Power,' for there is nothing of Russia left but Great Russia; not national interests, because for us the interests of the world's socialism stand higher than national interests."

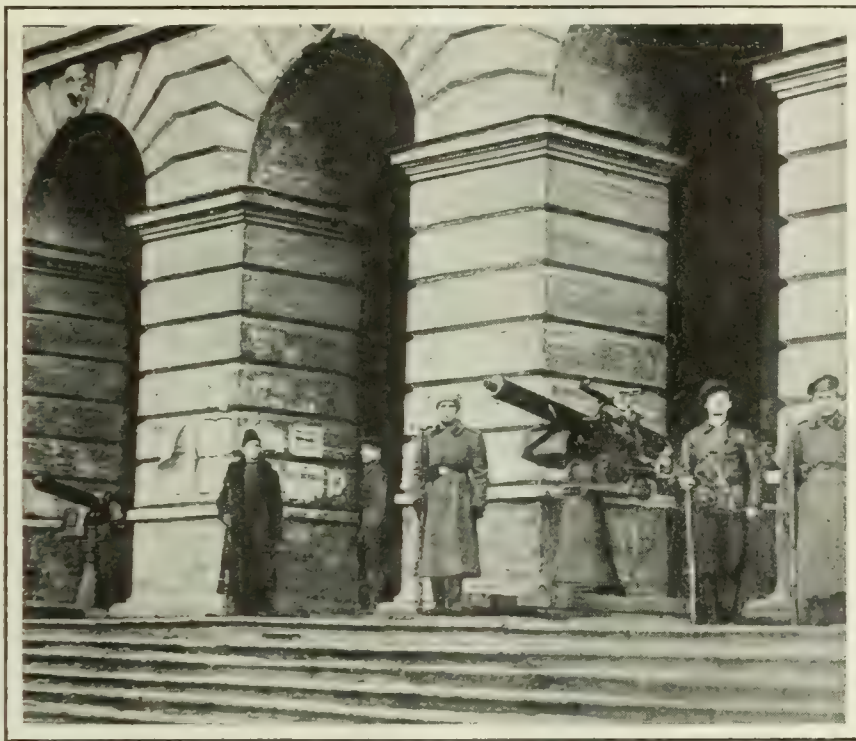
In spite of unintelligent assertion to the contrary, the Soviet leaders and the Russian masses accepted the German peace terms at Brest purely as a matter of necessity. In ratifying the treaty the All-Russian Soviets referred to it as "this shameful peace forced upon us by German imperialists." And ever since peace was concluded the Russians have regarded it as an opportunity for strengthening the internal regime, and organizing for a resumption of the struggle; not that of the Allies against the Central Powers, but of "the world's socialism," championed by Soviet Russia, against the world's predatory capitalism, whose arch-exponent is Imperial Germany.

Nobody realizes the danger of Imperial Germany better than the Soviet leaders. Instead of being the wild-haired ignoramus they are popularly portrayed, Lenine, Trotzky, Tchicherin and other Bolsheviks and Left Socialist Revolutionaries are very thoro students of international relations, the tariff, colonial policy, and so forth. All of them realize very clearly that the progress of socialism under a world-wide Prussian hegemony would be infinitely retarded.

The Bolsheviks did not wait until this minute to make war against Germany. When the first revolution broke out in March, 1917, and the Russian armies in the West remained immobile for four months, the revolutionists immediately set about fraternizing with their German and Austrian neighbors. Of the effects of this first fraternization I have had hundreds of proofs. The German high command was not prepared for it; whole regiments, whole divisions were permeated with propaganda. It has never been so well done since that time.

Upon this spontaneous soldiers' peace broke suddenly the Galician offensive

Mr. Reed has recently returned from Russia, where he took an active part in the Bolshevik campaign of international revolutionary propaganda organized shortly after the Russian revolution. His viewpoint is in interesting contrast to that presented by Edward A. Ross, professor of sociology at the University of Wisconsin, in his article published recently in *The Independent*, "How the Bolsheviks Got on Top." While *The Independent* is by no means in entire accord with the Socialist program Mr. Reed advocates, we believe always in giving our readers a chance to choose between conflicting views on important questions of the day. Mr. Reed presents authoritatively the case for the Bolsheviks.



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The Red Guard of the Bolsheviks before the Petrograd headquarters

of July, urged by Kerensky. Nothing could have been more welcome to the German Staff; the officers were able to say to their troops, "You see, we were right. You believed what the Russians told you. And then, when they got you off your guard, they turned around and stabbed you in the back!" I have seen a despairing letter written by the German revolutionist, Rosa Luxemburg to a Russian Socialist, in which she said, "So you have broken the peace! . . . When our troops were so disorganized that their own officers could not force them to advance; when the revolutionary spirit was spreading thruout Germany . . . You Russians fell upon the German troops, and now they won't believe you any more. . . ."

The reason for the failure of the Galician offensive was the refusal of the majority of the Russian troops to support the policy of foreign conquest, as they considered it, embarked upon by Kerensky and his army.

All thru the autumn the Bolshevik papers and the Bolshevik speakers, with all their bitter criticism of the Allies, their ceaseless reiteration that neither of the belligerent groups was fighting for democratic peace-terms emphasized in their own way the sins of the German Imperial Government.

"The German Kaiser," said *Rabotchi Poot*, the Bolshevik organ, "covered with the blood of his millions of victims, is only waiting for an opportunity to push his armies against Petrograd."

But it argued at the same time that the Russian bourgeoisie was his ally, and that the Allied bourgeoisie was not unsympathetic. . . .

The November revolution was the signal, coincidentally with the offering of peace terms to all the belligerents for a mighty campaign of propaganda launched against the German Government. Order was given by Krilenko, the Bolshevik commander-in-chief of the armies, for all troops to begin fraternizing at once; and this was obeyed with such zest that the German General Hoffmann protested almost daily during all the time of the Brest negotiations.

At the same time there was organized, as a department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Bureau of International Revolutionary Propaganda, of which Boris Reinstein, an American, was Commissar, and in which I had the privilege of working.

Those concerned with spreading revolutionary propaganda in all countries, the immediate task of the bureau was the corrupting of the German people. In connection with the

Press Bureau we published daily papers in German (*Die Fackel*, afterward *Volkerfriede*), in Hungarian (*Nemzet-szocialista*), in Rumanian (*Inainte*), in Bohemian and in Serbo-Croatian. These were printed in editions of 500,000 and shipped to the front to be smuggled into the enemy trenches. Besides this there were hundreds of proclamations, "To Our German Brothers!" translations of the Soviet decrees, of pamphlets by Lenine, etc.

Almost all the deserters passed thru our office. Often they came with demands for literature, or even speakers, to take back and smuggle into the German lines. Once we received a delegation of German soldiers from the island of Oesel, who wanted propaganda material for their comrades. To listen to all these men one would think that the German eastern line, in spite of the terrible discipline in which it was kept, was slowly disintegrating. One of Trotzky's reasons for so desperately prolonging the Brest negotiations was to give this process time to work.

As it was, the German strikes, when they came, took the form of Soviets of Workers' Deputies; and what is not generally known, the German advance into Russia after Brest was not performed by the regular troops on the Russian front, but by a volunteer army made up of men chosen carefully from the western front. From all I have learned, I am [Continued on page 72]



THE rout of the Austrian armies on the Piave has once more shown the importance of Italy and the Italian front in the defense of the great common cause and in the preparation of its triumph. It has once more shown the great gallantry of the Italian soldiers which had previously been strongly manifested, though not at that time fully appreciated by the world, during two and half years of victorious drives against Austria, and also, and it is well to affirm it loudly, during the sad events on the Italian front last fall.

There is a tendency, particularly in the press, to exalt the actual success of the Italian arms, which by itself is really magnificent, not so much for itself as in comparison to the moral depression and to the deficiency of sentiment attributed to the Italian Army last fall! I want, however, to assert that such a way of celebrating the valor and the fortune of today is a real injustice to the valorous soldiers of yesterday who, to a great extent, are the same valorous soldiers of today, and to those who last fall gave consciously, bravely and generously their lives for their country. The fact that military reasons are the main explanation of our painful withdrawal is not sufficiently taken into consideration in judging our retreat and it is a real calumny to charge it only to the moral condition of the Italian Army, representing it as a victim and a proselyte of German propaganda. I do not deny that such a propaganda may have exercised its fatal and dangerous influence on some of the weakest brains and hearts: but weak brains and hearts exist everywhere and not only by them should an army be judged. In an article I wrote last December, published in the January issue of the *Army and Navy Register*, I pointed out that the withdrawal of an army in good order in front of the immediate pressure of the enemy is always a very difficult and doubtful military operation. It is, I wrote then, a real miracle of energy and discipline if accomplished under the immediate pressure of forces five times numerically superior, intoxicated by a great and immediate success, thru plains quite flat and richly cultivated, and over rivers on whose bridges it is necessary to push the retiring troops thru throngs of vehicles and animals and the flood of refugees fleeing before the invaders. Such a miracle not only was accomplished at that time by the Italian Army, but, covered by heroic rear detachments, that army made an immediate counter-attack, stopping the enemy on the River Piave before the loyal and gallant Allies, French and British, could arrive to help. Is it right to stamp the mark of demoralization or unfaithfulness on troops who have accomplished such a double miracle?

I do not know yet exactly what really was the action of the few troops of the second army who caused the Caporetto breach; but I positively know that the very same second army, which has given to the supreme command the valorous General Badoglio, had a recent, magnificent past of discipline, valor,

# OVER THE AL

BY MAJOR GENERAL

ITALIAN MILITARY



Official Italian War Photo, Copyright Underwood & Underwood

*The Italian front is perhaps the shortest road to victory, for by beating Austria, Ital*

glory and victories. I know that the greatest part of this and all the other armies withdrew only to obey orders, because, after the breaking thru of the front at Caporetto, it was absolutely impossible to maintain the previous positions. This is a fact which places once more in its real light how just and sacred is the Italian cause in this great war, as the prevailing cause of the retreat of almost the whole bulk of a brave and loyal army was the shape of the border as it had been imposed upon us by Austria in 1866, leaving in Austria's hands our strongest positions and part of our Italian people, exposing, by its reaching the very heart of Italy, the Italian Army to a rear or flanking attack, wherever it might be broken. And it was only because of the immediate danger of having the communications of our armies cut in the rear, that, by order of General Cadorna our armies, not corrupted, neither demoralized nor beaten, withdrew to the present lines. It should not be forgotten either that Italy was fighting at that time, alone, on a front longer than that running from Switzerland to the North Sea, and that the two splendid offensives of the previous summer had exhausted her reserve ammunitions; that the rear lines, prudently prepared for an eventual defense, were absolutely stripped of

artillery, since our army, always very scarce of such arms, had been obliged to bring to the support of her first lines the totality of her guns.

It ought to be remembered also that discipline and perservance have always inspired and are still inspiring the Italian soldiers and that this is due essentially to the ideals of the whole nation, to the importance of her plan, vivified by right, duty and will, of restoring to their mother country the Italian provinces suffering under foreign yoke—a plan that harmonizes well with the high common ideal: the triumph of Liberty, Justice and Right. And it is with a clear vision of her rights and duties and with the exact conscious realization of the importance of her action and of her front, that Italy has fought, is fighting and will fight until final victory will be reached. Italy will not lay down her arms till she achieves the triumph of the great common cause, the triumph which will result also in her own cause's triumph, giving back the children to their mother.

About the importance of Italy's action and front I have had several times occasion to write. Without any exaggeration or mistaken "chauvinism" I have asserted, and many prominent men in all the Allied nations have actually recognized this fact, that already three



# S TO BERLIN

ILIO GUGLIELMOTTI

ATTACHE



ld deprive Germany of her principal accomplice and cut her off from the minor ones

times—by the declaration of her neutrality—by entering the war at the right moment—by stopping the Hun hordes on the Piave—Italy, previous to the present actual success, had saved her cause and with it the fate of all the Entente nations. It is not too much to affirm once more the great importance of our front, from which starts, perhaps, the shortest and safest road to victory.

I do not intend to state that a decisive victory cannot be reached on the French-Belgian front: the great means that the Allies will have at their disposal in a very near future, particularly on account of this great country, America, their powerful strategic and economic reserve, the gallantry of the soldiers of all the Allied Nations, Italy included, who are on that front, are certainly great elements from which absolute faith in victory can be drawn; but an impartial examination of concrete and fundamental elements emphasizes the importance of that part of the front entrusted to the Italians, between Switzerland and the Adriatic Sea.

From a defensive standpoint, breaking thru that part of the common front by the Austrian Army should mean (*quod Deus avertat*) the complete elimination for the Allies of the powerful Italian Army, including 4,000,000 sol-

diers, and the availability for Germany of the entire Austrian Army, about 5,000,000 strong; this would mean not only the possibility of Germany's reinforcing her front in France, but an eventuality which would be far more dangerous for the Entente, that this Austrian Army could menace the heart of France and the rear of the western front thru the Po Valley and the Maritime Alps.

From an offensive standpoint, it should be considered that the distance between the western front and Berlin is almost twice as much as the distance between the Italian front and Vienna: that between the western front and Berlin there are numerous lines of resistance, prepared in years for defense by Germany, and that great rivers, especially the Rhine, obstacles not easily surpassed, run perpendicular to the direction which the Allies should follow: that, if between the Italian front and Vienna there are very strong positions, the Italian Army has shown that such positions are not impregnable; in fact Austria was obliged to ask help and assistance from her most powerful ally, Germany, only because Italy had almost reached the last lines of Austria's defenses, and assistance was given by Germany only because she realized the danger from the south: that across

the Rhine there is still a homogeneous and compact population, united behind their God, the Kaiser, while on the other side of the Isonzo there are populations of different nationalities, raging under the Hapsburg yoke, who would cheer the Allies as liberators: that, by beating Austria, we would deprive Germany of her principal accomplice and support, and cut off her direct communications with her minor accomplices, Bulgaria and Turkey, thus enabling us eventually to attack Germany from the south. And it should also be borne in mind that if an energetic and common action of the Allies would result in the exclusive control of the Adriatic Sea, the operations of their armies would be greatly eased by the efficient assistance of the Allied navies on the Oriental coasts of that sea which Nature has made and history and justice proclaim to be Italian.

After the dual attempt to break thru the common front, by the Germans on the north and by the Austrians on the south, has been definitely checked, the competent authorities must decide whether the powerful and constant counter-blow which will bring victory shall be given rather on the German than on the Austrian front. My purpose is here to affirm not only the great importance of Italy in the common war, but also the great importance of the Italian front as a promise of definite success. If I have said and repeated that the front running from Switzerland to the Adriatic Sea is a part of the common front, it is because I know that this commonness of front, means, and ideals makes Italy glad, proud and confident. I do not speak for encouragement, as Italy—Army and Nation—has always shown the greatest courage, even during the saddest moment of the war, and certainly does not need any encouragement, but precisely for the purpose of proclaiming to the world and to the enemy such complete commonness, such unity in all camps, that Italy wishes to see on her front the flags of her allies, and has sent her own on the front, but also in France, in Macedonia, Italy is fighting, for the common cause not only on her part of the common front but also in France, in Macedonia, in Palestine, in Albania, in Erythrea, in Lybia; and, while she is not asking big Ally contingents for her front, at least unless a great collective action is decided against Austria or special need occur, she asks only that the principle of such unity be affirmed. The few French and English divisions which have gloriously shared with the Italian troops in the mountainous part of the front the laurels of victory, have affirmed by their presence that France and Great Britain consider vitally included in the common cause Italy's own sacred cause; and America, who is going to send her boys to our front, will show not only to the people of Italy but also to our allies and to our enemies, that in the same way as the redemption of all the French provinces is for her an essential part of the great common cause, so also is indissolubly bound to this the redemption of all the Italian provinces.



# WHEN THE SIRENS SOUND

BY DAVID CARB

THAT night I walked in the garden of the Louvre, in the mist which precedes the moon as a fringe of boys preceding a parade, and stopped before the triumphal arch of pink marble surmounted by bronze horses four abreast, awed by its remoteness from the earth on which it rested and from the sky toward which it towered. I stood until the mist fled before an orange moon.

"It is the loveliest thing in the world," I said to a man in horizon blue leaning on a stick.

He did not answer.

I walked round the arch and gazed at its other side. The man approached me.

"Yes," he said, "I love it best of all in Paris"—and then, half shyly—"I am not French—I am Slav: a Czech from Hungary. That is my country; but one cannot fight to destroy Paris. It is too lovely."

About ten o'clock the alerte sounded, cars whistling thru the streets as a wind whistles thru a forest. I ran out into the Place de la Concorde. People were scurrying into the Metro, into the great hotels of the Rue de Rivoli. Jolting taxis squealed across the Place.

The dim city grew black. One could hear the pulsation of the Boche motors and the even purr of the defenders'. One thought the lights of the French avions were stars till suddenly they would speed across the heavens, their white light burning to red. It would be like

this in the last night of the world—stars, gone mad, racing and twisting across the heavens after the world is dead.

A Boche released a flare; the vast red light illumined the scene and dwarfed it. Then a tremendous detonation. They had reached Paris. Bomb after bomb after bomb, and as each one distorted the air and clove the earth the few people in the Place gasped—not with fear, but with the horror that comes from the destruction by hatred of things that were created in the sheer love of beauty.

One dropped to the north of us—a dozen to the east. French avions were signaling from the air; shrapnel was bursting and cracking. A man standing behind me, a Parisian—rather stout, well tailored, just beyond middle age—he whose home was being invaded, whose life was being imperiled, being a Latin, he murmured spontaneously, "How beautiful!"

Out of the mass of falling flares and flying lights one emerged. It was descending slowly, carefully. It circled the Place, sweeping it with a searchlight, once, twice, three times. The motor was jerking. The pilot was seeking a safe place to land. Each time he circled the Place he came nearer to the earth, so slowly, so surely, that it seemed he was selecting his landing. And then, suddenly, unexpectedly, he

crashed into a bronze lamp post.

A crowd sprang from nowhere, a chattering, foolish crowd. Some ran for pieces of the shattered plane; some rejoiced because they thought it was a Boche, altho the French rosettes were plainly visible. A dozen cochers scampered to the broken tank, and, using their high silk hats for pails, salvaged gasoline, ran to pour it into the tanks of their cars, and then returned for more. They formed an oval, going and coming, filling and emptying their shiny silk hats, practising the frugality of their race at the moment of its greatest travail.

The aviator tottered from his seat—a towering, beleathered monster. He staggered a few steps, and then, in the heart of the city which is the heart of his country, on the very spot where his fathers demonstrated to humanity that freedom is possible, in the seat of liberty's finest expression, of civilization's most delicate bloom, he who had ridden the air full-panoplied to defend his people and his sense of values, lay down on the cold pavement and stared with unseeing eyes at the anguish of the heavens.

The cochers were still filling their tanks from the broken tank of the aeroplane. One of them held his palm over the leak, like the little boy of fable who saved Flanders from the seas by holding closed the hole in the dyke. Then the sirens blew, and the raid was over, and Paris went to bed.

## A DESERTED CHURCH

BY ALTER BRODY

It has stood that way for years,  
Awesomely empty—

A flat-roofed lumbering structure in the shape of a  
half cross,

Jutting out of the block at the corner of two busy  
avenues;

The long head of the cross stretching towards the street  
With a sign on the door telling passers-by it is for sale;

The two arms receding awkwardly into the block.

Weed-covered grounds,

One boasting of a tree—

Flank the long head of the cross

On either side.

Windows,

Tall, narrow slits

With broken panes and curved tops,

Stare gravely into the ground like owls—

The building stands there like a tomb

Deserted of its God.

I pass it sometimes on my way to the library,

At night

When gray clouds sail over its flat roof like shrouded  
souls,

And the yellow moon shines down from among the  
clouds,

On its bare, brown walls,

Thru its tall, dilapidated windows,

On the gaunt spare-branched trees.

Then I am almost afraid of it—

I am afraid of the God that is haunting His old  
home. . . .

If I were bold enough to climb over that fence

And steal up close to one of those windows,

And look thru its broken panes—

I think I would see Him sweeping up and down the  
chancel,

Seeking vainly for His old worshippers,

Listening vainly for the blessed sound of the Mass,

Forever hushed—

Yes,

God's ghost is haunting this gloomy church—

I am afraid of it!

Soon,

Tn enterprizing Jew will buy up the property,

And turn it into a moving-picture house—

(Jews are not afraid of God because they created Him).

"The Vitagraph Palace" or "The Art Motion Pictures"

or "The Lee Avenue Theater" or some other

name,

Will glare in electric letters over the door;

Signs and posters all around the building will tell the  
public what is playing.

At night,

Sweethearts from the cosmopolitan neighborhood will  
sit together in the aisles,

Playing secretly with each others' hands in the dark,

Flirting together in a dozen different languages,

While the hero and heroine make love to each other on  
the screen,

Where once the altar stood.

Gayety and pleasure shall crowd into every nook of  
the church,

And God's ghost shall be driven out.



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



*Canadian Official, from Western Newspaper Union*

## FARTHEST FRONT

*Two to dig and one to watch out for an air raid is the plan on which these Canadian engineers are "burrowing thru to Berlin"*

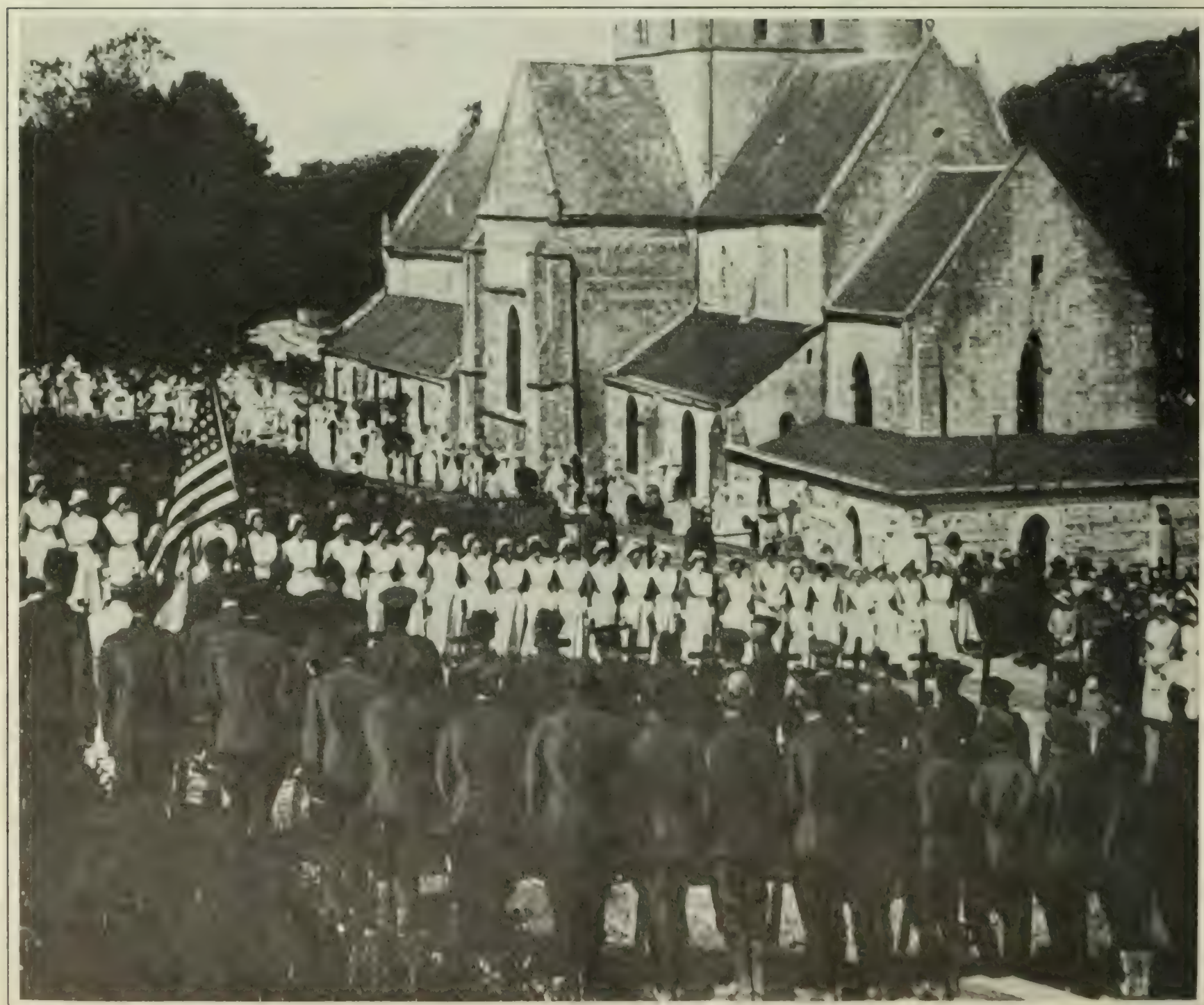




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#### THE BATTALION OF LIFE

*A thousand Red Cross nurses mobilized in New York the other day on their way to the front. This group is the Dixie contingent*



© KODOL & HERBERT

#### A MEMORIAL TO THE FIRST AMERICAN RED CROSS NURSE KILLED IN FRANCE

*One of the most impressive of war ceremonies was this tribute of soldiers and nurses in a quiet cemetery behind the lines in France*





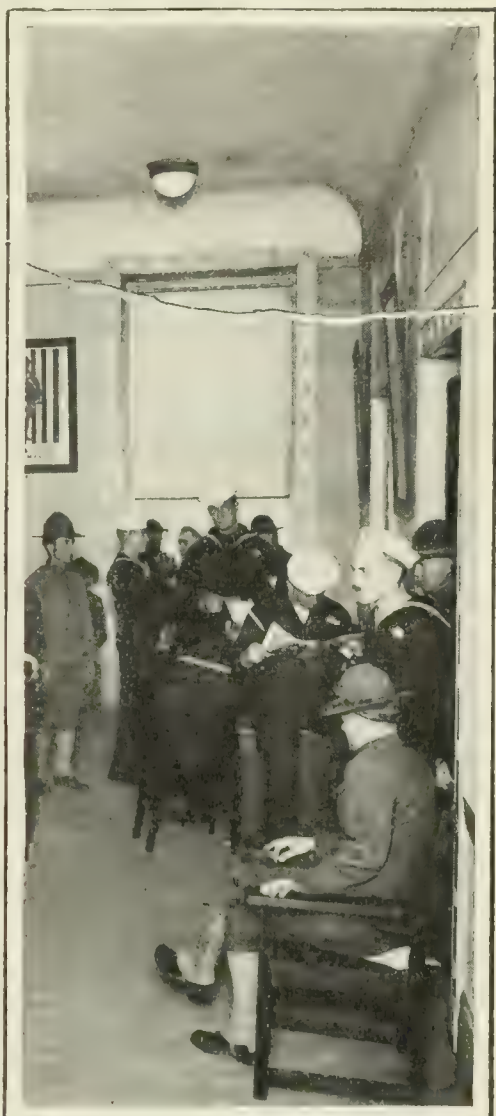
## A CLUB FOR MEN ON LEAVE IN NEW YORK



*Photographs copyright by Paul Thompson*

### ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME

*Twenty-five cents pays a man's way for the night, bath included. If you've never lived in trenches or crew's quarters on a crowded ship those last two words can't possibly give you an idea of how much they mean to the soldier or sailor on leave*



### THERE IS MUSIC, WITH OR WITHOUT MEALS

*This soldier in one of the big lounging rooms is giving himself a time with Caruso or maybe Tetrazzini. Contrary to the popular superstition men don't just naturally revert to jazz when they put on khaki; this club makes a point of meeting their varied musical tastes. The big map that covers half the wall of the room is a thorough-going guide to all the sights of New York, with complete information as to how to get to them*



### A CHANCE TO TAKE IT EASY

*Neither officers with orders nor hostesses with good intentions can swerve the men here from enjoying themselves in their own way. Food—mighty good food, too—is served at cost, plenty of stuff to read and big, lazy chairs and smokes are always handy. There are invitations forthcoming, too, to such specialized forms of entertainment as French lessons or dances, but the club's main idea is to provide a comfortable hotel*





The progress of storms across the Atlantic is indicated by the three lines, A, B and C, each of which marks the course of a typical storm center recorded by the United States Weather Bureau. There are hundreds of such storms every year. The numerals 1, 2, 3, etc., show the progress of the storms from day to day. The rings of arrows described about the storm tracks where they reach the European coast show the resulting effect upon the wind for hundreds of miles around. It will be noticed that the effect is to produce prevailing winds that are favorable to the Allies in the use of gas, for they are at right angles to the general direction of the battle line

## THE WEATHER FIGHTS FOR US

**W**E have yet to hear it said that the weather will win the war. Food—more particularly the pig and the potato—will do it, we are told, and from time to time there is mention of the American Army and Navy and Victory Ships and numerous other forged weapons, the value of which is not to be denied. All these things will undoubtedly figure largely in the final result, but no list of the resources of America and her allies would be complete without due reference to the weather.

The weather is on the side of the Allies. This may sound like romancing, but it is only another way of stating a scientific fact that is just beginning to acquire military importance. It is not merely weather in general—of which it is safe to assume that Germany still has a normal supply—but a peculiarly convenient and useful brand of weather, made in the U. S. A. and especially designed to make it warmer, if not fair and warmer, for the enemy when the proper time arrives. The Government has taken this fact into account and has in a sense commandeered the weather, just as if it were one of the essential industries, for the duration of the war.

It may be recalled that some time ago General Pershing issued a call for 1200 American meteorologists to serve with our army in France. A call for 1200 men is not particularly impressive when men are being called by the hundreds of thousands; but a call for 1200 meteorologists was a mighty big order even in the United States where weather observation is conducted on such a large scale and has become more of an

BY FOSTER WARE

everyday necessity than in other countries. There were not, in short, 1200 qualified meteorologists in the entire United States, but some of the 1200 have been supplied by stripping our Weather Bureau observatories of every observer who could be spared, and the remainder have been drafted from colleges and universities and are being trained in Government observatories. Among those lost to the Weather Bureau in this way—and by no means the least—was Major Edward H. Bowie, a man who had few if any equals as a weather forecaster. Serving under him in the Signal Corps is a staff of meteorologists the like of which has probably never before been assembled, even tho it is still short of the desired 1200.

Just what all these meteorologists are needed for may be something of a mystery to the layman. For the moment it is sufficient to state that they are not in France for their health.

Something of the same sort is being organized in the British army. Recently it was announced in London that Sir Napier Shaw, president of the International Meteorological Committee, and since 1905 director of the British Meteorological Office in London, had been appointed scientific adviser to the Government for the period of the war and that hereafter the British army would have the services of an official weather forecaster. "Battles," says the announcement, "may be won or lost owing to unforeseen weather conditions, and experts will be appointed to make daily reports of probable changes in weather."

The importance of such weather forecasts will be readily understood. Not

alone in battle but in the everyday life of an army, it is desirable to know what kind of weather to expect. The movement of troops, the shifting of guns and the planning of aerial observation and bombing expeditions all depend very largely for their success upon the weather. Instances in which an offensive has been brought to a full stop because of heavy rains and mud are too numerous to mention. And how often we hear of good gunnery being rendered difficult because of "low visibility." That experts should be called in to determine as nearly as science can, the atmospheric and climatic conditions likely to obtain at a given time seems no more than ordinary precaution. One of the things which counted heavily for success in the British naval raid upon Zeebrugge was the screen of "artificial fog," used on that occasion for the first time. As the raiders neared the mole, smaller vessels were sent forward to project a fog screen and thus hide the approach of the "Vindictive" and her dummy consorts. The feat was successful, thanks to the breeze which held true and wafted the "fog" landward. Had the wind shifted or had it not been in the right direction to start with, there would have been another story to tell. That, of course, was a naval operation and we are more accustomed to take stock of the weather when the sea is concerned. The same necessity holds true of warfare on land—especially the scientific warfare of today.

But it is not the ordinary run of weather observation and forecast that is to play such an important part in the future operations of the Allied forces in France. The American habit



of doing things on a big scale extends even to the matter of weather forecasting. The American meteorologist has had the advantage of an entire continent in which to take observations, whereas his colleagues in England and France have of necessity confined their attention to the infinitely smaller areas of their own particular countries. Without attempting to reflect in the slightest upon the abilities of the European meteorologist, it was almost bound to happen that the science of weather observation should develop in this country to a higher state of usefulness than anywhere else in the world.

The work of our Government Weather Bureau with its morning and evening forecasts of conditions in every part of the country has become so much a part of our everyday life that few of us give the matter more than a passing thought. Accordingly not much attention was paid to a recent announcement from Washington that detailed reports of weather conditions on this side of the Atlantic are now being cabled daily to American army headquarters in France. In other words, every twenty-four hours our commanders abroad are informed of just what are the prevailing weather conditions in the United States. There is more than a sentimental interest in such information. This is where Pershing's 1200 meteorologists come in.

Back in the middle of the last century an American, Dr. Daniel Draper, set up an observatory in Central Park, New York City, and began taking measurements of the wind and the temperature and the rainfall and other things which ordinary people were satisfied to sit around and complain about. Dr. Draper was looked upon as a sort of harmless fanatic. His observations were of little interest to New Yorkers and his records meant even less. But Dr. Draper himself was very much interested. From time to time he issued reports. Along in 1873 he put out a re-

port in which he expressed the conviction that weather conditions which we experience in this country tend to move eastward across the Atlantic and eventually find their way to Europe. He arrived at this conclusion from his study of storms in and about New York. He kept tab on the logs of ships arriving in New York and when a storm put out to sea he was able in this way to trace its progress. His records showed that out of eighty-six storms, only three had failed to follow the beaten path to Europe.

Only a few scientists and shipping men took notice of Dr. Draper's discovery. It was not until many years later that its full importance was realized. Since the establishment of the Weather Bureau and the invention of the wireless it has been possible to follow up the records kept by Dr. Draper and it is now established beyond a doubt that Dr. Draper's storm theory was right. Go into the office of the New York Weather Bureau today and you may have for the asking a document known as a Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean, prepared from data furnished by the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department and by the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture. These charts are issued for every month in the year and are distributed to ship masters touching at our ports. They have many uses but by no means the least is the record which they preserve of the more important storms which occurred in a given month during the past fifteen or twenty years. Each chart records anywhere from one to two dozen storms, their paths indicated in red lines stretching from west to east across the Atlantic. A curious thing is that there is very little variation in the general course which these storm centers take from month to month and season to season. After leaving our coast they strike out in a northeasterly direction, veering a bit more to the north in winter, until they bring up somewhere on the other side. The charts show the location of the center of the storm from day to day, so that it is possible to tell just how long it took a given storm to cross the ocean. In most cases the trip is made in five or six days.

Now as to the military value of this information. It is easy to see its value to shipping now more than ever before, but of what importance is it, say, to General Pershing, to know that last Monday a violent wind and rain storm was reported off Cape Hatteras and that by Tuesday it had moved to a point so many miles south of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and that on Wednesday it was so many miles due east of Cape Race, Newfoundland? Again it is necessary to consult the meteorologist.

These storm centers so painstakingly tracked across the Atlantic are of interest not merely as storms but because every storm center is a weather breeder. Given a map with a line indicating the itinerary of a good sized storm center, and your expert meteorologist is in a position to tell with reasonable accuracy what sort of weather you may expect to find within a radius of 500 to 800 miles or more of that center. This

is a principle that is being applied every day in the making of forecasts here in the United States and it holds true also on the other side of the Atlantic. Let one of these made-in-America storms cross the Atlantic and bring up on the south coast of England or somewhere in Ireland—as they not infrequently do—and its influence will be reflected in the weather conditions prevailing along the battle front in France.

The reason for this becomes clear when it is remembered that a storm center is what the meteorologists call a "low area," that is, a sort of atmospheric void into which the winds from miles around are rushing. It so happens—and doubtless the meteorologists have discovered a good reason for this, too—that the inrush of the winds is accomplished in a perfectly orderly manner. The air currents stirred up by a storm center move in a great circle about that center and in a direction that is best described as counter-clockwise.

Even this may seem to have but slight bearing upon operations on the western battlefield, but you may be sure that our meteorologists in France are not overlooking it. A glance at the war map will show that the present battle line extending from the Channel to the Swiss border runs in the general direction of northwest to southeast. Now let us take an imaginary storm center of American manufacture and move it across the Atlantic to a point in the south coast of England. Within a comparatively few hours after its arrival, the presence of the storm center will be felt thruout the battle area of France. The direction of the wind at the front will be determined by it, and if you will draw rings of arrows running counter-clockwise around the storm center you will notice that the arrows, when they cross the battle line in France, will be headed in a general northeasterly direction. That is, a southwest breeze. [Continued on page 71]



*Press Illustrating*

Every wind variation is of importance



*Press Illustrating*

Reading the barometer to help the Allies



# THE NEW BOOKS

## More Poems by Swinburne

THIS posthumous collection, ranging over Swinburne's whole career, includes, of course, much work that is below the poet's best. "Pretty well every mode of Swinburne's muse, every string of his lyre, is represented in this volume, with the exception of the passionate eroticism of 'Poems and Ballads,'" says Richard Le Gallienne in his criticism, "but, represented, one is obliged to say, with nothing of the magic that fascinates and carries us away in the great unforgettable examples of the master's art. The swaying, sonorous meters are here, the gorgeous vesture, the familiar reiterated imagery, the familiar themes; but, as too often in volumes published in the poet's lifetime, it is a case of *vox et praeterea nihil*, melodious sound and fury signifying next to nothing."

Each reader no doubt will choose what seems to him the exceptions to this verdict. "Evening by the Sea" is a consistent picture:

It was between the night and day.  
The trees looked weary—one by one  
Against the west they seemed to sway,  
And yet were steady. The sad sun  
In a sick doubt of color lay  
Across the water's belt of dun.  
On the weak wind scarce flakes of foam  
There floated, hardly borne at all  
From the rent edge of water—some  
Between slack gusts the wind let fall,  
The white brine could not overcome  
That pale grass on the southern wall.  
That evening one could always hear  
The sharp hiss of the shingle, rent  
As each wave settled heavier.  
The same rough way. This noise was blent  
With many sounds that hurt the air  
As the salt sea-wind came and went.  
The wind wailed once and was not. Then  
The white sea touching its salt edge  
Dropt in a slow sigh: again  
The ripples deepened to the ledge,  
Across the beach from marsh and fen  
Came a faint smell of rotten sedge.  
Like a hurt thing that will not die  
The sea lay moaning; waifs of weed  
Strove thro' the water painfully  
Or lay flat, like drenched hair indeed.  
Rolled over with the pebbles, nigh  
Low places where the rock-fish feed.

*Posthumous Poems of Algernon Charles Swinburne*, edited by Edmund Gosse, C. B., and Thomas James Wise. John Lane Company. \$1.50.

## The Fourth Year

WELLS'S "Mr. Britling Sees It Through" taught many of us to think the war thru even if, for the present, we cannot see it thru. Since its publication, Mr. Wells has been writing much about the war. He represents better than any one else, perhaps, the reactions to the war of the keen-thinking, broad-visioned English publicist. Neither soldier, diplomat nor man of public affairs, he is swayed by none of the complex and tangled expedencies that influence these others. His function is to turn upon his subject the searching light of truth, directed by a keen and active mind. He appeals to others like himself and to all who are striving to see the truth as he is trying to see it.

Perhaps the most noteworthy thing in his new book, from the point of view of the American reader, is his acceptance of President Wilson as "the man who is more than any other man the leader of English political thought thruout the world." Over here we are now so absorbed in getting our war machine in running order that we sometimes fail to remember the larger significance of our participation

in the war. We sometimes forget that we went into this war, as Mr. Wells says, simply for an idea; and we sometimes forget, also, who it was that pointed out this idea and is keeping it so clearly defined that the rest of the world "sees it clearly and sees it whole" even if we temporarily lose sight of it.

It is President Wilson who has set forth the stern necessity for a League of Nations and "it is largely the detachment and practical genius of the great English-speaking nation across the Atlantic that has carried the world on beyond and replaced that phrase (the war to end war) by the phrase the League of Nations, suggesting plainly the organization of a sufficient instrument by which war may be ended forever."

This book of Mr. Wells is, in effect, a series of discussions based upon various writings of his during the last year when he, with others, has been endeavoring to educate public opinion to the idea of a League of Nations as the only feasible plan to prevent a renewal of war. It is not a carefully worked-out plan for such a league. It is, rather, an attempt to emphasize certain aspects of the question: the causes of the present war; the reasons why it is lasting so much longer than was expected; national and international considerations; and an inquiry into this thing called democracy. His conclusion, in so far as he reaches one, is that there must be a League of Nations.

Existing states have become impossible as absolutely independent sovereignties. The new conditions bring them so close together and give them such extravagant powers of mutual injury that they must either sink national pride and

this lesson, but for my own part, I cherish an obstinate belief in the potential reasonableness of mankind.

*In the Fourth Year*, by H. G. Wells. Macmillan, \$1.25.

## The Toll of the Road

THE stage-struck girl in the stage-life story discovers after a season of one night stands that the glow of the footlights is a feeble flicker compared to the steady flame of the kitchen stove in her own little house. So she throws her makeup box from the window and herself into the arms of the Man Back Home who always waits for her at the station.

The stage-struck girl in the real-life story after one season of all-day stands at the kitchen stove discovers that the horrors of small-town shows are nothing for her, compared to the horrors of small-town beaux. That is why *The Toll of the Road* is true to life. It is written in what seems almost a frenzy of haste; the reader wonders sometimes if it is meant for an extravaganza and looks for a catch at the end. The traveling company is drawn with sincerity, tenderness and humorous charm. As for the heroine, Gertrude Hallam can never again be Gert Hall. She can never live with Terry in the little nest he has built. The toll of the road is heavy but she is ready to pay. She could never again shut herself out of its bitter broadness:

A troublesome and restless pilgrimage into a future that meant only disappointment, disillusionment and debt. If I lived, I would be oftener hungry than fed; if I died I would be forgotten before the curtain rose on the evening's performance. My "friends" would thunder past me in the night, leaving my dead body upon the station platform. . . . Old age would come to me not as the guerdon of the years but as a leprous plague fitting me for nothing but isolation. Life would go on flatly like a continued story without a plot, a thing full of pathos and anticlimax, nobody caring if it kept on or if it stopped. But, oh, God, the *maybe* of it, the *maybe* of it!

*The Toll of the Road*, by Marion Hill. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

## A Study of Credulity

JUST now when the war atmosphere has, as always before, given rise to a recrudescence of superstition, another volume from Joseph Jastrow, of the University of Wisconsin, is especially needed. Professor Jastrow is one of the sanest of psychologists and one of the frankest of critics and even those who do not agree with him—most of all those who do not agree with him—will profit by reading him. *The Psychology of Conviction* covers in part the same ground as his "Fact and Fable in Psychology," but deals more with the fundamental principles of belief with numerous references to "cases" ancient and modern. He tells how some of the leading scientists of Europe were fooled by an Italian peasant woman with a loose left leg Eusapio Palladino, who occupied our attention in the idle days before the war but has now passed into the other world whose existence she presumed to demonstrate. He shows how Kluge Hans and Jim Key and other learned horses were able to extract cube roots and read people's minds. He explains the rise and fall of phrenology, humorology, astrology and animal magnetism. He relates the story of Diana Vaughan, the fictitious woman who got tame and half a million francs from those who were credulous to learn of the diabolical mysteries of [Continued on page 66]



Paul Thompson

H. G. Wells (right) on a visit to the front

dynastic ambitions in subordination to the common welfare of mankind, or else utterly shatter one another. It becomes more and more plainly a choice between the League of Free Nations and a famished race of men looting in search of non-existent food amid the smoldering ruins of civilization. In the end I believe that the common sense of mankind will prefer revision of its ideas of nationality and imperialism to the latter alternative. It may take obstinate men a few more years of blood and horror to learn



# How I Discovered the Reason For My Failure

The Story of a Successful Man Who at Twenty-nine Earned Only \$25 a Week—How He Lifted Himself by the Boot Straps and Now Heads a Nationally Known Corporation

**I** LEFT college at the age of twenty-four, being graduated as an engineer. I tried for a few months to get an opening in my profession, and then, being on my 'uppers,' I took a position as a reporter on a local paper. I had always thought I should like to be a newspaperman. I started at \$18 a week.

"That was the beginning of my tortuous career as an employee, bobbing around like a ship without a steersman, this way and that, by the trivial opportunities for three different newspapers in that town. A year later I came to New York expecting to land something bigger, and after three months of near-starvation, got a job on a trade paper. Then later, again by persistence, I graduated to a metropolitan daily, but in a short time I drifted out of that job, too. In one year I have had as many as six different positions.

"Altogether in my nine years of drifting I worked for twenty-three different concerns. I became interested in writing advertisements, and from that drifted into selling advertising space. Twice I tried to start a little business of my own and failed dismally. I became a salesman of novelties and since then I have sold almost everything—even going as low as selling whiskey.

"In all those years I was never discharged by any of my employers; they were always satisfied with me: I didn't paint the sky red, but got moderate results, enough to satisfy them. But I wasn't satisfied with myself—far from it. I was ashamed, deeply ashamed, of myself—particularly when I contemplated what some of my nearest friends had accomplished in the meantime.

"One of them had gone into a broker's office and at twenty-five was a full partner. He had his automobile, he had bought a country home; he lived elegantly. Once he invited me out to his home. I gave some excuse and didn't go. The gall of my own failure was bitter enough without having it rubbed in.

"Another of my friends had hung up his shingle as a lawyer. Six years ago, 'making' my home town on a trip, I learned that he had become assistant district attorney; apparently a brilliant career lay ahead of him.

"Another one of my closest chums had gone out as a salesman of an electrically-driven machine. I ran across him in a hotel in the Middle West. He was making \$17,000 a year on commissions. I was lucky to make my expenses.

"Imagine how I felt in contemplating the successful careers of these and many other friends. What was the matter with me? What is the matter with thousands—yes hundreds of thousands—of men and women like me, who spend not merely nine years, but twenty, thirty, forty, and fifty years, plugging away aimlessly to get enough to eat and a roof to sleep under?

"Only when my back was to the wall, when I hadn't enough money in my pocket for my next meal, did I wake up to what was the matter with me. Thank God, I had the intelligence to realize it before it was too late. *Aimless*—that's the word that sums it up. My work had been utterly and wholly aimless from the first. I did each day's work as it was given to me by somebody else to do.

"I did it well, usually; but it was *somebody else's* plan I was always working on; *somebody else's* aim I was helping to achieve. *Somebody else* was making money and gaining prestige on my labor. I was

helping to gain wealth and comfort and recreation and travel and culture and the satisfaction of a life's work well done—*always for somebody else!* They were employing *me* in *their* aim, but as for myself, I had had no clear life-plan from the beginning. I was as inefficient and unsystematic, and, on the whole, as effective—as an energetic June bug. That, I gradually came to understand, was the one big, vital, outstanding difference between me and my successful friends.

"I had heard quite a little about the principles of Scientific Management as applied to factories. I knew of the marvels that had been accomplished by Efficiency Engineers in increasing the productivity of laborers, while making the work easier and the hours shorter. Gradually it dawned on me that it was just as possible to increase the efficiency of a *person* as it is of a factory. All that was required *was to study myself* with only a small particle of the application that an efficiency engineer devotes to a plant. If there are obstacles that stand in a man's way, whether inside himself or outside himself, he has to know what they are before he can remove them, before he can stride along on his way unhampered.

"I began to study *myself*. I searched into my ambitions and found nothing definite—so I put something there. I began to plan my work—*then I was able to work my plan.*

"What results *did* I get?

"Five years ago, at twenty-nine, I was making \$25 a week by the hardest kind of work. Today I make ten times that much, and this time next year I should be making fifteen times as much, *yet I do not work so hard now as then.* Today other people work for me. I am the head of the business, built up largely by myself, and known throughout the country.

"I tell my story because I feel it is in a measure typical of the experience of tens of thousands of other people. I went through purgatory myself for a number of years. Perhaps this bare relation of facts may inspire others to bring order and purpose and success into their present aimless, tangled lives."

This man succeeded by applying the same methods that are taught—simply and easily—by the Purinton Foundation Course in Personal Efficiency.

A word about Edward Earle Purinton and his work is now in order.

There is no man living today who knows more about increasing the personal efficiency of men and women than does Edward Earle Purinton.

If it is well to improve the productivity of a mechanic tending a machine by studying his motions, how much better it is, and how much more can be done, to improve the efficiency of the men who employ the mechanic, *by studying how they do their work; how they waste their time and effort; why they fail to overcome the obstacles that confront them.*

For twenty years Efficiency has been Mr. Purinton's great study; and it is an undoubted fact that no other efficiency counsel in the world has been called upon to advise so many kinds of people in so many different ways. Men and women in every conceivable trade and profession, men and women of every age and class—bankers, teachers, lawyers, doctors, manufacturers, salesmen, editors, ministers, manual workers, housewives, young men starting in business for themselves—all of them, literally tens of thousands of them, have

brought their problems to him for advice and counsel. He has clients and students in every state of the Union and ten foreign countries.

More than a thousand leading corporations, stores, offices and educational institutions have profited by his suggestions for their patrons, officials, employees or students. Among these are the Pennsylvania Railroad, National Cash Register Company, Wanamaker Stores, Prudential Life Insurance Company, Remington Typewriter Company, University Society, Eastman Business College, New York City Department of Education, New York Y. M. C. A., American Association for the Advancement of Science, United States Army, British Army, Australian Government.

As the organ for the National Efficiency Society The Independent magazine has for several years opened its columns to Mr. Purinton, and his articles have assisted an untold number of people in estimating themselves truly; in planning out their life's work clearly; in overcoming the obstacles that stand in their way.

But these articles, helpful as they have been, have not been enough. They have not altogether filled the need. What has been needed, it was clear from the first, was a clear, simple course of instruction in the attainment of maximum personal efficiency.

For several years, at the request of the Independent Corporation, Mr. Purinton has been at work, codifying his vast experience, compiling it into a course easy to follow, fascinating to study, and—more than all else—beneficial in a concrete practical way to every man and woman who takes it up.

This course of instruction has been called the Purinton Foundation Course in Personal Efficiency.

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You assume no obligation except to return it within five days if you decide not to keep the Course. The Purinton Foundation Course in Personal Efficiency may be worth thousands of dollars to you. Be efficient NOW and send the coupon before this introductory offer is withdrawn.

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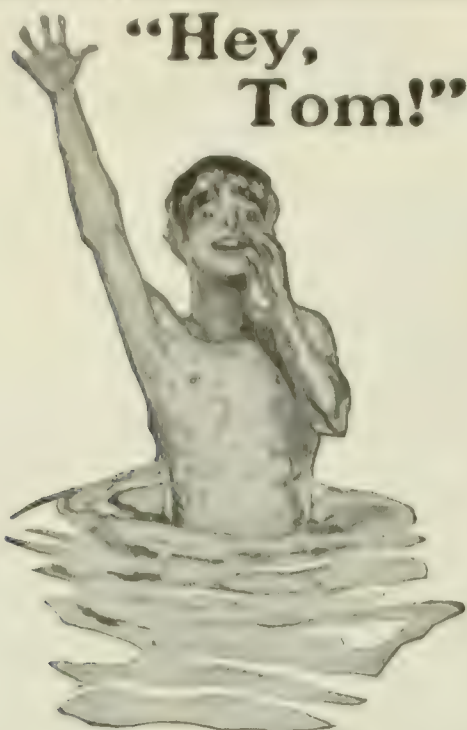
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Do you remember when Tom Sawyer went swimming and had everything hidden so carefully, so that Aunt Polly couldn't find out?

Aunt Polly had sewed up his shirt that morning. But Tom had carefully resewed it, so he thought he was safe. But alack and alas, he used black thread instead of white!

Once more you will laugh with Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn—but you will want to cry as you laugh. For behind the joy of youth is the reality of life—the philosophy you did not see when you were a boy.

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We watched for his great white head in the crowds—we hung on his every word—we smiled, ready to laugh at his least word. But now he is gone, we love him—yes, he's still the familiar friend—but he has joined the immortals. More than Whitman—than Longfellow—than Poe or Hawthorne or Irving—he stands for America—with the great of the earth—the Homer of this new land—a prince of men—a king among dreamers—a child among children.

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## THE NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 64)

free masonry. Then he passes on to the consideration of such controversial topics as "The Democratic Suspicion of Education," "The Feminine Mind" and "Militarism and Pacifism." His point of view may be illustrated by the following quotation from the preface:

The world war has shaken convictions and made necessary an examination of foundations, and a fundamental inquiry into the basis of those values that keep endeavor keen and civilization alive. In such times we learn to cherish with an increasing fervor the convictions that sustain our national and our individual being. The shock to men's minds has been as serious as to their senses. That German minds could think as they do seems even more amazing than that German hands should be so infamously polluted with crime. The assault upon reason has been as savage and as deadly as the violation of law, of morality, of decency, of honor, of humanity. The intellectual violation is the more responsible, since by its nature it emanates from the trained leaders, those by calling competent and vowed to the defense of the values of right thinking. The supreme importance of conviction is thus revealed in Macchiavellian motive and pan-Germanic perspective. But equally are the responsible nations of the moralized world determined to defend to the uttermost of their resources of mind and hand, of wealth and blood, the convictions that they are assured by all the evidence of time and faith, stand at the root of sane and humane living.

*The Psychology of Conviction*, by Joseph Jas-trow. Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2.50.

### The Roots of the War

TAKING his title from President Wilson's words, "You can explain most wars very simply but the explanation of this war is not so simple. Its roots run deep into all the obscure soils of history," Prof. W. S. Davis, of the University of Minnesota, in collaboration with his colleagues, William Anderson and M. W. Tyler, has given as simple an explanation as is possible. No better book has appeared to give the ordinary reader a comprehension of the causes of the great catastrophe. The author writes plainly and forcibly. He handles the copious historical and polemic material easily and without a trace of pedantry. He is clear-sighted and as fair-minded as anybody ought to be in such a crisis. The tangled diplomacy of the partition of Africa and the Balkan problem is skilfully disclosed. He shows that the ruling powers of Germany in precipitating the war were as foolish as they were wicked. It was, to use the old epigram, "worse than a crime, it was a blunder" for

In 1914 the admitted strength of the German empire was so vast that only a nation whose statesmen were fools would have deliberately sought a quarrel with it. By the mere influence of economic attraction, the Scandinavian lands, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland were being led half-consciously and not very unwillingly into the circle of Berlin influence. The same was even true of Austria, Italy and to a great extent Russia. The ties, racial, intellectual and commercial, which Germany was extending around America were to become patent to all men in 1914. *Everything* seemed coming the Germans' way. Their Government had only to conciliate foreign opinion, create a reputation for fair and friendly dealing, make it clear that commercial relations did not have behind them political scheming, keep a firm front in England, France or Russia, the only possible military rivals really menacing—and the empire would have invariably advanced from glory to glory. It might have been predicted that by 1940, let one say, Germany would reach a position of such wealth, such influence, such prestige, that by a magnet attraction the lesser nations of northern Europe would have been drawn into her federal system upon terms honorable for all parties, and no nation outside the Teutonic pale would have had the courage to command them nay.

Such a placid waiting for almost inevitable results was not to satisfy the generation that had fed on the glories of Moltke and spent its days admiring the magnificent edifice of Bismarck. Not honorable leadership in very many forms of cultural endeavor; not a position of a nation which no coalition would lightly provoke or menace; not a hegemony, even, in the brotherhood of friendly empires working for the com-

mon betterment of man—not these were the ambitions of the framers of high policy for the new Germany. Ever more clearly developed their keen intention to found a Teutonic world empire and to found it immediately—and to do this preferably with the sword.

Therefore, in the language of the ancient mystic, instead of friendliness and peace there came forth the "pale horse, and his name that sat on him was Death, and Hell followed with him."

The frank expression of the author's own opinions gives life to the volume and his personal footnotes are particularly enjoyable. But in the chapter on "the last years of the fool's paradise" his "disgust" at the pacifistic agitations blinds him to its fundamental cause. The feverish activity of the peace societies manifested to some degree in every country before the war was due to the realization of the ever-growing menace of war. Speakers and writers devoted themselves to warning the world of the impending calamity. It was a race between the militarists and the pacifists. The militarists won by a neck (the Lichnowski memoir shows how close it was) and thereby proved that the most hysterical of the pacifist Cassandras had not exaggerated the horrors and wastefulness of war.

*The Roots of the War*, by William Stearns Davis. The Century Company. \$1.50.

### The Graftons

THIS is essentially a soothing, old-fashioned book, full of quiet manners and quiet talk, with a point of view—if it can be said to have anything so sharp—that we are apt to call early Victorian. *The Graftons*, with its principal interest centering about a charming relationship between father and daughter, is a book to drowse over and a means of escape from war thinking.

She was divided between loyalty to her husband and loyalty to her father. . . . Two strands were interwoven in her love for her father. Of late years he had been so much her preferred companion, and her position in his household had been such, that there had come about a sense of equality more than exists commonly between father and daughter.

The women with whom the author is acquainted age very early—"getting on" at twenty-two, and quite passé at twenty-five. Anything in the faintest degree resembling the modern young woman, beyond a little lady-like slang, is not allowed to disturb the severity of Mr. Marshall's pages. But he gives a series of pleasant and quiet pictures of English country life as it used to be—before the war.

*The Graftons*, by Archibald Marshall. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

### Two Volumes by Tagore

TAGORE can write in such beautiful and excellent English that one wonders a little why he should leave his short stories to the hands of translators, however competent. But these stories are fascinating. Kipling has given us one India, Tagore gives us another—the intimate, personal lives of Indian men and women. The women are free and individual in their "subjection," so delightful in their friendliness to each other, so filled with high feelings of religion and honor.

Every note is touched in these tales—tragedy, comedy, supernatural horror, romance, self-sacrifice, greed and wickedness.

In *Lover's Gilt* and *Crossing* we have two slim volumes of verse bound in one, the first full of human passion and of sheer joy in nature, the second full of the sense of the immanence of the Divine that is the heart of Tagore's mysticism. Yet each



way of expression runs over into the other book.

There is a melancholy in *Crossing* like the shadows of twilight and a deep radiance like the gold of sunset that is the promise of another day:

In the world's dusty road I lost my heart, but you picked it up in your hand.

I gleaned sorrow while seeking for joy, but the sorrow which you sent me has turned to joy in my life.

My desires were scattered in pieces, you gathered them and strung them in your love.

And while I wandered from door to door, every step led me to your gate.

*Mashi and Other Stories*, \$1.50; *Lover's Gift and Crossing*, \$1.25, by Rabindrinath Tagore. Macmillan Company.

## Joan of Arc

THE story of *Joan of Arc* is one of which we do not tire and which doubtless needs constant retelling to keep it fresh from generation to generation. The present historian has a vivid narrative style and great wealth of detail, which together make the book easy and lively reading.

The author is greatly tempted to fall into recondite philosophizing (not very lucidly exprest) about "will" and "faith," but it is quite easy to skip those parts. Taking the book as a whole, we have to thank Mr. Stevens for a sympathetic and living portrayal of one of the most arresting and spiritual characters in history.

*Joan of Arc*, by C. M. Stevens. Cupples & Leon Company. \$1.50.

## Here and Over There

ATTACK, by Edward Liveing. (Macmillan, 75 cents.) Describes vividly the attack on the fortified village of Gommecourt which began the Battle of the Somme.

THE WARFARE OF TODAY, by Paul Azano. (Houghton Mifflin, \$2.50.) Thoro, authoritative and non-technical work by the chief of French instructors in American training camps.

BEYOND THE MARNE, by Henriette Cuvru-Magot. (Small, Maynard, \$1.) Naive, touching little diary of a Frenchwoman who viewed the battle of the Marne from her cottage in Voisins.

WAR ADDRESSES OF WOODROW WILSON. (Ginn & Co., 32 cents.) A compilation for use in schools as studies in history and literature, with an introduction giving the setting of each address.

THE SECRET OF THE MARNE, by Marcel and Maude Berger. (Putnam, \$1.50.) Exciting novel built around that glorious Marne week when the Germans turned northeast instead of rushing on Paris.

APPROACHES TO THE GREAT SETTLEMENT, by Emily Greene Balch. (Huebsch, \$1.50.) Statement of the position of the belligerent and neutral governments in regard to war aims and peace terms.

WAR TIME "OVER HERE," by William Allen Knight. (Pilgrim Press, Boston, Mass., \$1.) Pen pictures of conditions in this country during the memorable year of America's entrance into the war.

HER COUNTRY, by Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews. (Charles Scribner's Sons, 59 cents.) A girl with a beautiful voice and no soul finds her soul when she sacrifices ambition for the Liberty Loan.

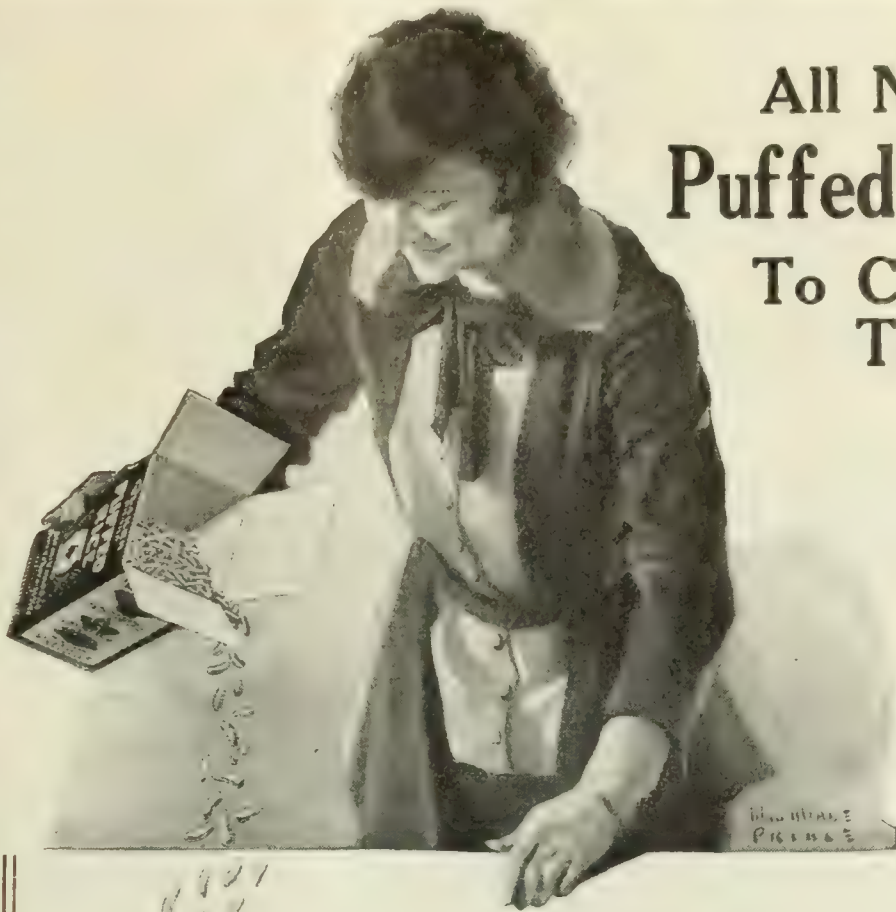
THE WAR OF WAR TIME FRANCE, translated by William L. McPherson. (Dodd Mead, \$1.25.) A volume of most French war stories containing some of the best work done in France in the department of fiction.

LETTERS FROM AN AMERICAN SOLDIER TO HIS FATHER, by Lieutenant Carl Wheeler. (Bobbs-Merrill, 75 cents.) A little volume full of good stuff, of humor and action, telling day to day happenings in a soldier's life.

THE LAST FRUITS OF WATERLOO, by John Spencer Bassett, Ph.D., LL.D. (Macmillan, \$1.50.) One of the most permanent peace examinations in the annals of history. An informing and timely discussion by the author of "A Short History of the United States."

A HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY, 1914-1917, by James Brown Scott. (Oxford University Press.) A valuable reference book of the events connecting the two countries from 1914 to the entrance of the United States into the war.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESSES, ed. by George McLean Harper. (Henry Holt & Co., 52 cents.) Addresses dealing almost exclusively with political



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ical affairs and especially with Americanism, from the first inaugural address to the speech delivered on April 6, 1918.

ARMENIA, A MARTYR NATION, by M. C. Gabrielian. (Fleming H. Revell Co., \$1.75.) A history dealing principally with the religion of the country from ancient times.

THE WAR AND AFTER, by Sir Oliver Lodge. (Doran, \$1.50.) "Takes stock" of the past and the present and scans the future with relation to the war and to Germany.

WAKE UP, AMERICA, by Mark Sullivan. (Macmillan, 60 cents.) A timely discussion of the shipping problem pointing out how tonnage controls our participation in the war.

OUTWITTING THE HUN, by Pat O'Brien. (Harpers, \$1.50.) Thrilling adventures of the escape of an American lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps who had been captured by the Germans.

BOYS' MILITARY MANUAL, by Virgil D. Collins. (Frederick A. Stokes Company, \$1.) Practical information for boys from twelve to twenty years concerning army organization and preparation for military service.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, by Willis Mason West. (Allyn & Bacon, \$1.75.) A text book for high schools based upon the author's "American History and Government," with a chapter on the Great War.

THE FIGHTING ENGINEERS, by Francis A. Collins. (Century, \$1.30.) A graphic account, with photographs, of the stupendous work accomplished by the first hundred thousand United States Engineers in France.

WAR FACT TESTS FOR GRADUATION AND PROMOTION, by William A. Allen. (World Book Company, 25 cents.) A valuable manual concerning the causes of the war and present-day and future problems occasioned by it.

LIBERTY AND DEMOCRACY, by Hartley Burr Alexander. (Marshall Jones, \$1.75.) War-time essays defining Americanism for Americans and portraying the ideals of American institutions in the new light which the war casts upon them.

BOMBS AND HAND GRENADES, British, French and German, by Captain Bertram Smith, bombing instructor with Canadian Expeditionary Forces. (Dutton, \$2.) Diagrams and concise explanations of how to use explosives in trench warfare.

## Thrift in War Time

WAR GARDENS, by Montague Free. (Harpers, 50 cents.) A practical guide for the man with a backyard or vacant lot to cultivate.

WAR BREAD, by Alonzo Englebert Taylor. (Macmillan, 60 cents.) A clear statement of the wheat problem confronting the United States with practical conservation suggestions.

WAR-TIME BREADS AND CAKES, by Amy L. Handy. (Houghton Mifflin, 75 cents.) Every receipt is simple, economical, has been tested and found satisfactory and none call for white flour.

THRIFT IN THE HOUSEHOLD, by Dora M. Hughes. (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, \$1.75.) Recitals and recipes showing how efficient management will produce economy of money and energy.

EVERYDAY FOODS IN WAR TIME, by Mary Swartz Rose. (Macmillan, 80 cents.) The author seeks to make it easier to "save wheat, meat, sugars and fats" and still prepare an acceptable and economical bill-of-fare.

THE BACKYARD GARDEN, by Edward I. Farrington. (Laird & Lee, \$1.) Handbook to help the amateur garden-maker get the maximum of crops from his land at a minimum of expense and time.

SOUP, OYSTERS AND SURPRISES, by Mrs. Lionel Guest. (John Lane Co., 25 cents.) Practical and economical recipes for soups made from vegetables, meat and fish stock, and directions for preparing oysters, mussels and eels.

THE FOOD PROBLEM, by Professors Kellogg and Taylor and the U. S. Food Administration. (Macmillan, \$1.25.) The problem as it immediately concerns us and our allies, and suggestions for possible solutions, with preface by Herbert Hoover.

## Stories of all Kinds

THE FIGHTING FOOL, by Dane Coolidge. (E. P. Dutton & Co., \$1.50.) A rousing western love story full of action from beginning to end.

SHOT WITH CRIMSON, by George Barr McCutcheon. (Dodd, Mead & Co., \$1.) A story of the German spy system at work in New York society, told with the author's usual colorful description.

BRUCE OF THE CIRCLE A, by Harold Titus. (Small, Maynard & Co., \$1.35.) A readable story of love in the far West, with the usual condiments of cowboys, desert and sporadic gun play.

YOU NO LONGER COUNT, by Rene Boylesse. translated from the French by Louise Seymour Houghton. (Scribner's, \$1.50.) The story of a young war widow's development from selfish



sorrow into complete self-renunciation. The philosophy seems to an American somewhat overwrought.

**REKINDLED FIRES**, by Joseph Anthony. (Holt, \$1.40.) A novel of youth and Americanization and of old world ideals rekindled on new hearths.

**TALES OF CHEKHOV**. (Macmillan, \$1.50.) Volumes V and VI of a new series of short stories by Anton Chekhov, ably translated by Constance Garnett.

**OH, MONEY! MONEY!** by Eleanor H. Porter. (Houghton Mifflin, \$1.50.) Homey, non-problem kind of book, by the author of "Pollyanna," that takes us into a very human make-believe world.

**SIMBA**, by Stewart E. White. (Doubleday Page, \$1.40.) Describes in entertaining fiction the picturesque features of British attempts to civilize inland Africa.

**EXILES**, by James Joyce. (Huebsch, \$1.) A forceful, somber play of doubt and passion, which wraps in literary flavor a cold dissection of emotional reactions.

**OVER THE HILLS AND FAR AWAY**, by Guy Fleming. (Longmans, \$1.50.) An old story retold with a literary grace which will please lovers of superior fiction.

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**THE MARTIAL ADVENTURES OF HENRY AND ME**, by William Allen White. (Macmillan, \$1.50.) Humorous and wholesome antidote to the numerous publications which have over-emphasized the horror of the war.

**THE FIREFLY OF FRANCE**, by Marion Polk Angellotti. (Century Co., \$1.40.) A bright spot in the fiction of the Great War—proving again that love will have its way in spite of gun-fire, crutches and bandaged heads.

**STORIES OF THE STEPPE**, by Maxim Gorky. (Stratford Co., Boston, Mass., 25 cents.) Three gipsy tales translated by Henry T. Schnittkind and Isaac Goldberg, comprising the second volume of the Stratford Universal Library.

## Other Books in Brief

**WHAT IS CHRISTIANITY?** by George Cross. (Univ. of Chicago, \$1.) A survey of the rival interpretations of Christianity.

**THE FIELD OF PHILOSOPHY**, by Joseph Alexander Leighton. (R. G. Adams & Co., Columbus, Ohio.) An introductory text book, especially designed for use in college classes.

**SOCIAL DEMOCRACY EXPLAINED**, by John Spargo. (Harpers, \$1.50.) An untechnical and lucid statement of the essentials of Marxian Socialism. Especially pertinent at this time.

**COUNTERFEIT MIRACLES**, by Benjamin B. Warfield. (Scrivner, \$2.) An investigation of the alleged miracles of post-biblical Christian history from the second century to our own times.

**THE MENTAL SURVEY**, by Rudolf Pinter. (Appleton, \$2.) An explanation, with charts, of standardized tests for measuring intelligence, and an application of the mental survey to schools.

**THE SCHOOL AS A SOCIAL INSTITUTION**, by Charles L. Robbins, Ph.D. (Allyn & Bacon, \$2.) A study of the school's place and influence in society, and a discussion of its organization and curriculum.

**PSYCHOLOGY AND PREACHING**, by Charles S. Gardner. (Macmillan, \$2.) A thorough study of the more important mental processes involved in preaching from the standpoint of functional psychology.

**REGULATION OF RAILWAYS**, by Samuel Dunn. (Appleton, \$1.75.) A forceful discussion of the railroad situation, with special emphasis on the particular problem of government ownership vs. government regulation.

**THE BUSINESS OF FINANCE**, by Hartley Withers. (Dutton, \$1.50.) An authoritative book upon important present-day aspects of finance. Deals especially with the reconstruction of finance as the result of the war.

**THE EXPERIENCE OF GOD IN MODERN LIFE**, by Eugene W. Lyman. (Scrivner, \$1.) Reinterprets Christianity as the type of religion which is the essential factor in the development of personality and in social progress.

**POLICE RESERVE AND HOME DEFENSE GUARD MANUAL**, by Major W. A. Hawkins and Inspector C. C. Conalane. (Dutton, \$1.) A text book of practical information on organization and duties of value to every member of the reserve and guard.

# TRAVEL AND RESORTS

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the **BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU**, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Office at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to **INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.**



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## WORDS OF THE WEEK

"BERTHA"—A French nickname for the big German guns (referring to Bertha Krupp, nominal head of the Krupp Arms Company).

CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF—The head of the advisory and organization branch of the army. The staff of the army is distinguished from the line (officers and men engaged in active military operations).

SMOKE SCREENS—A system of defense used by battleships, particularly by destroyers, whereby the ship itself and the other ships which it is protecting are completely obscured by a dense screen of black smoke.

DAZZLE CAMOUFLAGE—A system of painting ships in irregular black and white stripes. This has the effect of confusing the outlines of the ship, making it difficult for submarines to determine the direction in which the ship is steering.

FLYING CIRCUS—A squadron of German aviators of whom Captain von Richthofen (killed April 21) was the leader. The squadron fights in a circular formation so that if one aviator is attacked the next flyer can sweep the attacking machine from the rear.

IRON RATION—The term applied to the food that the soldier carries in his pack when in the field. It may be eaten only in time of great necessity by order of the commanding officer. The term has recently been used figuratively to describe the food situation in Germany.

ARMAGEDDON (ar mäh ged' on)—A name used in the Book of Revelations (xvi. 16) as the place where the decisive battle was to be fought on the Day of Judgment; hence the word is now used to describe either a place of great slaughter or a struggle which people regard as the final conflict between two ideas.

BASE HOSPITALS—Hospitals far enough removed from the firing line to be out of danger from the ordinary hazards of war. Men are brought here from the First Aid Stations for treatment. From the base hospitals they are passed on to permanent hospitals outside the battle zone if their wounds or ailments are serious.

UNITED STATES BOYS' WORKING RESERVE—An organization inaugurated by the United States Department of Labor in cooperation with the Council of National Defense for the mobilization of boys from sixteen to twenty-one for work during the spring and summer upon farms (farm cadets), in shipbuilding plants and in other industries carrying on war work.

WAR SERVICE LIBRARIES—Libraries maintained by the American Library Association at cantonments, training camps, army posts, forts, naval stations, on vessels and in the army camps overseas. These libraries were established as a result of voluntary contributions (\$1,700,000) and are being maintained by donations of money and books. Such donations may be made thru any public library in the United States.

"BOCHE" (Bosh)—Term commonly used by French soldiers to designate Germans. The use of the term in this connection dates back to the Franco-Prussian War at least. The term "ce boche" corresponds to the English slang expression "that clump." It is probably a contraction of "tête de boche" which means "blockhead" tho some authorities explain it as a contraction of "alle-boche," made up of a contraction of Allemand (German) and the French slang ending which Frenchmen use for things which they wish to condemn.



## THE WEATHER FIGHTS FOR US

(Continued from page 63)

What does this mean? It means that the wind on such occasions will be, generally speaking, at right angles to the battle line, and what is more important, it will be blowing from the Allied side to the German side. Of course this is only a general rule, but it may be relied upon to hold good in a sufficient number of cases to render valuable service to the Allies.

The Germans, when they introduced the use of poison gas, probably foresaw that this was a game that two could play, but it is doubtful if they reckoned on the advantage which the Allies enjoyed in the matter of the weather. In fact, the Allies themselves have only lately come to appreciate their advantage in this respect. And they are going to turn that advantage to good account. They have accepted the German challenge and are going to give the enemy a dose of his own medicine. No secret is being made about that. Only the other day Carl L. Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, told the Senate Agriculture Committee in Washington that the Allies now excelled the Germans in the matter of gas warfare, that they have more gas at their disposal and are applying it more effectively than the Germans. It is the story of the tank reversed. The British introduced the tank and the Germans appropriated the idea. In the development of that machine, both sides would seem to be on an equal footing. At all events, there is nothing to indicate as yet that the Germans have succeeded in making a boom-crang of the British tank.

The race for supremacy in gas fighting is likely to be another story. The Allies have learned how to make and how to use poison gas, and they are making it and using it, as has been said, with good effect. But above all they have the weather, plus a foreknowledge of the weather which seems certain to become the determining factor in maintaining Allied superiority in gas warfare. For this foreknowledge, this fund of advance information about weather conditions, is something which—like the weather itself—is made in America. They cannot duplicate it in Germany.

### Pebbles

Our idea of a guilt-edged insecurity is the Hohenzollern Throne.—London Opinion.

The Friend—Does Mary favor your suit?  
The Lover—No, she's in love with a uniform.—Sun Dial.

Amidst all the shortages, there is one article that remains abundant: Government red tape.—London Opinion.

Two men came out of a department store the other day. One was Scotch and the other hadn't bought anything either.—Nebraska Auguran.

My idea of a far-sighted man is the soldier who wrote to the book committee and asked for a guide to the city of Berlin.—New York Morning Telegraph.

Lady (to wounded soldier in hospital)—You must have come thru some pretty tight squeezes?

He (guiltily)—Well, ma'am, the nurses have been pretty good to me.—Record.

They were questioning the suburbanite from the trenches. "And weren't you terrified that night among the barbed wire entanglements?"

No," he replied. "I have come home late when the wife has left the croquet set out on the lawn"—London Opinion.

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Public Securities,		Surplus	15,000,000.00
Market Value	38,621,856.12	Undivided Profits	1,603,309.57
Other Securities,		Dividend payable July 1, 1918, charged to Profit and Loss and not included in this Statement.	
Market Value	25,070,891.16	Deposits	225,793,358.55
Loans	141,100,724.52	Reserved for Taxes	462,495.44
Real Estate	5,053,490.20	Accrued Interest	894,424.02
Accrued Interest	1,450,114.01	Secretary's Checks	393,856.88
Customers' Liability on		Acceptances	3,959,570.00
Acceptances (see Liabilities per Contra)	3,959,570.00		
Cash on Hand and in			
Banks	43,890,668.45		
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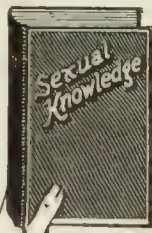
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# The Independent

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HARPER'S WEEKLY

119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

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ED. HOWE—Instead of improving I think I shall do worse.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY—Devils can be cast out.

KERENSKY—Russia is gathering herself for a fresh spring.

HAROLD BRIGHOUSE—Good names are cheaper than good addresses.

PASTOR LEHMANN—Germany is the center of God's plans for the world.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—I had been able to do my work as a prince of peace.

HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK—Never again will I call any man commonplace.

COLONEL REPINGTON—When I was a boy my ambition was to be a juggler.

THE DUKE OF MECKLENBURG—I hope we shall secure a great African colonial empire.

FIELD-MARSHAL HINDENBURG—I have the right to do what I have the power to do.

THE POPE—We have left nothing undone, nothing untried as far as we possibly can.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIMS—The world is witnessing today the most impressive manifestation of sea power that history has ever recorded.

CROWN PRINCE WILHELM—It is only by relying upon our good German sword that we can hope to conquer that place in the sun which rightly belongs to us.

COUNT VON BAUMGARTEN—Whoever cannot prevail upon himself to approve from the bottom of his heart the sinking of the "Lusitania," him we judge to be no true German.

DR. ETHER E. BROWN—A young college man can make his life count more for his country by sticking to his present task than by rushing off to the recruiting office that will bring him soonest to the firing line.

PREMIER HUGHES, OF AUSTRALIA—When all the nations wish to live freely and in harmony and one nation stands out and says it won't do it, all the others must get out their grindstones, sharpen their swords and sleep with one eye open.

PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE—There are people who are too apt at one moment to get unduly elated at victories which are but incidents in the great march of events, and the same people get unwholesomely depressed by defeats which are nothing more than incidents.

KING ALBERT—The relationship between our peoples cemented in this time of suffering will strengthen confidence, sympathy and good will, and increase the devotion of every citizen of the Allied countries to the sacred cause of liberty and justice.

PROFESSOR SPALDING, OF STRASSBURG—It was he who brought into the world the idea that the common state life of mankind should depend upon a triad: the right of all freedom for every individual member of the community, and peace as an ordered state of civilization.

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## NATIONAL EFFICIENCY SOCIETY

The August issue of the new *National Efficiency Quarterly* (the second number to appear) will be devoted to the general subject of "Labor—as Affected by War," under the editorship of Mr. William R. Hayward, secretary of the National Efficiency Society. Many articles of importance and value on various phases of labor are included in the table of contents. Among the expected contributors are: Mr. Henry A. Wise-Wood, Mr. C. E. Knoeppel, Mr. Charles B. Barnes, director, Bureau of Employment, New York State Department of Labor; Mr. R. A. Sigsbee, employment manager, The Emerson Company; Mr. W. H. Leffingwell, author of "Scientific Office Management"; Mr. Fletcher Durrell, of the Lawrenceville School; Mr. F. W. Witte, of the United States Aluminum Company; Mr. C. L. Close, manager, Bureau of Safety, Sanitation and Welfare, of the United States Steel Corporation; Mr. J. B. Densmore, director general, United States Employment Service; Major Frank B. Gilbreth, and Mr. H. F. J. Porter.

Forthcoming numbers of the *Quarterly* will discuss Management—Production—Transportation—Sales and Selling—Americanization—Governmental Efficiency—Foreign Trade and other subjects that are timely but of more than passing interest.

A very decidedly quickened interest in the work and benefits of the new society—which, as announced in The Independent of June 15, was recently formed by the amalgamation of the Efficiency Society with the National Institute of Efficiency—is evidenced by the number of new members coming in, the prompt acceptances by members of both the old associations, the growing list of life members, the good number of nominations coming in, by the much increased use of the consulting service, and by the letters of interested members pleased with the combination of the two associated groups, and with the outlook for an improved and broadened service under the present arrangement.

The society desires and invites the active interest and support of all its members, in making known to those likely to join, the benefits of membership, in writing articles for the *Quarterly* and in making suggestions for increased service to members.

All members receive for the year the *National Efficiency Quarterly*, and The Independent, which carries many articles on various phases of efficiency. They are entitled to the free service of The Independent's Plan and Purchase Department, for information about office equipment, and problems of organization and management, and to the free use of its Household Division for information on any of the questions which puzzle the home-builder, the gardener, the community worker, the home-maker.



# PACKARD TWIN SIX

## *Announcement of Policy*



THE Third Series Twin Six will be continued in response to public demand. It is essentially unchanged. Our patrons shaped this decision by their approval of the latest Packard.

Packard cars of today are identified at once by the new *fuselage* line. Some of the best critics say this design has set the standard for body styles.

The smoothness and plus-power of the Twin Six engine are even more widely known. We believe the road ability of this engine is matched by what we now offer in lines, finish and appointments.

It is true that war has

cut down the number of good cars that can be built. And yet in war-time a good car is known to be almost indispensable to the efficient man of affairs.

Every condition of the times sets a premium on cars of character and lasting worth.

Twenty thousand Twin Six owners know the Packard as a mode of travel—assurance of swift and safe transportation over any road.

*Ask the man who owns one*

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**



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## THREE OF THE "FIGHTINEST"

At the left is Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., recently awarded the Croix de Guerre for conspicuous bravery. This photograph was taken at a previous award when Lieutenant Christian Holmes (center) and Sergeant James Murphy (right) received the Croix de Guerre.



## THE AEROPLANE DELAY

**I**F America had enough aeroplanes to bomb hourly every railroad and every highway leading from the Rhineland to the German front we might sit complacently down and count the remaining days of the war. For with all her arteries of communication systematically destroyed Germany could no longer bring food, ammunition and reinforcements to her soldiers in the trenches. The life blood would cease to flow to the front line. This logical strategy was perceived over a year ago when an enthusiastic Congress quickly appropriated \$640,000,000 to make America supreme in the air. Fourteen months have since passed. What has America received for her money?

Roughly estimated America has purchased and equipt 27 flying fields where some 8000 pilots have already learned to fly. This is a very creditable showing indeed. These 8000 pilots have been provided with 10,000 or more training machines. This, however, is a private rather than a national achievement, for the Curtiss Company, which built these aeroplanes, was already prepared to furnish them, thanks to the foreign orders which had kept this American company alive.

The much heralded Liberty motor has been designed, constructed, demonstrated and improved. The date of its perfection and standardization is twelve months nearer than at the date of the huge appropriation made by Congress. This is worth a great deal of money to the nation, for ultimately such a motor will greatly simplify our aeroplane production program.

It is a pity, however, that our authorities did not adopt the urgent recommendations of our allies and set about producing the Hispano-Suize motor of France and the Rolls-Royce motor of England while waiting for the Liberty motor to develop. Such a parallel building program would have given us all the aeroplanes we desired by now and would have retarded the production of the Liberty motor not one jot.

Somewhere near one-third of the congressional aeroplane appropriation was pledged for aeroplanes and training fields in Europe. This was a reasonable and wise expenditure of the money, but it failed to deliver us aeroplanes because of the necessities of France, England and Italy to first provide for themselves their own machines. This country was to have sent them certain necessary raw materials. Many minds and many bureaus were involved and thru the gaps between these many bodies our aeroplane deliveries slipped.

Now the money is gone. Many wasted months have passed. Under the pressure of the public demand our officials are now emerging from their caves of secrecy and admitting

that the 20,000 aeroplanes promised by spring diminished to one actually delivered.

We know also that thousands of our pilots are warming the benches of their aerodromes here and in France because they have no aeroplanes to fly. We know that the pitiful handful of aeroplanes now furnished our gallant band of flyers in France are "seconds" that can be spared us by our allies. We know that our aviators who have offered us their lives are risking them upon machines that French and British airmen do not care to use.

The truth concerning our situation is known now to Germany. What could delight her more than to be assured that our stagnation of the past year will continue?

Truly it would be vastly better if we knew just what was going on within our own aeroplane circles regardless of that ancient fetish concerning giving information to the enemy which too often serves merely to conceal the omissions of our own officials. We are now told when ships are launched from our shipyards. We are told the number of soldiers we have in France and in our home camps. We were told we would have 20,000 aeroplanes in France by spring, which statement was not believed by Germany but was hailed rapturously by our allies—and grievously were they disappointed when the truth became known to them.

Germany has her expert aeroplane constructors in charge of her aeroplane production. Fokker, whose products have led the world, is on General von Hoeppner's staff. In England the production of aeroplanes is in charge of aeroplane experts and pilots, not automobile manufacturers and politicians. In France veteran aviators are taken from the front and placed in charge of avion factories. The men who fly the machines know more about their own science than do the politicians.

Let us then call together our aeroplane brains in America and even at this late day begin aright. Except for the Liberty motor we have sought to copy foreign designs instead of originating our own. The fault in this policy is that we shall never lead so long as we toddle along three or four months behind our competitors—so long as we imitate instead of originate.

Our aeroplane talent must be collected, selected, encouraged and utilized. The best constructors in America should be sent to the front, where the latest information may be quickly and continuously gathered, studied, and cabled home to their confreres in the factory.

America can build aeroplanes. She built the first one. She can lead the world as soon as she is given a chance.

Have we the right men in charge of this program at last? Fervently we trust so. But how long must we wait to know?

## THE NATIONAL RAILWAYS

**W**E are promised a new railroad ticket. On August 1, or soon after, it is said, we shall be able to get mileage books good anywhere in the United States. They will contain modern improvements. Coupons will provide sleeping car berths, parlor car seats, dining car meals, and baggage transfers. Whether they will fee the porter in satisfaction of his whiskbroom enterprise we have not seen stated.

This will be immensely convenient, beyond a doubt. But its significance is not measured by convenience. The average common-sensible American will soon be asking himself why a people for two generations and more daily using the postage stamp, good on any postal route and to any part of the United States, has had to wait until the storm and stress of war made it necessary for a thing so obvious and on all accounts desirable as a unified management of our railway service. In the transition from private owner-

ship and divided control to operation under one directing head there have been, of course, many annoyances and some serious evils, and these will not all disappear at once. But as the months go by the public will discover that they are nothing by comparison with the waste and discomfort of the older system.

Among the excellent reforms already accomplished we have noted these: Freight and passengers are moved from point to point over the line that at the moment is least congested or otherwise most available; passenger trains depart from and come into stations where it is most convenient for the public to get them or leave them; the dog-in-the-manger policy of "keeping out" a competing road regardless of public convenience is, for the time being, at any rate, in abeyance. The immense convenience of one central ticket office in place of a dozen widely scattered has been provided. Purely extravagant luxuries in Pull-



man service have been curtailed, and the hauling of half empty cars, in particular of great numbers of private and special cars, has very nearly been discontinued. At present the regular trains are overcrowded, and altogether too many passengers, unable to pay the high prices for Pullman comforts, are compelled to stand in the aisles, often for long distances. This evil, of course, will be remedied to such extent as it can be in wartime, when tracks and locomotives must first of all be used for the transportation of troops, munitions and imperatively necessary freight. On long-distance trains coffee and tea from the dining cars are served at suitable intervals to common mortals in the coaches, an obvious bit of humanity which the Pullman people formerly would not undertake.

The list of reforms might be made longer and it undoubtedly will be. And among the items will be many yet more important than some of those that have been named. Hitherto there has been no rational apportionment of capital available for making repairs, extensions and improvements. Extensions in particular have been made with no proper regard to commercial necessity or public convenience. Roads on which traffic has been heavy have been neglected, track and bridges have deteriorated, rolling stock has run down, often with consequences of serious accidents destructive of property and life. Gilt-edged roads have expended extravagantly and often uselessly. Under central control improvement funds will be laid out with at least some approximation to reasonable requirement and the public welfare.

It is not common sense to believe that these changes for the better will make no impression upon the practical mind of the American public. There are, to be sure, some hundreds of thousands of voters, particularly among the business classes, who predict that the railroads will go back to private control after the war. It is possible that for a time they will, because beyond a doubt, when the tension of war relaxes there will be a wave of reaction toward old habits. But it will spend itself and a counter reaction will set in. The economies and conveniences that we are now getting used to will be remembered and common sense will assert itself. Whether immediately after the war and in continuation of present arrangements, or after an interval of disorganization, and possibly waste, we shall accept and develop the national ownership and the government operation of the American railways as our permanent policy.

## INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA

**S**HALL the Allies intervene in Siberia? France and Italy demand it. England favors it. Japan is doubtful. The United States opposes. What are the arguments pro and con?

Those who favor the proposition say: Let an Allied army of two or three corps, of which one should be Japanese, seize the Siberian railroad and proceed to the Ural Mountains. Instantly the moderates will rally to this army. The Bolsheviks, whose demise is already overdue, will vanish into thin air and all Russia will join with these Allied troops and renew the war against Germany.

If this plan is not carried out now Russia will fall under complete power of Germany, who is now buying up all the Russian guns and arming the German prisoners in Russia with them, and who is also employing ignorant Russian soldiers to go to fight in Germany for 200 rubles a month, paying them in Russian counterfeit bills.

The argument against intervention runs as follows: The instant that the Allied armies penetrate Siberia all the Bolsheviks will fall into the arms of Germany, and both the Bolsheviks and Germany would spare neither effort nor money to invoke the spirit of Russian nationality, so that it would appear that the Allies were forcing war weary Russia back into the shambles just to satisfy their capi-

talistic ambition. Whether this argument would have weight with the majority of the Russian people no one can surely say, tho it is certain that Russia wants internal peace more than anything else.

Japan, upon whom the brunt of such an offensive must necessarily fall, will naturally not act without the full concurrence of her Allies. They must be unanimous in such a great undertaking as this, for, while it might be easy enough to get to Lake Baikal with a small army, it would be impossible to proceed as far as the Ural Mountains against a hostile Russia without vast military preparation and a very large army.

Nevertheless, the time is approaching when a decision must be made. If we do nothing Russia will surely fall completely into the hands of Germany. If we intervene the same result may ensue. Still, many patriotic and well informed Russians assure us that Russia is only waiting for us to appear, to rise and throw off the German-Bolshevik yoke. We had better take the chance. Statesmanship can surely find a way to assure Russia that we are her saviors and not her exploiters. An eminent Allied Commission protected with adequate military force and with plenty of money at their disposal for legitimate propaganda could surely accomplish this. We must put the pressure again on the eastern front. This will save Russia. This will hasten the day of victory.

## DR. GLADDEN

**I**N the death of Washington Gladden, D.D., LL.D., at Columbus, Ohio, on July 2, in the eighty-second year of his age, the country and the Christian Church lose one of the greatest leaders and bravest soldiers of conscience.

Richly endowed as speaker and writer, Dr. Gladden for the past two generations has wielded an influence second to few in the land by his service as teacher to all the churches as to their civic duties and their fellowship of union.

In his death the last link that binds the old Independent to the new is severed. Dr. Gladden served as religious editor of The Independent from 1871 to 1875, immediately succeeding Beecher and Tilton and only ten years after the departure of Drs. Bacon, Thompson and Storrs, the first triumvirate of editors. Like Dr. Ward, he was probably the only editor who knew every member of the editorial staff of The Independent from 1848 to 1918, and, like Dr. Ward, there was not one who did not love and revere him. Ever since he left us The Independent has published frequently articles from his strong, brilliant and versatile pen, and we are pleased that elsewhere in this issue appears the last composition that he wrote.

## FOR FRANCE

**T**HE objectives of the war, always clear enough to men of unimpaired moral vision, have become more sharply defined as the months have passed. The safety of the free peoples of the world, the preservation of their civilization and the establishment of law as the basis of international relations are the supreme ends. Each nation arrayed against the common enemy is ready to make any necessary sacrifice, and no nation desires or expects to obtain material reward therefor. Every right-thinking American, however, intends that the small nations which have been all but destroyed shall be restored and indemnified so far as such redress is possible, and that France shall get back her own. By common consent, the civilization, the heroism, the devotion and the courage of France have shone resplendent thruout these years of appalling devastation and of sorrow. America has never forgotten the chivalrous aid that France extended in our struggle for independence and France will never forget what America has done for her





M. H. Moscow

#### AS RUSSIA SEES HERSELF

*Bolshevik: "Nothing can move me. I stand as a wall!"*

*Entente: "Yes, for the moment, but when a few more pieces have fallen what will be left for you to stand on?"*

in the hour of peril. French gratitude and admiration are as deep as they are spontaneous and unrestrained, and America will see to it that France is again whole and sound.

On July 14th we honored France and rejoiced in her liberty, as France on July 4th paid tribute to our ideals and achievements by celebrating with us the anniversary of our independence. The fall of the Bastille, which the 14th of July commemorates, was an incident of revolution rather than a proclamation to mankind, yet like the Declaration of Independence, it was a point of departure in the history of human liberty. It is fitting that both of these July days should from this time forth be internationally observed and abide forever in remembrance. Both are anniversaries of the downfall of the divine right of kings and of the enfranchisement of peoples. The American Revolution and the French Revolution were different in circumstance and incident, but both were the observable beginnings of one embracing social evolution, not yet complete, and destined to extend its blessings to the human race.

The civilization of France and the civilization of America have ripened thru a century of freedom; different in form and in external aspect but alike in essential, elementary principles. In each the political equality of citizens is fundamental. In each the right of the people to create their own political system, to modify it with changing need and to administer it in the light of experience, is proclaimed. In each the liberty of the individual to think and to speak and to act within the limits set by reasonable law, protective of equal rights, is defended. In each the necessity of universal education and of opportunity for all men to improve their condition is recognized. In each democracy of social intercourse is a habit and a manner, and in each there is an unalterable conviction that in all sorts and conditions of men there are practical and spiritual possibilities which must have scope for realization.

Not inconsistent with these identities there have been interesting differences, some of which are likely to disappear. One of them has been the French love of manners, contrasting with a certain American indifference to formal polite-

ness. American manners have been in general hearty and sincere rather than correct in form. At times and here and there Americans have questioned whether the refinements of Gallic social intercourse were expressive always of genuinely kindly feeling. Thru the coöperation of many influences a truer appreciation of the French way has been growing, and, beyond a doubt, the experiences of our soldiers in French environments will hasten the change. The Frenchman understands, what we have not always quite comprehended, that outward graciousness of manner and a punctilious attention to the little requirements of the code of politeness are the most important of all energy and nerve conserving inventions. They smooth out the rough places of daily life, and, so far from being unrelated to sincerity of feeling, they strengthen and cultivate the sentiment of good comradeship.

The French have understood, also, better than we the value of equality of obligation. As insistent as ourselves upon equality of rights, they have demanded of every man that he serve the Republic which lavishes benefits upon him. The service required has been personal; paying taxes has not discharged it. A practically universal military training and obligation have created a democracy of feeling, a genuine fraternity which we have not hitherto in comparable degree attained. The war has destroyed, forever we hope, our false notions on this subject, and, like the people of France we shall henceforth put equality of obligation in its rightful place by the side of equality of rights.

To a nation so sensitive to the finer things of life and, as events have proven, so heroic in defense of them, the ruthless seizure of the beautiful provinces of Alsace and Lorraine by a brutal victor was a well-nigh unendurable outrage. The Franco-Prussian war of 1870, as we now know from Bismarck's confessions, was a deliberate act of pure devilishness. Like the war begun in 1914 it was a carefully planned assassination and robbery. To France it was infinitely more than humiliation and loss of territory. It was a seizure and carrying off of her own flesh and blood, of people French in feeling and in habit, French in civilization, to be exploited and bullied by the freebooter. Nothing in history is more admirable than the quiet fortitude with which the people of France for a generation have borne themselves, repairing their losses, conducting themselves graciously and preparing as best they could to meet the next invasion which they knew would surely be attempted.

There must be no peace with Germany which does not completely redress this injury. Alsace and Lorraine in their entirety must be restored to their own land, their own kindred, their own civilization. Such restoration will be but one item in the accounting which Germany must make to the world, but this item will be insisted on with an emphasis that the most obtuse German intellect will not fail to understand.

One other item, too, will be singled out for particular attention. For the deliberate, wanton and savage destruction of the Cathedral of Reims, Germany must be punished with a penalty that she will not forget for a thousand years. Civilization owes this to itself.

The Archbishop of York got into trouble when he returned home. He was accused by Lord Benbigh in *The Times* for having on Good Friday preached that we should forgive our enemies, even the Germans. Fortunately his Grace was able to disprove the charge. He explains that the text "Father forgive them" was not of his choosing but imposed by the occasion and that he did the best he could with "this most difficult subject." He said that it did not apply to the rulers of Germany, who knew very well what they were doing and could only be forgiven when they repented and made reparation.

Bombardment of hospitals is nothing new for the Germans. When they did it in 1870, Faure protested to Bismarck about it but Bismarck replied: "I do not know what you find hard in that. You do far worse. You shoot at our men who are in sound and vigorous health."



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## An International Holiday

For the first time in history, on July 4, a national holiday was celebrated with equal enthusiasm in many countries on both sides of the Atlantic. It is true that a year ago, in recognition of our entrance into the Great War, the British and French authorities united to extend many official courtesies to this country. But on this Independence Day, with an American army already holding an important part of the western front, the Entente Allies did not so much pay tribute to our holiday as adopt it for their own.

Fireworks, to be sure, were not much in evidence, as the people of France, Great Britain and Italy have been somewhat surfeited with pyrotechnics for the past four years, but nothing else that makes up the American holiday was lacking. There were the usual praises of the "Revolutionary Fathers" and denunciations of the tyranny of George the Third, but on this occasion they came from the lips of such men as Lord Bryce, who declared that "the severance came because we had then a perverse court and a nonrepresentative Parliament"; Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions, who said that by the principles of the Declaration of Independence "we lost an empire, but by it we saved the Empire," and Lord Derby, who asserted that the American Revolution "taught us how to treat our children; it is the reason why we now have Australia and Canada, and even South Africa, fighting beside us today." There were official proclamations, parades, banquets, addresses by public men, band concerts, decorations, ceremonies, and a universal flying of the starry banner in the important cities of England, France and Italy, and even in Algiers and Tangier. That nothing appropriate to the day might be lacking, there was a baseball game at London, in which a team of American sailors beat an army team, 2 to 1. Among the enthusiastic rooters in the grand stand was His Majesty, George the Fifth, who seemed to find much more pleasure in the day's celebration than one of his ancestors could have experienced on any such occasion.

In Paris there is now an Avenue du President Wilson, once the Avenue Trocadero; in Brest, a Place du President Wilson in place of a Place du Champ de Bataille; in Marseilles, a Bassin President Wilson. President Wilson has also become an honorary citizen of Florence, and thus, of course, a fellow citizen of Dante, Michel Angelo and Savonarola. These honors reflect the personal estimate in which President Wilson is held in Europe as well as evince friendship for the nation which he represents.

## Lloyd George Echoes Wilson

On July 5, while reviewing American troops in training near the British front, Premier Lloyd George made a most significant statement of the war aims of the British nation. He identified these absolutely with the four bases of peace outlined by President Wilson in his Independence Day address, saying:

President Wilson yesterday made it clear what we are fighting for. If the Kaiser and his advisers will accept the conditions voiced by the President they can have peace with America, peace with France, peace with Great Britain tomorrow. What are we here for? Not because we covet a single yard of German soil. Not because we desire to dispossess Germany of her inheritance. Not because we desire to deprive the German people of their legitimate rights. We are fighting for the great principles laid down by President Wilson.

The importance of this declaration lies in the complete answer thus given to those, in England as well as in Germany, who have sought to draw a distinction between the policy of the

United States and the alleged imperialistic aims of Great Britain.

## The Battle of Hamel

The Australians paid homage to our national holiday by selecting it for a dashing and successful raid on the German lines south of the Somme. On the morning of July 4 the Australians attacked under cover of a strong artillery fire and supported by a number of tanks. With the aid of these juggernauts they smashed a number of machine-gun outposts which were well capable of resisting an infantry attack. The success of the attack was mainly due to its unexpectedness. The Germans had not prepared any concentration of artillery to meet it and as a result the Australian losses were extremely light. The advance covered a four-mile front to a depth of one and a half miles and swept over the whole of Hamel village. Fifteen hundred prisoners and over a hundred machine guns were captured. Altho the battle was mainly an Australian affair, a few American companies took



From a French Official, Western Newspaper Union

## THE BLACK ARMY OF FRANCE

These Sengalese Colonials, picturesque in blue coats and red fezzes, have played a bigger part than most of us realize in French valor on the western front. It was the Sengalese Tirailleurs who won the battle of Chemin des Dames



French Official, Western Newspaper Union

## CHINESE TROOPS ON THE SOMME

There is a dozen in the Allied armies now. "The coolies carry on." Tho these Colonials are used chiefly to dig and carry they are doing their share in helping hold the Allied line



part and did their share of the work in splendid style.

The battle of Hamel is but one of an extensive series of minor attacks by which the Allies have sought to regain the more important positions lost in the great German drives. The Americans have made several raids on their own account to the west of Chateau Thierry in the wooded country north of the Marne. Such names as Bois de Belleau (since rechristened the "Bois des Américains"), Bois de la Roche and the village of Vaux stand for military actions which have tested out our new army to the full and proved its reliability for the greater battles of the future.

**Italy Gains Along Piave** The victory which the Italian army and the friendly floods won over the Austrians on the Piave has been followed by vigorous local attacks which have cleared the invaders from every foothold beyond the river. General Otto von Below, the victor of last year's offensive, has again assumed supreme command of operations on the Italian front. During the earlier months of this year he directed German forces in France, but the incompetence of the Austrian commanders who attempted to repeat the successes of last year against the Italians has provoked general criticism in the press of both Germany and Austria and made it necessary to call once more upon the general. A number of shifts have been made in the Austrian command and it is expected that the next Austrian drive will be far better planned and supported, particularly since three army corps from Germany are reported on the way to help out the Austrians in the highlands. Germany has taken over the railroads of the Trentino for this purpose.

Whatever may be the result of a future drive, the success of the Italians in repelling the recent attack along the Piave becomes daily more striking. Altho floods hampered the Italian counter-attacks, Vienna admits the complete abandonment of the Piave delta and local reverses at several points. The Italians have taken prisoners daily; in many cases, however, the so-called prisoners were deserters who surrendered at the first opportunity and not infrequently accepted service in the Italian army. These were mainly Austrian Slavs, who could have no sympathy with the objects for which their rulers bade them fight. Many German Austrians, however, were compelled to surrender because the storm and the Italian artillery had cut them off from their base of supplies and left them without anything to eat. The Italians claim a grand total of 24,434 officers and men taken prisoner from June 15 to July 6.

In Albania, also, Italian arms have met with marked success. On the 6th and 7th of July an Italian force supported by some French troops attacked an Austro-Hungarian army in the valley of the Voyusa River. The enemy retreated, leaving more than a thousand prisoners in the hands of the victorious Allies. There are now said to be half a million Italian soldiers in Albania and Macedonia, acting in close association with the very composite army of British, French, Serbian, Greeks and small contingents from other belligerents which is holding the Greek frontier.

**American Transport Sunk** An American transport, the "Covington," formerly of the Hamburg-American Line, was torpedoed and sunk on the night of July 1 on a return trip from France. All the officers and crew, with the excep-

tion of six, missing from the crew, were taken to a French port in safety. After the "Antilles" and the "President Lincoln," the "Covington" is the third army transport which the Germans have succeeded in destroying, altho others have been attacked.

The almost absolute failure of the German submarines to hamper the transportation of American troops has been partly compensated by successful attacks on neutral shipping. During June twenty Norwegian vessels were sunk with a loss of thirty-one lives. The entire loss of Norway since the beginning of the war is placed at 842 vessels of 1,154,143 tons aggregate and 1747 lives.

During June the British shipyards completed over 134,000 tons of merchant shipping; the American yards over 280,000 tons. The British figure fell short of the high mark reached in May, but the American output broke all previous records for this country. The figures for July will, however, much exceed those of June because of the vast output on the Fourth of July.

**Rumanian Treaty Ratified** As a matter of course, the German Reichstag has ratified the treaty with Rumania whereby the defeated nation is restored to nominal political independence at the cost of part of its territory and most of its resources. Only the Independent Socialists voted against it. Dr. Cohn, one of this party, is said to have characterized the treaty as "nothing but a disguised, perhaps undisguised, robbery." Even the pro-war Socialists, such as Scheidemann, criticized the terms of the treaty severely and urged a general world peace based on compromise and conciliation. The Socialist Ledebour declared for a revolution of the proletariat everywhere. The outspoken attitude of the Socialists in Parliament and (so far as the censorship permits) in the press is causing the German Government some concern, since the food shortage remains as great as ever and radical propaganda may soon find many recruits where famine has prepared the way. On July 5 a franchise reform bill passed the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, but the Socialists regard the measure as a timid and dishonest attempt to conciliate the people with the minimum of concessions. Even this half-hearted instalment of reform has yet to pass the Prussian House of Lords, where there will be further opportunities of delay and amendment.

The Rumanian Senate by unanimous vote has accepted the peace treaty forced upon it. Austria-Hungary has still some details to adjust with Rumania and Bulgaria's demands in the Dobrudja are not yet fully satisfied, it being necessary to reach an adjustment between Turkey and Bulgaria on certain questions. The oil and grain of Rumania are being transported to Germany as rapidly as the available means of transportation will permit.

Even Rumania appears to enjoy a greater extent of self-government than will be allowed to "independent Po-



French Port of Refuge

#### IN FRANCE, BUT HONORED BY THE KAISER

Fifty girls were killed by German bombs dropped on a plainly marked hospital in Belgium last week. But the will that ordered that destruction has marked for safety this French monastery of Mont des Cats, because the body of Prince Max of Hesse, cousin of the Kaiser, is buried somewhere near it. Only the Trappist monks know the exact location of the grave and they have sworn themselves to keep the secret till Alsace-Lorraine is once more French.





French Officer and Son

## A SON DECORATING HIS FATHER

Here is one of the surprising "human interest" stories that remind us every now and then that the war is a small place after all. Father and son are both officers in the French army and the son, who ranks his father, has just given him the legion of honor

land" if the terms of settlement currently reported in the German press are officially inspired. The Polish kingdom will have frontiers fixed by the German military authorities and its standing army will be limited to 90,000 men. For fifty years the Central Powers will have access on their own terms to the Polish markets, German schools will be opened thruout the country, and newspapers published in the languages of any of the Central Powers may not be restricted. None of these conditions may be modified by constitutional amendment except with the consent of the Central Powers.

**German Ambassador Killed** The ever chaotic Russian situation has taken a new turn with the assassination of Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador to the Bolshevik Government. On Saturday, July 6, two men entered the German Embassy and wounded the count so severely that he died. The assassins succeeded in escaping, altho the Russian authorities at once organized a man hunt to capture them and bring them before a revolutionary tribunal.

It is not believed that the Bolshevik Government had any direct responsibility for the act, and even the German press, quite naturally indignant over this bloody defiance, lays the blame on the political enemies of Lenine and Trotzky. It is true that the Russian authorities must frequently have been restive under the autocratic dictation of the Ambassador, who controlled the foreign affairs of Russia from the embassy in Moscow in much the same fashion as he had once directed the conduct of the Greek Government at Athens before the Allies lost patience and forced the German intriguers to leave Greece. But the whole position of the Bolsheviks is dependent upon the political support of Germany and it is improbable that they would run the risk of provoking a German intervention against their party. At all events,

Lenine sent an abject apology to the German Government, promised to punish the murderers if they could be found and even offered to send a special envoy to Berlin to express in person the regret of Russia over the untoward event. In spite of these assurances and professions, the German Government marked its displeasure by breaking off the negotiations then going on between the German Foreign Secretary and the Russian delegates at Berlin.

Coincident with the assassination there was a serious outbreak in Moscow, said to have been fomented by the Social Revolutionist party. The Bolsheviks may be excused for tracing some connection between these two events and in looking for the slayers of the German Ambassador in the camp of their political rivals. The Social Revolutionists include in their number not a few of the "Terrorists" of the old régime who carried out numerous assassinations of the Czar's officials. In their own way the Social Revolutionists are as radical as the Bolsheviks, but many of them are displeased with the peace of surrender which the Bolshevik leaders signed with Germany at Brest-Litovsk and with the high-handed way in which Lenine and Trotzky have ruled Russia, excluding from all political rights not only the "bourgeoisie" but all the Socialist factions who ventured to oppose their policies or methods.

**Turkish Sultan Dies** Mohammed V, who succeeded Abdul Hamid by the revolution of April 27, 1909, died on July 3, and has been replaced by Mohammed VI. This change of Sultans is not an event of prime importance, as the Turkish Government is really in the hands of a few civil and military officials who act under the orders of Germany. Even before the war, the Sultan hardly enjoyed in practise the free exercise of the almost absolute powers which were nominally his. A man of weak but not un-

amiable character, thrust into power by the chiefs of the Young Turk party, he was not responsible for the disastrous wars into which his supporters forced him—the Tripolitan war with Italy, the war with the Balkan States and the Great War—but he lacked the will power to assert himself on questions of foreign policy. In many respects this puppet monarch may be compared with Nicholas the Second of Russia, a gilded fragment of humanity swept away on the torrent of military adventure to a national ruin which he was equally unable to foresee and to prevent. Mohammed V might have been a more effective ruler but for the fact that he came to the throne suffering the effects of an imprisonment of thirty-three years imposed upon him by his ruthless brother, the Sultan Abdul Hamid.

The Turkish Empire, sustained only by the force of German arms, is suffering seriously from the exhaustion of a prolonged war. As a compensation for losses in Palestine and Mesopotamia, Turkey has sought expansion in Russian Armenia and western Persia, but reports from Russia, by way of Erivan.

Frightful conditions are reported in Persia, where typhus and typhoid are epidemic and the death rate ten times normal. Commerce is wholly paralyzed and food selling at abnormal prices.

Conditions are much better in Mesopotamia, where an effective British occupation has wrought a veritable transformation. Bagdad now has busy traffic, a police force and fire department, street lighting by electricity, a training school for native teachers, and a workable municipal government, all the product of a few months of British overlordship.

## THE GREAT WAR

July 2—General Otto von Below appointed Austrian commander on the Piave front. Germans land great army in Finland. American army in France estimated at more than one million men.

July 3—Germans counterattack American positions at Vaux. Italians gain on the lower Piave. Germans recapture old positions north of Albert from British.

July 4—Australians, supported by American forces, attack German lines at Hamel. Great American merchant fleet launched.

July 5—Armenian army reported at Erivan. Italians extend Piave gains.

July 6—German Ambassador to Russia assassinated. Rumanian Senate accepts German peace treaty.

July 7—Australians continue their advance to Hamel. Revolutionary outbreak in Moscow. Italians win victory in Albania.

July 8—French straighten line near Soissons. Bolsheviks crush Moscow rebellion.

July 9—Richard von Kühlmann, German Foreign Secretary, resigns. Allied offensive continues in Albania. French attack near Antheuil.

July 10—Bolsheviks abandon Irkutsk. Revolutionary movement spreads in Siberia.





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#### MAJOR MITCHEL—HERO

Probably for no other man has New York City given spontaneously the respect and love it showed at the funeral of Major John Purroy Mitchel, formerly mayor of the city, and recently major in the aviation corps of the United States army. Major Mitchel was killed in an airplane accident at Camp Gerstner, Louisiana, on July 6. He enlisted directly after the expiration of his term as mayor, passed his tests as pilot in record time and had expected to sail for France soon

**An Indecisive Dutch Election** On July 3 there was a general election in the Netherlands for the national Parliament. The relative strength of the parties was not greatly changed by the result, and it is probable that a compromise Government will hold office with the one fundamental policy of keeping the nation at all costs from being drawn into the war. The conservative parties came out well in the elections, the Catholic party winning a larger representation than any other political group. On the other hand, the Socialists have somewhat strengthened their position at the expense of more moderate liberals. One of the Socialist members is the first woman to win a seat in a Dutch Parliament. Women, altho permitted to be candidates, do not yet have the Parliamentary vote, and the present elections are the first to be held under the new system of universal manhood suffrage with proportional representation.

**Our Bit** Secretary of War Baker celebrated his Fourth of July by making public the extent of our achievement to date in the matter of military organization. He showed that within fourteen months our army has increased from 9524 officers and 202,510 enlisted men to 160,400 officers and 2,010,000 men. Approximately half of this great force is now across the Atlantic. Supplies ordered by the Quartermaster Corps include such items as ten million files, twenty-seven million pairs of shoes and more than a hundred million pairs of wool stockings. For railroad operations in France there have been provided more than 1600 locomotives and 22,000 freight cars. More

than 45,000 Americans are engaged in railroad construction and operation behind the battle line. More new rifles have been manufactured than we have soldiers in France to handle them, besides several thousand machine guns of various types. The United States is at last catching up with its belated aircraft program. Over five thousand training planes, including the types used in elementary work, were completed by June 8; also 286 combat planes. Ports under American control on the French coast have been so developed that 750,000 tons of supplies can be landed every month. The death rate from disease in the American cantonments is a trifle over three per thousand; one of the lowest death rates attained in any army or civilian community in the whole history of medical science. American soldiers are now going to France at the rate of nearly three hundred thousand a month, and not a man leaves port without complete equipment for all his immediate requirements. Fewer than three hundred American soldiers of the million and more sent to France have lost their lives at sea. Seven-tenths of the American army in France belong to combatant units chosen for the actual fighting in the trenches.

#### Money to Run the War

The problem of money to run the war will not down. While Congress is debating the revenue bill, the Treasury Department is making arrangements for the next Liberty Loan, the measure authorizing which the President signed last week. The campaign for the fourth issue promises to be the most earnest yet. Immediately follow-

ing it, according to an announcement made by John R. Mott, international secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will begin a drive for a \$112,000,000 fund for the "Y." Mr. Mott has already been touring the country preparatory to the drive, and he made the announcement after consultation with President Wilson.

Money raised by loans is all well and good, but it requires actual, physical coin to keep the wheels of business moving. To this end the United States Mint has been working overtime and has succeeded in breaking all records of money for circulation. The value of the money coined in 1918 was \$43,596,895 as against \$25,445,148 the previous year. The demand for cent pieces, "pennies" as they are illegally called, was such that it required no less than 528,351,479 to meet it, or more than twice as many as the year before. Half dollar pieces seemed to be most necessary, for whereas in 1917 a little over 9,000,000 were enough, last year the Government had to manufacture more than 24,000,000.

Without going into intricate financial explanations, the Director of the Mint, who has now taken his plants back from the twenty-four hour basis, suggests that the war has stimulated the circulation of the country to a very healthy degree.

#### Twelve Billion Dollars Spent Last Year

The United States Government has closed its books for the first fiscal year since its entrance into the war. Altho Congress does not keep a budget, Mr. McAdoo maintains books in such condition that it is possible to secure a clear idea of what money the country spent and what it took in. More than \$12,600,000,000 is the actual outlay since July 1, 1917. In times of peace the Government spends less than \$1,000,000,000 each year.

With figures for the last day or so of June not yet tabulated, expenses for the entire fiscal year were reported as follows: Ordinary expenses for various Government departments, \$7,567,000,000; payment to Allies, \$4,708,000,000; interest on Liberty bonds and other public debt items, \$175,000,000; Federal farm loans (to be repaid), \$65,000,000; Panama Canal, \$19,000,000. In addition, \$6,747,000,000 certificates issued earlier in the year were redeemed; \$27,362,000 one-year Treasury notes were paid, and \$21,536,000 national bank and Federal Reserve Bank notes were retired.

Receipts for the year, without records of the last two days, were reported as follows: Liberty loan, \$7,563,000,000; income and excess profits taxes, \$2,115,000,000 (with probably \$500,000,000 or more yet to come in); miscellaneous internal revenue sources, \$863,000,000; war savings and thrift stamps, \$296,000,000; customs (tariff revenue), \$178,000,000; miscellaneous revenues, \$287,000,000; Panama Canal tolls, \$5,846,000.

The Government also took in \$8,468,000,000 from the sale of certificates of indebtedness redeemed later



in the year; \$1,020,000 from postal savings bonds; \$19,150,000 deposited for purchase of one-year Treasury notes under the Federal reserve act, and \$10,240,000 deposited for retirement of national bank and Federal Reserve Bank notes.

**Profiteering 500 Per Cent** A Treasury report to United States Senate, made in response to a formal request for information on profiteering, was published last week almost on the heels of the report of the Trade Commission covering some of the same ground. It does not require an astonishingly acute observer to conclude that the Government has the facts—as the President told Congress a few weeks ago—and that it is going to press them home so that there will be a strong public opinion back of the heavy excess profits tax now pending.

The summary of the horrible examples of profiteering just published will be supplemented later by a list of names of firms which made more than 15 per cent. last year. While awaiting these, we shall have to content ourselves with such items as:

A cold storage concern, capitalized at \$10,000, exceeded its 1916 profits by 472 per cent. Another, capitalized at \$249,000, made 31 per cent. In the dairying business, excess profits ranged from nothing to 182 per cent; banking nothing to 82 per cent; contracting nothing to 596 per cent; clothing manufacturers up to 191 per cent; chemicals as high as 377 per cent. A flour miller with \$90,000 capital showed an excess profit of 236.24 per cent. In 1916 he made \$48,000 profits, and in 1917 he made \$260,000. Another, capitalized at \$25,000, made \$27,000 in 1916, and in 1917 raised it to \$81,000, an excess of 437.67 per cent on his capital.

A \$500,000 meat packer made 1430 per cent, while a \$72,000 concern made 204 per cent. On \$10,000 capital, a soft coal mining concern made 504 per cent excess. A \$2,000,000 concern showed an increase of 17.75 per cent, having made \$171,000 in 1916, and \$526,000 in 1917. A retail coal concern showed 80 per cent on a \$1,250,000 capital, making \$185,000 in 1916, and \$285,000 in 1917.



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#### AMERICANS INVALIDED HOME

These are some of our boys, wounded in France, who are incapacitated for further military service. They are recuperating at the big Government hospital at Fort McPherson, Georgia, where they will be given a chance, too, to prepare for a good civilian job

Department stores ranged from nothing to 331.69 for one with small capital. Several with capital as high as \$300,000 showed no excess profits. Paper manufacturers ran from none to 176 per cent. On \$50,000 capital, a concern in the retail clothing trade made 1181 per cent, jumping profits from \$68,000 in 1916 to \$127,000 in 1917.

Electrical machine makers ran from no excess to 91 per cent; machine tool manufacturers from none to 788 per cent; dry goods concerns up to 117 per cent.

#### New Taxes

Who is to bear the burden of the new war taxes? This, after all, is the fundamental question which Congress is endeavoring to answer in the new revenue bill. According to a memorandum submitted

by the Treasury Department last week, those who purchase luxuries should pay the most in proportion to the total.

In working out a system to put this theory into effect, the Treasury suggests two kinds of taxes: flat retail sales taxes and specific rate taxes. The first would be levied directly on the consumer, while the other would be charged directly to the producer or dealer, coming indirectly only to the consumer.

The rates suggested by the Treasury are many and various and include a 50 per cent. tax on the retail price of jewelry, covering watches and clocks, except those sold to army officers; 20 per cent on automobiles, a tax on men's suits selling for more than \$30, and 10 per cent on hotel bills amounting to more than \$2.50 per day per room. Doubling of club dues, taxes placed on all male household servants and on all in addition to the one female servant allowed, levies on soft drinks increased—these are some of the items in the bill which the Government proposes to have the public pay.

On the other hand, there is quite a group which is pressing on Congress the plan of Henry George for taxing unused land both to stimulate production and to raise money for the war. The advocates of this plan are against the taxation method suggested by the Treasury Department. "The committee members were obviously interested and obviously unconverted," states a news dispatch reporting a hearing on this plan before the Ways and Means Committee. Among those advocating the single-tax as a Federal revenue-raising measure were H. H. Willock, William Kent, member of the Tariff Commission, and Jackson H. Ralston, attorney for the American Federation of Labor.



United Photo Service

#### POLISH TROOPS ARE AT THE FRONT

In one of the latest groups of our ally, marching toward the trenches, is one regiment at least for the independence of Poland



# Taking Over the Wires

Because Congress was earnestly debating the bill to give the President power to take over the wire system of the country on the date set for a strike, the telegraphers determined to keep industrial peace awaiting governmental action. They had previously gone on record in favor of Federal ownership of the wires, declaring that they preferred working for Uncle Sam to working for a management which refused them the right affirmed by the War Labor Board to affiliate with an outside union.

Under the wing of the Post Office Department the telegraphers will doubtless be permitted to combine with any organization they please. It is not, perhaps, generally known that thousands of clerical workers of the United States Government possess an organization which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. This union, however, does not use the weapon of the strike, trusting solely to publicity and education. The postal clerks are separately organized, and during the last four years have had several spirited tilts with the present Postmaster General, a fact which may augur similar contests between that official and the telegraphers, when they finally shall be joined with the Post Office.

In the haste of the party in power to make short work of the telegraph bill, the Senate last week was the scene of a flare-up of the kind which often characterizes that chamber when issues are drawn tightly and suddenly. The opposition denounced the Administration for using steam-roller methods. The committee in charge of the bill, only seven members being present, voted to report the resolution without recommendation, thus reversing its former decision to hold hearings.

Other than this, Congress has been "reasonably inactive." At the request of former President Roosevelt, the \$40,000 Nobel Peace Prize which he had donated to an industrial peace commission and which had not been utilized, was returned by the House and Senate in a joint resolution to the donor, who will use the money for war work. A large number of unimportant bills, relatively speaking, were debated and enacted, among them being a measure forbidding sale during the war of American ships without the approval of the Shipping Board. Additional funds for the navy to the extent of more than \$3,000,000 were requested by the Secretary of the Navy, nearly one-third of which is for the naval medical department. By unanimous consent the House determined to take up and finally dispose of the Administration water power bill. This measure is earnestly advocated as a necessary war measure by Secretaries Baker, Lane and Houston.

# Going Dry?

The so-called "dry amendment" to the agricultural bill, as agreed on by the Senate committee, is likely to be the subject of considerable discussion and possibly prompt action. The original text is as follows:



Press Illustration

## AN ENVOY FROM AUSTRALIA

Following the example set by Canada some months ago Australia is sending to the United States a representative of her own, distinct from the British Embassy. Ex-Premier Crawford Vaughan has been appointed to the position.

That after December 31, 1918, until the conclusion of the present war, it shall be unlawful to sell for beverage purposes any distilled spirits, and during said time no distilled spirits held in bond shall be removed therefrom for beverage purposes except for export.

After November 1, 1918, until the conclusion of the present war, no grain, cereal, fruit or other food products shall be used in the manufacture or production of beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes.

After December 31, 1918, until the conclusion of the present war, no beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor shall be sold for beverage purposes except for export.

Any person who violates any of the foregoing provisions shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

## Our Policy in Russia

Unofficial information round Washington last week credits the Administration with a definite plan for affording moral and material support to Russia. Intervention by force of arms



Uk, Berlin

HE LAUGHS BEST WHO LAUGHS LAST "Flieversfurcht in New York" says the caption of this cartoon from a Berlin paper, representing Americans as panic-stricken at the fear of air raids over New York City

will not be the program, unless specifically requested by the Russian people or by their accredited representatives.

Economic intervention, taking the form of a commission of broad-minded and sympathetic Americans, carrying with them the power to pledge the utmost of the resources of this nation to Russia, will be the solution. The economic mission will probably be accompanied by a small military police force, traveling primarily to protect the mission, and sent, secondarily, for the purpose of looking over the military situation, with a view, apparently, of forming connections with the Russian military leaders such as to render the success of the mission in Russia certain and sure.

During the last two weeks the Russian situation has been the subject of endless conferences and "conversations," both diplomatic and undiplomatic, in Washington. Every aspect of the situation has been discussed, it may be stated, with every officer of the Government who is in a position to render such discussion useful. The silence from officialdom should not, according to the best-informed correspondents from the Capitol, be considered a silence of inaction. Rather it is the kind of silence which precedes the announcement of a formulated plan, capable of translation into accomplishment.

## The Advertisers' Program

At San Francisco last week the Associated Advertising Clubs of the world held their annual convention, attended by more than three thousand advertising men from every quarter of the globe, exclusive of Germany.

The keynote of the next big advertising campaign for the United States was struck by Herbert S. Houston, who declared that when the war is won "Germany must not be allowed to prepare for another war by growing rich in competition with nations whose industries she has all but destroyed in this war. That would be to permit the robber to set up business in the store he has robbed."

Next September a group of the advertising men will meet in New York to map out a definite campaign for promoting world trade after the war is over.

A significant incident in the opening session was the reading of a telegram from President Wilson expressing his appreciation of the service played by the advertising men in the prosecution of the war, particularly in putting over the Liberty Loans and the drives for Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. appropriations. "It was with real satisfaction," said the President, "that I created by executive order the government division of advertising as a part of the committee on public information. The men appointed as members of that division are all members of your organization, and the work that has been done has been of far-reaching service and value."



# AFTER THE RAILS, THE WIRES

PRESIDENT STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON  
WILSON'S Government engineers are convinced

request to Congress for authority to take over the wire communication systems of the United States means that, sooner or later, Congress will grant him that power. As the resolution which has already passed the House reads, that power will apply equally to telephone, telegraph and wireless, tho as yet the public seems to think that merely the telegraph is desired by the Government.

The present contest on Capitol Hill brings to mind a vivid picture drawn in a debate on the same subject less than two years ago. Here it is:

"Scene I. I take you to an average town in Germany and introduce you to the postmaster. You go into his office. It is the express office, the telegraph office, the telephone office, all in one. He shows you his wire system. It converges to one line of poles in the street, carrying the telegraph-telephone wires. The toll telephone wire is also the telegraph wire, and you can use it for both purposes at the same moment. The German postmaster uses all the five fingers of the postal hand, the express package up to 110 pounds, the savings bank, the letter, the telegraphic and the telephonic agencies of communication. Unity, efficiency, economy, and an annual surplus of \$22,000,000 is the result.

"This picture is true not only of Germany, but of all leading countries, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Norway, Netherland, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland and New Zealand, and in 1910 the gross profits from their postal, that is, their mail, express, telegraph and telephone activities—amounted to \$124,335,217, or 20 per cent of their gross receipts.

"Scene II. We now go to my home town and we meet the American postmaster. It would be a misnomer to call him a postmaster in other countries, for his functions have been divided among strangers. Looking from his post-office window he shows you their rudimentary fragments. You see on one corner the office of Wells Fargo, on another the Adams, farther down the street the American and the National express offices. And even in the field of communication, sacred to the postal system under the Constitution, what do you see? Well, all still in sight, you see the separate offices of the Western Union and the presumptuously named 'Postal' Telegraph Company, all vying with each other and the express companies in a prodigious waste of the postal resources. When Alexander G. Bell found he could talk over a wire the news was cabled to Europe, and the Postal Telegraph engineers soon found they could use the telegraph wires for telephoning and telegraphing at the same moment, and as in Europe you see only one line of poles for both. But on the Maryland roads, the glory of the Union, you see three lines of poles—the Western Union, the Postal Telegraph (neither render-

ing any telephone service) and the pole lines of the Bell system, a better telegraph structure than either telegraph company's, yet it is rendering no telegraph service whatever. Three pole lines! Yes, even a fourth, for sometimes the pole line of a 'competing' telephone company stalks into the phantasmagoria. Waste, waste, a perfect carnival of waste of overhead, of men, of material, of capital, of managerial and executive labor."

Since the penning of this description one item in it has been altered—the Government has consolidated the express companies, and the tendency is to coördinate them with the postal service. But the rest of the picture is still true, and those who have been following the gradual development of the Administration's telephone and telegraph policy are aware that the member of Congress whom I have just quoted was long in close consultation with the Postmaster General on the subject of the socialization or postalization of the wires. All of which makes Scene I and Scene II interesting as representing the probable views of Mr. Burleson and his colleagues.

Already speculation in Washington has run far ahead of the time when Congress shall give the President the power which he has requested, and discussion is centering on the broad principles which will underlie the actual operation of the lines when the Government takes them over for the period of the war. It is quite possible that the Government will assume control only of the telegraph systems. If, however, the

that there is reason and good business in a judicious combination of the telephone and telegraph systems, that may be effected. In all probability the linking up of the wires with the Post Office Department would, under normal circumstances, result in the consolidation of the telegraph branch offices with the branch post offices. Yet war conditions may make such a violent physical reform impracticable. But the public will want to know how the Government intends to handle these matters. And above all, the public will want to know what is going to happen to telegraph and telephone rates.

According to the advocates of public ownership of public utilities, it is a cardinal principle that operation without profit should and does reduce rates. While cheapening wire communication is not the confest purpose of the Government in this emergency, nevertheless the Government will have to make rates, and in making them will have to reduce the element of profit to the minimum. What will this mean? According to the government ownership people, it will mean cheaper telegrams for the people. The following table, taken from an official document, suggests what might occur here upon the adoption of the European public ownership policy:

	No. of Words	Rate
Luxemburg .....	10	\$0.067
France .....	10	.0965
Japan .....	10	.134
Norway .....	10	.134
Belgium .....	15	.0965
Netherlands .....	10	.1005
Sweden .....	10	.134
New Zealand .....	12	.12
Great Britain .....	12	.1217
Switzerland .....	10	.0579
Germany .....	10	.119
Italy .....	15	.193
Denmark .....	10	.130
Austria .....	10	...
Hungary .....	10	...
Russia .....	10	.075
United States .....	10	.25
" .....	10	.30
" .....	10	.35
" .....	10	.40
" .....	10	.50
" .....	10	.60
" .....	10	.75
" .....	10	1.00

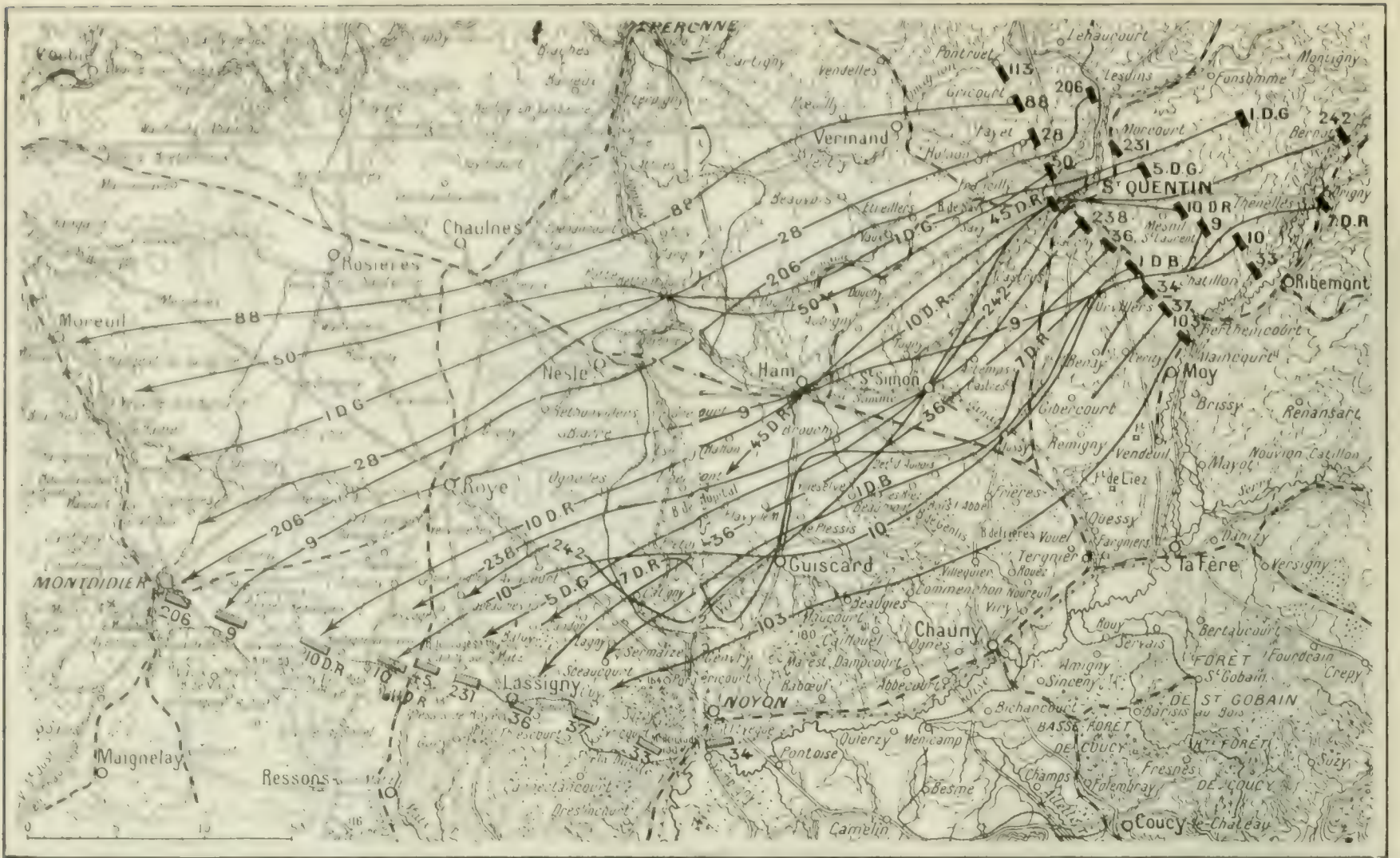
In other words, telegraph rates in the United States apparently run from two to four times as high as those in the postal-telegraph countries. Part of this cost must doubtless be attributed to the long distances which we have and which Europe does not have, necessitating miles of wire stretched thru desolate landscape, a prey to winds, snow and sleet.

It may be recalled that advocates of public ownership of the railroads argued that such a policy would lower rates. That argument has been defeated by recent events, as every traveler knows full well. But as nearly as can be gathered today from consultation with those who are trying to secure control for the Government of the wire systems, the purpose is not so much to reduce rates as it is to create an efficient system. [Continued on page 103]



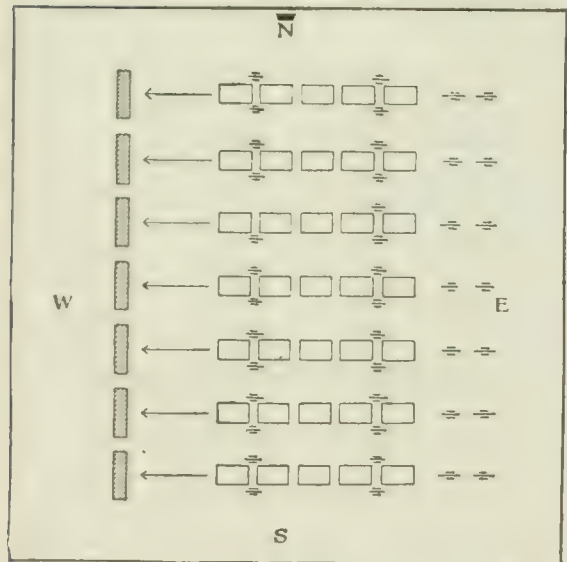
Postmaster General A. S. Burleson, one of the chief advocates of a government-owned telegraph and wireless system



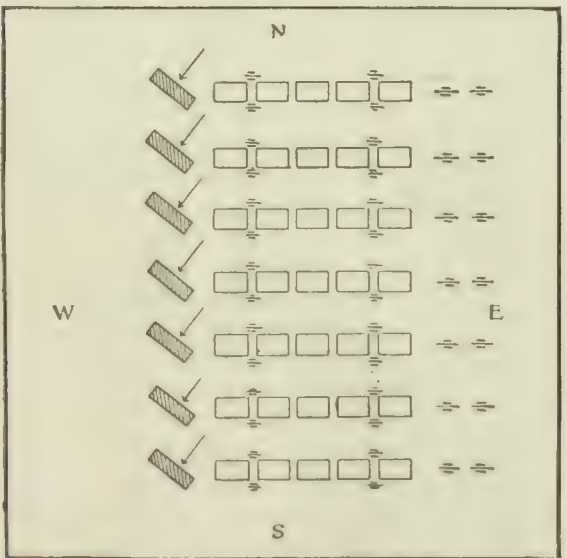


This map shows the actual success of German strategy. From the black oblong which marks its starting point the line of advance is traced for each of twenty or more German divisions in the recent offensive. Their routes hardly deviated from their original orders

# GERMANY'S MACHINE OF WAR



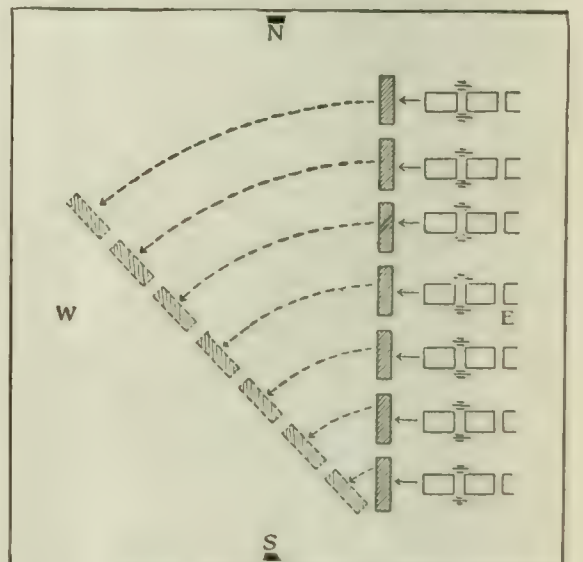
Seven divisions in parallel formation ready to advance, baggage and artillery behind each



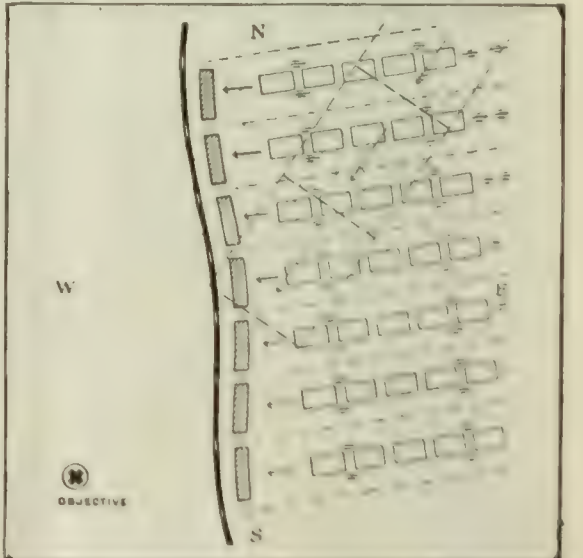
The beginning of a turn that advances only the troops. The baggage trains are left

**T**HE recent advances of the Germans in France were largely achieved by their success in moving forward the columns of a wide front on parallel lines in spite of irregularities of the ground and local opposition. The efficiency of a modern army is dependent upon keeping its long supply train straight and clear. The small diagrams show that any movement to right or left is likely to cause confusion and entanglement of the lines running to the rear. Any natural obstacle or defended post causes a concentration of the columns at one point and an equivalent thinning elsewhere that must be filled in with reserves to keep the front continuous and straight. Consequently it is the aim of every commander to keep his divisions evenly spaced.

We have an opportunity of seeing in how far this ideal can be carried out on the battlefield. The accompanying map, which we reproduce from the *Paris Illustration* and *London Sphere*, gives us an actual view of a part of the flood of German troops which poured down the valley of the Oise and endeavored to thrust a wedge of separation between the French and British armies. On March 23 twenty-one German divisions—that is, 189 battalions—were in action about St. Quentin. Four of these, the 1st Guards, the 28th, 58th, and 88th, followed the retreat of the Fifth British Army, while seventeen rolled forward into the widening gap between British and French. Ten of these were identified six days later as in action between Montdidier and Noyon, when the French front had been consolidated, while others were in close support. At first there was a convergence of the advancing columns upon the chief points of passage of the Somme and the Crozat Canal. Three divisions converged on Bethencourt, three on Ham, four on St. Simon, and three upon Jussy.



If the divisions attempt to pivot there is bound to be a tangle of supply trains



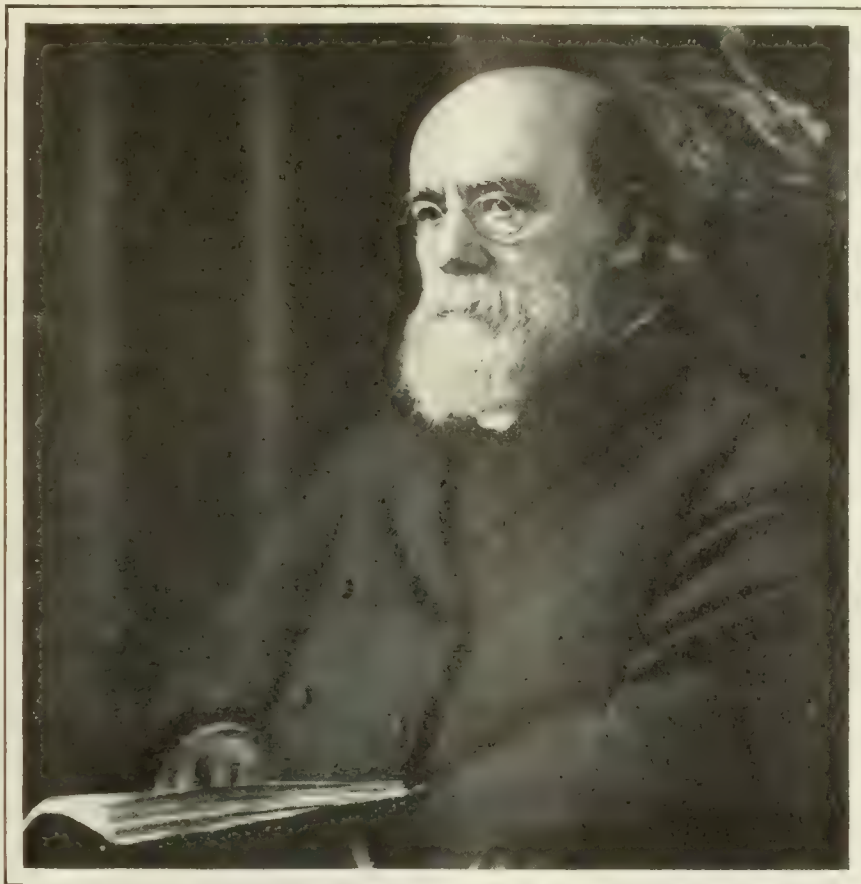
The only way to get the divisions to A is by direct advance in parallel formation



# DO WE BELIEVE IN GOD?

BY WASHINGTON B. GLADDEN

*Dr. Gladden's death on July 2 ended a career of over fifty years of leadership in the Congregational press and pulpit. From 1871 to 1874 Dr. Gladden was an editor of The Independent, writing at that time some of the plain-spoken, hard-hitting editorials that laid the groundwork for his later books. This is the last article to come from Dr. Gladden's pen.*



THE fundamental question of the war is a religious question—the religious question, indeed; for all religious questions are at bottom one—the question whether we believe in God. This is a matter that we should settle in our own minds, without delay, for it is vital and urgent. About small matters we may think our attitude toward God is negligible, but it is of tremendous consequence here. It makes all the difference in the world with us whether or not we believe in God.

It is easy to reply that there are "gods many and lords many," and to insist that our deities be defined. We shall be reminded that every nation has a God of its own, and we shall hear the boasts of the Kaiser and the war-lords and the German professors, about the German god and his superiority to all the other gods. This is not what I mean by believing in God. The German god is no god. People who talk about believing in the British god, or the French god, or the American god are atheists or blasphemers.

Even if they refrain from giving their god the national name—if their constant implication is that their god is a tribal deity—and that they have special claims on his patronage, they are not truly believers in God.

This distinction needs emphasizing, because not one in ten of the people who profess to worship God are really monotheists, believers in one God. They do not believe in any real God, they have a sort of sentimental attachment to the deity of their own tribe, from whom they pretend to expect favors. But faith in such a fragmentary god is no faith. We cannot have faith in any being whom we cannot respect. It is a psychological impossibility to believe in any being calling himself god whom we convict by our own confession of being petty or partial or deceitful or unjust.

Now we know by reports that reach us of the hymns and prayers of German worshippers, that many of them believe their deity to be partial, petty and deceitful; that they are sure that he is unfair, and a bitter partizan; that is the kind of god that they believe in; therefore it is absurd and monstrous to speak of them as believing in God at all.

When the Kaiser talks very piously about the help that his god is giving him, we have to remember what kind of things his god has been helping him to do. For it is just as true of gods as of men that we know them by their fruits. A god who approves the sharp practise by which Austria was forced into this war, who sanctions the inva-

sion of Belgium, and who smiles on the sinking of the "Lusitania" is not a god in whom respectable people can believe. In fact, this tribal god whom the Kaiser patronizes and brags about, whom the Junkers worship, and whom the German professors have been trying to get the German people to believe in, is a god that no rational man can believe in. The human mind is stultified when this kind of credulity is required of it.

The Kaiser has made the German people believe a lie about the origin of this war, about the rape of Belgium, about the motives of the American people in entering the war. He knows that this is a lie, and that when he implicates god in the falsehood, he is simply talking about the German god, whoever he is, and not about the Universal Father of mankind.

TO believe in God, then, is to believe in perfect justice and truth, and benevolence, and purity; in a God who loves all men with an equal love, but is kindest to them that are neediest; whose central purpose it is to establish in the earth the kingdom of good will and to bring into it all men and nations, from the least unto the greatest.

Faith in such a God as that is an overcoming faith. To believe that the universe is in the hands of infinite and perfect justice, of boundless kindness, of unfailing sympathy, of unwearied patience, who will fail not nor be discouraged till He has set righteousness and truth and peace in the earth—to hold fast to that as an inflexible and unswerving conviction, to shape our

public policy and our private conduct by this assurance, is victory.

These are the elements that ought to prevail and that will prevail:

For Right is right since God is God,

And Right the day will win;  
To doubt would be disloyalty,  
To falter would be sin.

The centuries may be challenged to show where this faith has failed.

If any one shall say that it has not often been tested we shall have to assent; the full measure of such fidelity is seldom reached; yet we may claim that the nearer we come to fulfilling the conditions the closer we get to realizing the reward. To hold this ideal of perfect justice and goodness steadily before us and push toward it is for all men and for all nations the way of life.

I am afraid that we sometimes fall far below this ideal.

We hold in our minds conceptions of God that are not much better than the Kaiser's. We are fain to think of Him as an American god, and we sometimes

pray to Him to damn the Kaiser. People who pray such prayers have probably learned them from the Kaiser. Prayers such as those have no place in the true conception of God. They belittle the worth of our faith by belittling God and so postpone the day when true faith shall finally triumph over petty doubts.

Really to believe in God is a great achievement—a triumph of faith. If all the people believed in God—I will not say implicitly, but practically, in the same way that ordinary men believe in the bank statements or the weather reports—our life would be completely revolutionized.

I will not try to describe or catalog the changes which must inevitably follow the practical recognition of the supremacy and regnancy of good will in the earth. It is the day for which the world has been waiting for many generations.

What can be done to deepen and strengthen belief in God in this nation in this time of war when our faith is being tested? Now is an opportunity such as we have never had before to prove to the utmost our belief in God.

Faith in God, like all other great elements of character, is developed by living in it. Life is the soil in which human virtue grows. A great woman, struggling with the problem of God's existence, seemed to hear a voice saying, "My daughter, act as if I were and you will know that I am." To this nation, seeking to confirm its life in God, the same voice comes, "Share my life and you will know that I am alive forevermore."



# A PRIMER OF RUSSIAN PSYCHOLOGY

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

THE Russian situation is the most serious and perplexing of the problems of the present. While in France and Italy half a million men are fighting to the death over the possession of a few hundred yards of barren ground, the late Czar of All the Russias has bequeathed his empire, comprizing a sixth of the land on the globe and including a large part of its most valuable resources, "to the strongest," as did the dying Alexander the Great. All of us want to help Russia but none of us can see just how to do it. We have read Russian novels ever since Howells told us we ought to some thirty years ago, but still we do not understand the Russian psychology. Intervention, if it is not to do more harm than good, must be based upon accurate knowledge of the situation. But the little information we get comes mostly from Moscow by way of Berlin and London, so it has been expurgated and colored by three censorships, the Bolshevik, the German and the British. What sifts thru to us is only what all three agree is innocuous news.

What puzzles us about Russia is its indefiniteness, its fluidity. We cannot fix it to our gaze. We cannot classify it. We cannot map it. It is neither autocracy, constitutional monarchy, republic, federation, nor socialistic state. Villages set up as independent entities. Class fights against class, city against

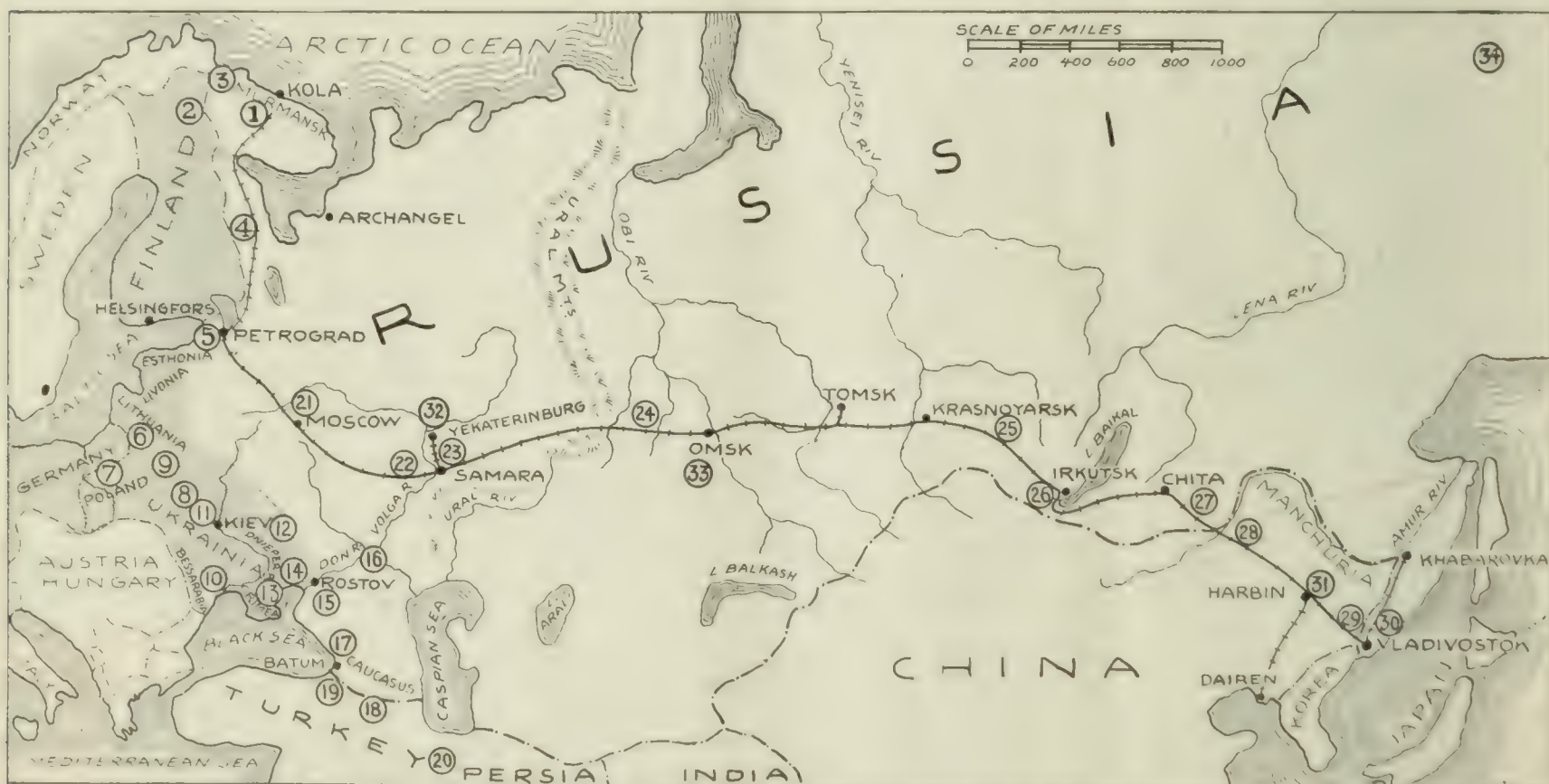
city, race against race. Armies of no acknowledged allegiance roam over the land. Dictators, delegates, commissioners, agitators, pretenders, generals, presidents, demagogues, tyrants, rise and fall. Nobody knows how far the authority of any particular government extends. Nobody can tell whether a particular conflict is a foreign war, civil war, class war, revolution, pogrom, rebellion, insurrection, riot, or robbery. Commerce has become barter. Each community seems to run its own affairs and each individual to do whatever is right in his own eyes.

Such a state of affairs seems to us strange, abnormal, unendurable, transitory. We naturally tend to look upon Russia as in a critical condition of unstable equilibrium, which cannot last but must soon give way to something recognizable and tangible. The books and articles now coming out bear such titles as "The Russian Crisis," "Russia in the Balance," "Russia at the Parting of the Ways," "Russia in Upheaval."

It would be more correct to think of Russia as settling down, as relapsing into the primitive and prevalent condition of humanity. We devoutly hope that Russia will not remain in her present disorderly and disintegrated state, but we must recognize that such a state has prevailed over the greater part of

the world for the greater part of human history. For ten thousand years or more up to the last two or three centuries Australia and all the islands of the Pacific, both Americas, Africa south of the Sahara, most of Asia and part of Europe have been in this condition. If we apply the majority principle to the world at large and to history as a whole, we must regard this, not as abnormal, but as the normal state of mankind, for it is the customary. The unified and thoroughly organized state is quite a modern invention. The continental or world-wide commonwealth was an impossibility until the introduction of rapid transportation and communication by railroad and steamship, telegraph and telephone. We are apt to forget that thruout the universe chaos is the rule and cosmos the exception. This planet of ours is mostly made up of amorphous material and it is rare to find a crystal with clear cut faces and geometrical form. There are more invertebrates than vertebrates in the animal kingdom. The force of gravitation in the political world always tends toward anarchy as a permanent condition and it is only occasionally and by strenuous coöperative exertion that certain peoples have been able to rise above it for a time.

Now we do not expect the Russians to lapse into savagery, but we do an-



A KEY TO THE RUSSIAN PUZZLE

In this map, reproduced from The Independent of July 13, are explained thirty-four important points that complicate the Russian situation of today. The numbers on the map correspond to those in the caption: 1. Bolsheviks and British and French marines defending Murmansk coast against Finnish White Guards and Germans. 2. Germans have occupied Finland, are running railroad to Arctic Ocean. 3. Soviet government cedes port on Arctic to Finland. 4. Finns claim Karelian territory from Russia and attack Petrograd-Kola railroad. 5. Petrograd famine stricken thru failure of transportation. 6. Independence of Lithuania recognized by Germany. 7. Independence of Poland recognized by Germany. 8. Independence of Ukraine recognized by Germany. 9. Shaded area shows territory occupied by German troops. 10. Bessarabia ceded to Rumania. 11. Kiev, capital of Ukrainian People's Republic, under pro-German Cossack dictator, General Skoropadski. 12. Revolt against Ukrainian dictator. 13. Crimea asserts independence as the Tauridian Republic, but is occupied by German troops and is claimed by Turkey. Germans seize Russian fleet at Sevastopol. 14. Bolsheviks under Czech officers reported defeated by Germans at Taganrok. Dreadnaught manned by Bolsheviks sunk in battle on Black Sea. 15. Cossack General Krasnov, supported by Germans, has headquarters at Rostov. 16. Krasnov fighting against Bolsheviks for independence of the Don Cossacks. 17. German troops landed at Batum. 18. Armenians and Georgians defend Caucasus against Turks. 19. Turks take Transcaucasian Russian territory. 20. Turks penetrate into Persia. 21. Moscow, the capital of the Bolsheviks (Soviet) government. 22, 23, 24, 25. Czechoslovak troops taken prisoner from Austrian army have captured these points on the Siberian railroad. 26. Czechoslovaks defeat Bolsheviks at Irkutsk. 27. Cossack General Semenov defeated by Bolsheviks in attempt to advance to Lake Baikal. 28. Semenov's troops driven back into Manchuria, where Chinese president insists upon disarming them. 29. General Galmakov driven back into Manchuria by Bolsheviks. 30. Japanese troops landed at Vladivostok. 31. Professor Miliukov starts counter-revolutionary movement from Harbin. 32. Ex-Czar confined at Yekaterinburg and reported assassinated by Bolsheviks on approach of Czechs. 33. Grand Duke Michael declares himself head of new Siberian government with headquarters at Omsk. 34. Yakuts of northeastern Siberia declare independence of the Soviet government.



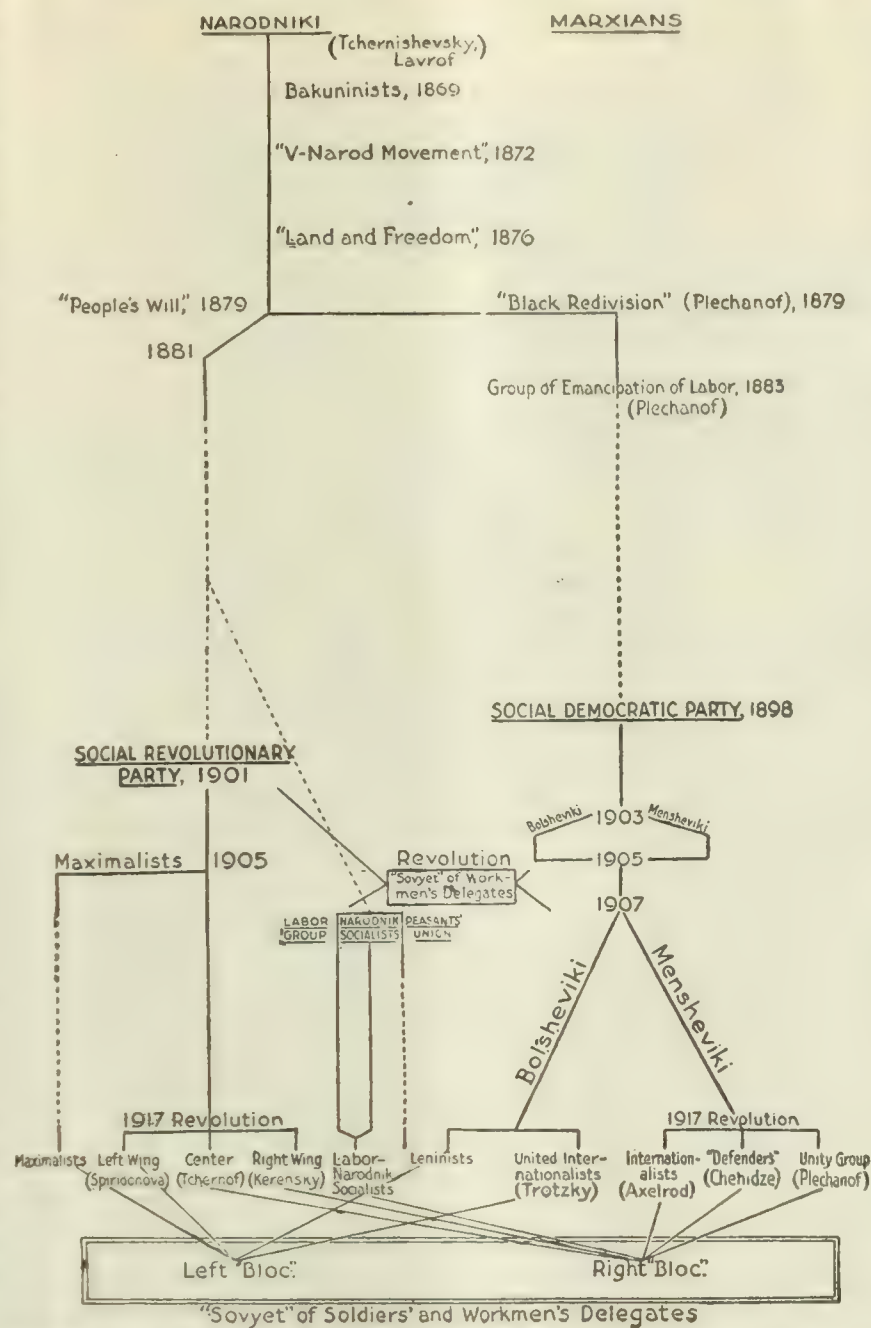
ticipate that, if left alone, they will develop a much more incoherent form of society than western Europe has had of late. If there is anything in racial psychology, that is the Slavic disposition. If there is anything in historical determinism, that is the Russian trend. In the first chapter of Russian history we read how the Slavs of Kiev called in Teutonic warriors (the Russ or Northmen) to rule over them and put a stop to their internecine strife. The latest news from Kiev tells the same story. For a thousand years Russia was threatened with invasion by the Mongols on the east and the Germans on the west. Today Russia is in the same situation.

In so far as we can discern anything thru the thick clouds that now conceal the land from the outside world the new Russia is shaping upon the oldest of Russian institutions, the *mir*. The *mir* is the village community of a type once general in Europe, but surviving only in Russia. It is local autonomy in government, extreme democracy in politics and pure communism in land. It is more like the old-fashioned New England town-meeting than anything else we know. But the Slavs do not believe in the rule of the majority as we do. They believe that every vote should be unanimous. We have a survival of this in our jury system, where the old *liberum veto* still prevails. We have traces of it in our legislatures, where any unusual procedure has to be carried by unanimous consent.

When the *mir* has to take any action all the people come together on the village street and talk it over, men and women on equal terms. If they do not agree they talk it over again and keep on until the opposition is convinced or silenced. Ordinarily no vote is taken. The desire is to get a consensus of opinion. "What the *mir* has settled is God's own judgment" is the Russian version of *vox populi vox dei*. "All for one and one for all—that's the *mir*," says another Russian proverb.

In the Diet of the Polish commonwealth every freeman present had the right by simply saying "Veto!" to prevent any legislation or to adjourn the session and annul all its acts. This *liberum veto* was the death of Poland and it seems utterly impracticable except for small and primitive communities. But this is the way things are being run in Russia. The National Assembly at Petrograd, to whose convocation the western world looked forward with such hope, was adjourned by a sailor who wandered in and after listening a while to the proceedings went up to the platform and told the delegates that they had better go home, for they were not

## REVOLUTIONARY PARTIES IN RUSSIA.



Reproduced from the courtesy of Professor E. A. Ross, from "Russia in Upheaval," published by The Century Company

doing anything worth while. Instead of replying as Mirabeau replied for the States General, the delegates agreed that there was reason in his remarks and they went home. In a Russian court today anybody in the audience who thinks he can throw any light on the case is welcome to get up and argue it or add his own testimony. The revolution in its early stages was largely controlled by mass meetings in Petrograd—not the thoroly organized and well managed assemblages that go by that name with us, but casual crowds that collected on the streets, listened to all that anybody wanted to say, and when they had "got the sense of the meeting" marched to the headquarters of whatever government professed to rule and notified them what the people wanted. In the Bolshevik councils a specious unanimity of opinion is secured by the simple method of expelling those who do not agree.

One of the first acts of the Bolsheviks was to abolish the private possession of land and to prohibit the hiring of labor for working land. They did not buy in and divide up the large estates as the Australian labor party has done. They did not institute peasant proprietorship as the French revolutionists did. They do not declare the land state

property as the Marxian socialists propose to do. They did away at once with landlord, tenant farmer and hired man. What then becomes of the land? Why, it simply reverts to its original condition. It belongs to whoever makes use of it and so long as he makes use of it. It belongs to the people, not individually, not nationally, not coöperatively, but collectively and locally. It is the system of land tenure that has prevailed in Russia from time immemorial. Even when the peasants were serfs they claimed the ownership of the land they worked. "We are yours," they would say to their masters, "but the land is ours." And historically there was some ground for the claim. When they were freed by the Czar Liberator in 1861 they were better treated than our freedmen because they got some land, but they were disappointed in not getting it all. When the revolution of 1917 overthrew the Czar and established the republic we Americans thought that the revolution was over because that is where our revolution stopped. But the Russian people as a whole had no dislike for a king and no liking for a ballot. They do not believe much in voting. What the peasants wanted was the land and what the workmen wanted was the factories. Now they have got them. What they will do with the factories remains to be seen. They seem

to have made a mess at managing them, as we should expect. But what they will do with the land is evident. They will do as they always have, hold it communally. It is an inefficient and unprogressive way. The land is unimproved, since it may change hands every year or so. The use of labor saving machinery is prevented because the holdings are small. But the *mir* system has prevailed generally in Great Russia. Not 1 per cent of the peasants owned land individually. Premier Stolypin tried to break up the *mir*s by ordaining that whenever any peasant demanded his share of the land in severalty it must be given him. But ten years of this legislation resulted in breaking up only about 8 per cent of the *mir*s. The land tenure of the Cossacks was of the same communal type. Up to a hundred years ago no man owned an acre of the 27,000,000 that were possessed by the Cossacks of the Urals. When haymaking day came around every man went out with his scythe and mowed a swath around as much grass as he wanted to cut for his family. Agriculture under such conditions is like fishing in the open sea, hunting in the open forest or pasturage on the open range. It is in fact a sur- [Continued on page 100]



# WHY SOCIALISM IS PRO-ALLY

BY JOHN SPARGO

**T**HERE are many very weighty reasons why American Socialists should support the war. I propose to set forth five which seem to me especially weighty:

*Because the Allies are fighting for socialist internationalism.*

Internationalism means the interrelation of all nations by ties of friendship, sympathy, understanding and trust. It means respect by each nation for the rights of all other nations. It means equal opportunities for all nations, great and small. It means international laws and agreements and good faith in observing them. Socialism is inseparable from this sort of internationalism. The whole genius of America is likewise in full accord with this internationalism.

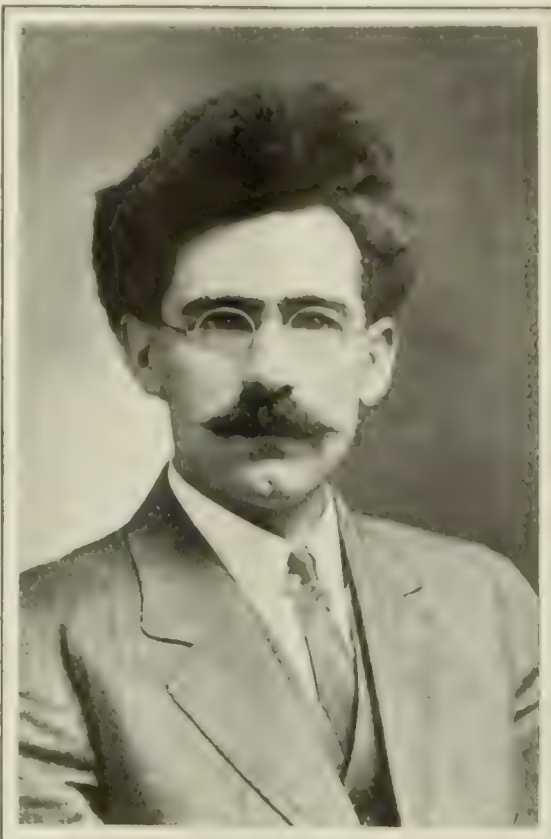
Germany, on the other hand, is the arch enemy of internationalism. She forced Austria to make war and to reject arbitration—the internationalist method of dealing with disputes. Her brutal assault upon Belgium, a neutral and friendly nation, was an assault upon the very foundations of internationalism. Thruout the war she has manifested a contempt for every law for the restriction of warfare, for the protection of non-combatants and neutrals, and for limiting the savagery of war. Her victory would obviously spell the defeat of all that internationalism means.

The aims of the Allied Nations as set forth by such spokesmen as President Wilson and Lloyd George have been approved by the leaders of socialism in all lands. It is sufficient here to mention the approval of the British Labor Party, the Socialist Party of France and the Inter-Allied Socialist Conference. The Allied cause is the Socialist cause.

*Because Germany is the worst enemy of democratic socialism.*

Notwithstanding the fact that the Socialist party in Germany was numerically strong before the war, it was really very weak in influence. The Prussianized military government had pulled its teeth and made it impotent. Socialism in Germany has never been the aggressive force for democracy that socialism has been in other lands. German Socialists have been cowed and afraid. At the international congresses the German Socialists and trade unionists have feared to approve policies which their military masters did not approve.

There has been much talk in recent years about the wonderful "social legislation" of Germany. That has been part of the sinister propaganda of German *kultur*. We have been inspired to envy Germany and to treat her as a leader in civilization, while the German people have been induced to believe their lot superior to that of the people of other lands. The fact is that the condition of the working classes in Germany has been worse than that of the people of any other great nation. The standard of living of the German workers has been shamefully low. Nowhere does



Mr. Spargo, long active in the Socialist Party, is now the leader of the Nationalist Party. He has written many books on social and economic questions, the latest of which, "Americanism and Social Democracy," has just been published. Mr. Spargo has sailed for Europe with a group of Socialists who are opposed to the pro-Germanism of the Socialist Party, to spread President Wilson's peace terms of democracy

horse-flesh, donkey-flesh and even dog-flesh form so large a part of the diet of the people. Nowhere are so many families crowded into single rooms. In no great country is the death rate of babies so appallingly high.

Germany has long been the center of European reaction. Even the terrible oppression of the Romanoffs in Russia was fostered and inspired by the Hohenzollerns. Prussia dominated Russian bureaucracy.

*Because America cannot maintain her democracy unless the Prussian military system is destroyed.*

It is not a question of crushing Germany, but of crushing the military system which the German Imperial Government maintains. That can only be done by force of arms. There is no other way. But the creation of a military force powerful enough to achieve that result does not mean that we are to develop militarism. When we have attained the destruction of German militarism we shall turn our energies to the arts of peace. Germany, on the other hand, would use a victory as the starting point for new wars of conquest. Militarism means the organization of the human and material resources of a nation and their direction to the ends of conquest. We are in no danger of adopting that principle voluntarily: that principle will never be adopted by a democratic nation, tho in self-defense such a nation may temporarily abandon every other interest save that of war. We are not now and are in no danger of becoming a militarist nation.

With the Allied Nations triumphant, progressive reduction of national armies and navies, and the substitution of international coöperating armies and navies for those of competing nations will be a possibility. On the other hand, should the Central Empires win, every nation in the world, our own included, will have to arm to the teeth. In peace times we shall have to maintain the vast military system we have created for this war. The immense waste of militarism must go on unchecked year after year; the toilers must groan under the burdens of oppressive taxation necessary for the support of vast armies and navies; social reform must be delayed. No sane man can believe that in the event of a German victory the democratic nations would be able to lessen their military burdens: instead, they must increase them enormously and abandon a great part of their democracy.

*Because the triumph of the Allies will give freedom to Jews, Jugoslavs, Armenians, Poles and other oppressed nationalities.*

That the interest of the Jew is with the Allied Nations is beyond question. On one side of the conflict we have the four great nations in which the Jews have enjoyed the greatest freedom, tolerance and equality of opportunity—the United States, England, France and Italy; on the other side the Central Empires, autocratic and militaristic, the nations in which the Jew has been discriminated against, in which anti-semitism has flourished as nowhere else outside of the Russia of the Czars. It is a well known fact that Germany's military successes thus far have had the effect of increasing the antisemitism so long characteristic of the Hohenzollern régime.

The Allied Nations are determined to restore to the Jewish people their autonomous national life. Furthermore, they seek to gain for the Jews in all lands equal liberties and rights with all other citizens. The triumph of the Teuton and the Turk would mean the enslavement of the Jew; their defeat means his freedom.

The Allied Nations have pledged themselves to liberate Armenia from the brutal tyranny of the Turk. The Armenian remnant will be made a free nation under a strong protectorate. The Jugoslavs are to be emancipated from the thrall of Austria. Poland is to be restored. These are the aims of international socialism, avowed by successive international congresses. Germany is the arch enemy of the small nations. Her dynastic vision of *Mitteleuropa* menaces all the small nations of Europe, and, ultimately, of the world.

As a Socialist I believe that there can never be assured democracy and freedom until the rights of the smaller nations are established and guaranteed.

*Because victory by the Allied Nations will set the people of Germany and Austria free.*

It has long been a commonplace of international [Continued on page 103]



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



*By Committee on Public Information, from Bureau*

## THESE ARE OUR DOGS OF WAR

*At one of the American army camps where the soldiers are training police dogs to carry messages at the front and bring in wounded*





Canadian U. S. A.  
© Underwood & Underwood

## TEACHING OUR ALLIES TO PLAY BALL

English and Scotch and Canadian Tommies are playing our national game, spurred on by boys from the U. S. A. At the left, one of the "Ladies from Hell" is trying to keep his Tam on and connect with a fast one from the pitcher at the same time. The adaptations of military uniform to the exigencies of baseball are various.

© Underwood & Underwood

## FANS ALL LOOK ALIKE

They "kill the umpire" now in practically every dialect on the western front. Heywood Brown in "The A. E. F." tells a good story of how baseball came to France. "In the crowd was a French soldier who had the Croix de Guerre and the medaille militaire. The second or third ball hit came in his direction. He thrust both hands in front of his face. The ball came between them and hit him on the nose, knocking him down. He was up in an instant grinning. But he shook his head. 'C'est dangereux,' he said, and started for his train to the front."





## A PARADE OF ALL NATIONS

The American Fourth of July went on the calendar this year as Liberty Day to the world, celebrated by peoples everywhere who believe in freedom. In the old capitals of Europe—in Paris and London and Rome—and in the new cities of the Dominions—in Sydney and Melbourne and Halifax—our Allies celebrated Independence Day. In the biggest city in the world, of course, was the biggest parade of all, a march that filled Fifth Avenue nearly all day long with a steady stream of troops and citizens. The float "Britannia" (below) won first prize in its division of the parade.



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### VIVE LA FRANCE!

The American crowds on the sidewalks remembered Lafayette in their cheers for the contingent of sailors from the French navy, in their tri-color uniforms with red tasselled caps, as they marched in our big Fourth of July parade.



Paul Thompson

### ALLIES ALL

Above, a khaki-clad division of seasoned British troops. Below, the big citizens' section of recent Americans just leaving Washington Arch. One of the proudest slogans in the whole parade was "Born in Germany, Made in America."

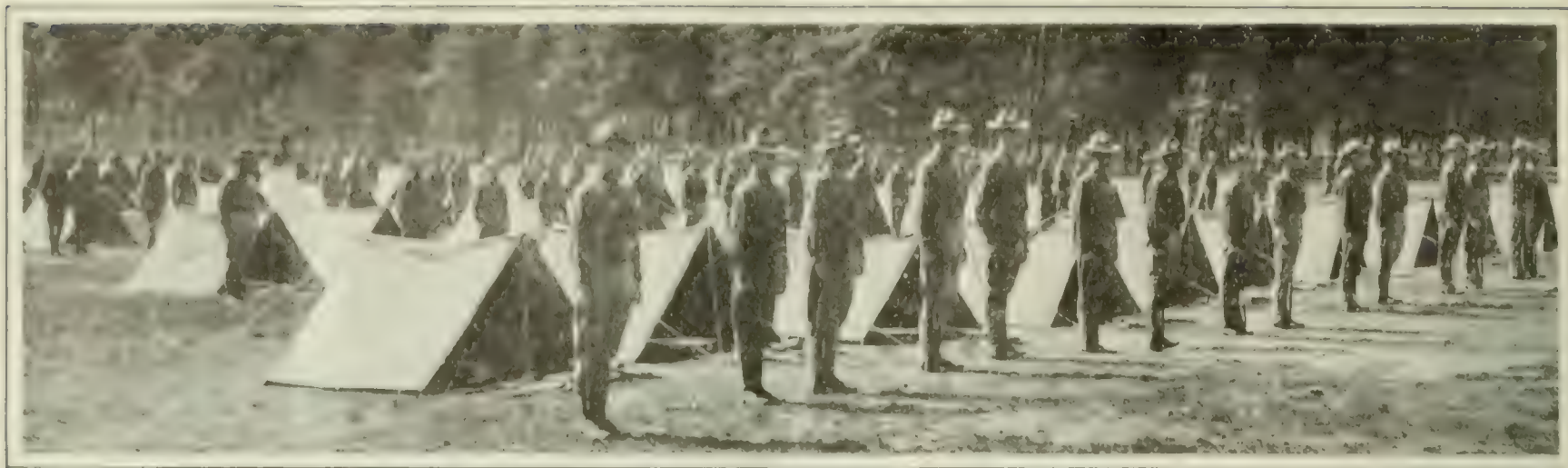


### THE ARMY OF THE REAR

In this section are the men who are fighting at home with W. S. S., Liberty Bonds, food rations and vacationless summers as weapons.







A group of young students who left college before completing their course in order to attend a military training camp

## DO WE NEED COLLEGE WORK IN WAR?

**T**HE Federal Government has assumed control of fuel, food, ships and railroads on the ground that they are indispensable agencies of national defense. Should the Government, for the same reason, take some responsibility for the administration of universities, colleges and technical schools? Or is it better that the work of these institutions, as far as it concerns the training of male students, should be suspended for the duration of the war?

The extent to which innumerable branches of war service, public, semi-public and private, have been taking students and teachers from our higher schools since the war began is evidence that these institutions have been considered no less important, as agencies of national defense, than mines, factories and common carriers. Of the forty thousand men in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps last summer, above eighty per cent were college men. Each of the larger universities—Harvard, Yale, Michigan, Wisconsin, for example—has sent more than fifty faculty members and more than a thousand undergraduates into war service. Scores of college presidents are giving virtually all their time to war problems. Hundreds of institutions, at the call of the Government, are offering special war-emergency courses. There are courses in food conservation, military orthopedics, civilian relief, Red Cross supplies, camp sanitation, military stores, telegraphy, aeronautics, army camp recreation, and many more; in fact, more than one hundred such courses have been started within the past year.

True to their traditional spirit, these higher schools have responded to every call quickly and eagerly. They have sacrificed recklessly. They are evidently ready to sacrifice themselves out of existence, if that is their best way to render service. Their immediate and grave concern is that, without intelligent officials and central direction, they cannot possibly continue to do all that the Government ought to expect of them. They are subject to urgent calls for aid from innumerable councils, boards, committees, corps and departments, each of which thinks only of its own needs, and usually only of its immediate needs.

BY WILLIAM T. FOSTER

PRESIDENT OF REED COLLEGE

A certain department of the Government wants a thousand volunteers; its only thought is to get the best men for its purposes as quickly and easily as possible. It turns at once to the universities. Another department takes the same course; then another and another. The War Department does this regularly. The Navy Department has found it satisfactory, as has every other office, department, commission and board.

Without official leadership, both the schools and the colleges tend to become indiscriminate recruiting agencies. If the draft age is lowered by two years, it will cover the four classes of the usual college course; and few men, other than physical or moral defectives, will remain in college even a year.

If the colleges are indispensable agencies of national defense, the Federal Government must quickly make definite plans for using them intelligently. The total influence of the Government thus far, except for a few tardy and insufficient provisions for continuing the supply of doctors, dentists and engineers, has tended toward the suspension of men's colleges for the duration of the war.

The educational forces of the nation are without leadership. We have not learned what is perhaps the one great lesson Germany is capable of teaching. Our traditional decentralization in affairs of education and extreme individualism and regard for what we call state rights has had certain advantages in times of peace; but in the crisis of today it means waste, confusion, delay. The volunteer agencies of coördination and the official advisory councils have no more prospect of marshalling the entire educational forces of the country in economical, unified, orderly and timely service than a dozen volunteer governments have of marshalling the Russian Army. We need a Secretary of Education, with a seat in the Cabinet, with funds commensurate with the importance of his work, and with executive powers equal to the emergency of war.

At the University of Michigan, where two hundred students of chemical engineering were about to take up their

studies, the teachers were called to Washington. There was somebody at Washington responsible for an enterprise in which he thought he could use these men. There was no Federal authority to consider the question whether our national defense would require a continued supply of chemical engineers; and, if so, whether it would be wise suddenly to leave two hundred students stranded and well-equipped laboratories unused. As another result of this lack of a Federal executive in the field of education, the anatomy department of the Medical School of Indiana University has lost every man of military age. The same department at the University of Chicago has lost six out of eight men. The University of Texas has lost its Department of Chemistry. Education does not expect to do "business as usual." It asks only that its sacrifices be directed with a view to the future.

It is true that Federal officers, from the President down, have declared that it would be a national calamity if the work of our colleges were to be hampered seriously by the war. The Government has spoken clearly, logically frequently, but not effectively.

If necessary to insure the continued supply of trained men, students should be conscripted to study and teachers should be conscripted to teach. On the basis of proved fitness, they should be selected to prepare to meet the future needs of the Government. From the standpoint of national defense, the only question is what trained men the Government must have in the course of a long war; it must no longer hesitate to take the steps necessary to enable the colleges to do their part.

An example of effective procedure is the recent organization of the enlisted reserve corps, in which students of engineering may enroll and continue their studies. But if it is good public policy to enlist students to study engineering, it is good public policy to enlist men to teach them.

Official measures should be taken for making sure of a continued supply of trained men for every future need. The operation of the law of supply and demand having been suspended by the official calls for men in certain forms of service and by the Selective Service Law, it is not safe to leave any need to chance.





# NEWS OF EFFICIENCY



**E**FFICIENCY community work a most important phase of national thought and effort must have behind it well considered plans, based on a knowledge of how other communities have solved similar problems, and a well balanced conception of what should be done and how to go about it.

The following list of sources is by no means comprehensive either in the branches referred to or in the items under them. It should serve, however, as a groundwork. Those interested should consult the local library and ask for references to books and articles in periodicals covering the special subject in hand. There is a wealth of printed information obtainable which the determined student can unearth. The National Efficiency Society will be glad to make further suggestions to any readers of *The Independent* who have special problems on which they desire advice.

*A Community Center: What It Is and How to Organize It.* Henry E. Jackson. Bulletin No. 11, 1918. Bureau of Education, Department of Interior, Washington, D. C. (Also published in book form by the Macmillan Company, New York City. \$1.)

*Community Center Activities.* Clarence A. Perry. (Russell Sage Foundation. New York. 35 cents.)

*The County.* H. S. Gilbertson. (National Short Ballot Organization. New York. \$2.)

*The Social Center.* Edward J. Ward. (D. Appleton & Co., New York. \$1.50.)

*Woman's Work in Municipalities.* Mary Ritter Beard. (D. Appleton & Co., New York. \$1.50.)

*The Community Page.* J. Sterling Moran. Farmers' Bulletin No. 870. United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

*Cooperation. The Hope of the Consumer.* E. P. Haffin. (The Macmillan Company, New York. \$2.)

*Country Life and Rural Problems.* Mary Katherine Reedy. (The H. W. Wilson Company, 955 University Avenue, New York.)

*A Successful Community Drying Plant.* C. W. Pogue. Farmers' Bulletin No. 916. United States Department of Agriculture. Washington, D. C.

*Gardening in Elementary City Schools.* C. D. Jarvis. Bulletin No. 40, 1916. Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

*The Community Pageant.* Edwin Greenlaw and G. Vermont.

*The Community Theater.* Louise Burleigh. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston. \$1.50.)

*Unifying Rural Community Interests. The Country Church and Community Cooperation. The Country Church and Rural Welfare. The Rural Church and Community Betterment. Balancing Country Life. Using the Resources of the Country*

*Church.* (Association Press, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York City. \$1 each.)

*Cooperative Marketing.* W. W. Cumberland. (Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey. \$1.50.)

*Human Welfare Work in Chicago.* Col. H. C. Carbaugh. (A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. \$1.50.)

*Healthy Homes Make Happiness.* (Community Health Demonstration Committee, Framingham, Massachusetts.)

*Lessons in Community and National Life.*

A series of twenty-four leaflets edited by Charles H. Judd, suitable for three grades of school children. Write United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C., for copies (5 cents each) and for further information.

*Opportunities for History Teachers.* Teachers' Leaflet No. 1, 1917. The National Board for Historical Service, Washington, D. C.

*Selections for Speaking in the Public Schools.* University of North Carolina Extension Leaflets.

*Reference Material for Vocational Agricultural Instruction.* C. H. Lane. Bulletin No. 14, 1918. Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C.

*Beginning and Developing a Rural School.* Amanda Stoltzfus. University of Texas Bulletin No. 1720. May 20, 1917.

*That Alley of Yours.* Portland Cement Association, Chicago, Illinois.

Social Service Commission of the Federal Council, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York.

American Institute of Social Service, Astor Place, New York.

*The Coöperative Consumer.* 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Write to H. W. Wilson Company, 958 University Avenue, New York City, for lists of subjects for study and debate.

Write to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., listing your subjects and asking if the Government has published anything relating to them. The United States Government departments publish many monographs at a few cents each, dealing with subjects of importance to the community.

## A Message to the National Efficiency Society

By Major General William Crozier  
Head of the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army



I have great interest in the efficiency of labor, and I hope that the intense examination which the present war causes to be given to the subject of the output of human effort may result in such better understanding between employers and employees as to produce the maximum of effort which is not injurious to the worker, and the suitable and appropriate reward for making it. I do not think that the world's industry is threatened by too high reward for labor. I believe that the matter of the right reward can be adjusted. I am concerned lest any system which may be brought about shall result in the diminished productivity of labor, below that which it can give without impairment of capacity both for work and pleasure.



# WHAT EFFICIENCY MEANS

SELECTED FROM THE PURINTON FOUNDATION COURSE IN PERSONAL EFFICIENCY

WHAT do you most want to BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

do in your life? No matter what you can do it. Here is the key to something better. This statement is backed by the experience of great efficiency engineers, and by the achievement records of hundreds of men whom we have watched succeed. There is no limitation or doubt, within reason, that should be responsible to you when you have complete knowledge and use of personal efficiency methods. Base all your study on this fact, this promise.

The best thing to make a new study profitable and enjoyable is to have a clear conception of what you should gain by mastery of the study. The mind of a student must be bent on winning a reward, as the body of a sprinter is bent on winning a race. A man's effort is proportional to his expectation.

What do you want most in life? Put the answer down as clearly and fully as you can.

Keep this answer entirely to yourself. Don't share it with another human being. But refer to your ambition frequently, note how your study and experiment suggested here will help you to attain your goal.

Efficiency rewards are many and diverse. We name a few: increase of output, decrease of cost, elimination of waste, conservation of time, reduction of work, elevation of salary, improvement of service, extension of sales, promotion of health, development of leadership, creation of opportunity, production of happiness. To give you concrete examples, we will cite a few cases from the records of noted efficiency engineers.

The right application of modern efficiency methods has brought such results as the following:

A business office cut down the daily time of filling orders by two hours.

A tool factory raised the production average of employees from 67 per cent to 91 per cent of their maximum.

A mail-order house increased the names written by the addressing department from 3353 a week to 40,779 a week.

A pulp mill producing 12 tons a day was made to produce 36 tons.

A typewriter company building a standard \$100 machine learned how to reduce costs 50 per cent, and thus to undersell competitors while making larger profits than before.

A belt plant lowered the cost of a standard job from 322 machine hours and wages of \$37.50 to 138 machine hours and wages of \$20.09.

A bicycle factory department was able to reduce number of employees from 120 to 35, yet give these employees a shorter day with almost double their former wages, and improve the quality of their work 60 per cent.

A publishing company trained stenographers to lower the cost of typewritten matter from \$7.69 per thousand square inches to \$2.58 per thousand square inches.

A motor-car factory has spent \$5,000,000 in efficiency work, and claims that 10,000 separate costs have been so reduced that the original outlay on efficiency methods and machines has been wiped out in the larger dividends—with future profits doubled.

A big railroad system has effected savings of more than \$6,000,000 in one year by employing a group of modern efficiency engineers to overhaul the entire business of the company.

These cases are but a few out of hun-

dreds that might be named. And personal efficiency puts a man, as well as a business, clean at the top. I know a man who, by adopting efficiency methods, raised his earning capacity from \$10 a week to \$50 a day. I know another who failed three times in business before he knew efficiency, but is now a millionaire, and the most famous man of the world in his line. A certain corporation president managing 10,000 employees—was a broken down wreck of a man in the early fifties; today, past seventy, he is a marvel of health and vigor, and a power for good in the world. Efficiency, and efficiency alone, makes leaders.

The purpose of this course is to make you a leader—in thought, action, power, knowledge, skill, finance, productiveness, resourcefulness, character. If you are a leader now, you should become a leader of leaders. When you have carried out for yourself the principles of personal efficiency, you should be at the top of your business or profession, with supreme command of your time, talent, work, health, money, ambition, energy, circumstances and opportunities.

Every one was born to achieve something great. Science and experience both declare that the average man can train himself to do finer, bigger things than the man of genius ordinarily accomplishes. More than half the men who have gone beyond you in your line of work are probably less gifted than you are. They merely found where their greatest power lay, then learned how to develop, train, use it.

Biologists tell us that the brain of a Shakespeare, Napoleon, or Lincoln does not differ in chemical substance from your brain or mine. These men simply worked their brain beyond the average—and so we can work ours. Not the cells of a man's brain, but the sinews of his ambition put him high among the immortals.

A man can do or have or be almost anything he wants to—when he wants to hard enough. The real aim of efficiency study is to show you how to do the biggest thing you can do, in the best way it can be done. We emphasize this now because we want you to get from the start an overwhelming sense of your own power—a conviction that you positively will succeed in a large way—a determination to become a winner all along the line.

Personal efficiency is, broadly speaking, the science of man power. We know what candle power is, what horse power is. But not one person in a thousand has the least conception of what man power is. The average American is about 25 per cent efficient. Probably the most successful men you know are not more than 40 per cent efficient. Therefore, as a means of measuring yourself, your possibilities and limitations, we must create a personal efficiency standard, with an all round test for determining your efficiency percentage. To secure data, we will first draw comparisons.

Only one man in five has an income of more than \$1000 a year. Should this amount be the gage then of your earning capacity, merely because four men out of five never get a better? Decidedly not. For the time of such men as Morgan, Vail, Vanderbilt, Gary, Schwab, and others is said to be worth approximately a thousand dollars a day. Who shall say what your earning

capacity may become? Your danger will be in setting the mark too low. Have you fixed in your mind a maximum income, that you hope and expect to reach by a systematic method known to be correct?

This financial goal should represent a yearly income from 200 to 500 per cent greater than you now possess. If you have not yet settled on such a definite goal, do so at once. From a broad survey of the whole field of large and small incomes, we estimate that the average man can train himself to earn at least twenty dollars a day net, no matter what his trade or profession may be. Any good field of work should produce this amount when rightly cultivated.

Out of every ten men who go into business for themselves, only one succeeds. The other nine fail, sooner or later. Yet industrial experts declare that 80 per cent of all business failures are absolutely needless, and that most of them occur in lines of commerce where fortunes have been made by men who follow the right principles and methods. Your efficiency study will help you to avoid failure or profit by failure, to prevent mistakes or capitalize them by turning them into assets of experience. What has been your most serious failure or mistake in the work that you are doing? What did you learn from it? How are you going to avoid it hereafter? How are you making your work better because of it?

The typical American dies under forty-five, whereas he should live to be ninety and do much of his best work after seventy. Physicians affirm that the simple matter of eating efficiently would prolong the average life ten years, and by study and observance of the general laws of health anybody can live, and enjoy life, about as long as he wants to. Are you planning to reach eighty? Have you a good lot of work laid out to do after you are seventy? What hereditary weaknesses run thru your family history—how are you guarding against them? Do you commission a first class doctor to go over you once a year, and make sure that health conditions are normal? Have you been successfully examined for life insurance?

Most people are not willing to work more than eight hours a day. If you ask them to, they grow tired, faint or ugly. Why? What of the hundreds of big men of the country who work ten or twelve hours a day—and are as much healthier as they are wealthier than their employees? Last summer a terrific heat wave rolled across the country. The temperature was about 100, many factories had to shut down, among them that of Thomas A. Edison. The strong young fellows of thirty and forty went home to lie in the shade and drink ice water. Edison himself, past seventy, worked seventeen hours that day, snatched a bit of sleep, and was up early the next morning looking fresher than the young fellows who had spent the previous day fauning themselves! Like most of the great world figures, Edison has learned how to work, how to relax, how to sleep, how to plan, how to eat, how to dress, how to order his own life, how to regulate his whole mental-physical-social-industrial-moral machinery so as to produce three or four times as much work as the ordinary man can turn out. Do you enjoy your work so much that you would keep on doing it, if you were not paid to? Can you work ten hours a day, five days a week, without injury to your health or temper? Would you rather stay on your job at the close of the day and finish a masterpiece or solve a hard problem, if it made you late



to dinner? Are you in the habit of looking for more work, instead of less? Have you the reputation of one who "eats up work" as the saying goes?

But the average person who puts in eight hours on an eight hour job stays there about three hours too long. Scientific tests by efficiency engineers have shown that almost any kind of labor, whether physical, mental or mechanical, can be reduced in time 30 to 50 per cent by application of the many short cuts known to efficiency specialists. Can you finish in five hours or less a day's work that formerly took eight hours as originally specified by your employer or yourself? In your business or profession have you put into effect the results of time study, motion study and other phases of scientific management? Do you practise rotation of work, to avoid fatigue? Do you regularly watch your professional or trade journals for new ideas to reduce waste of time and money, or increase output and improve quality?

The American worker loses an average of nine days a year from illness, and probably a total of six more from slight indispositions that impair his work. Do you know how many days you miss work, each year, on account of illness? Do you know what foods and exercises will help to put and keep you in fighting trim?

The first move toward supreme efficiency is for a man to look himself in the face. He must know just how efficient, or inefficient, he really is, before he can think, study, plan, work, intelligently for advancement.

The first mark of greatness is a question mark.

The two favorite words of the man born to get ahead are *why* and *how*. "Why is a thing done as it is? How can it be done better?" Answer these two questions properly, habitually, and you guarantee a great future anywhere.

A job is worth not what it pays, but what it teaches. There are in America today a number of men with salaries of \$50,000 or more who held jobs not so long ago at \$15 a week. How did they gain such promotion?

For every dollar in money each man took from his job he took fifty or a hundred dollars' worth of knowledge. Thus each man ultimately fixed his own salary. The way to make an occupation valuable is to look on it as an education.

The call of the business world is for the man who knows. It also he is a man who thinks and who works, a thousand doors of opportunity swing wide before him. He has but to choose, to enter, to command.

There are in business education three principal studies: How to get a job, how to hold it, how to reach from it to a higher one. If every employee had learned these primary lessons of good workmanship, there would be no problem of unemployment.

I think I have found the master key to the problems of unemployment. The president of a great corporation gave it to me and I pass it on to you. It should unlock every problem of industry, also, and that of promotion in particular. For when a man makes himself so valuable that his company would discharge him, then will promote him; he is the type of man who belongs among the directors.

I was speeding to my work in the early morning when, upon changing cars, I observed a long line of men reaching from the doors of a big industrial plant far out into the street and back around the corner



Mr. Furinton, Director of The Independent Efficiency Service

A policeman eyed them closely. "What's the meeting, officer?" I queried. "That's no meeting," he grunted, "that's only a bunch of down-and-outs looking for a job."

"And will they get it?" I asked him. "Not on your life," he boomed—"not with that company. You have to know too blamed much to get on their payroll. Friend of mine went there for a job once. They put him thru a regular third degree, made him answer questions about himself and his trade that his mother, doctor, parson and old boss couldn't answer all together. My pal got an all-day headache just thinking about their questions. He wasn't classy enough for such a high-brow concern. These guys won't any of them land—you can go to the other door and watch 'em pass out."

"And what's your pal doing now?" I mused. "Driving a truck—that's all he knows," was the answer.

I did not go around to the other door—I will not see failure anywhere.

But here was a great industrial concern with a real educational test for employment—and I had to see the president!

I chanced to know something about the president. He came to work before his employees, he liked early risers and it wasn't yet 8 o'clock. He was mathematical to a fault, yet one of his hobbies was sociological investigation. He loved promptness and preciseness. Thinking over all these points, I sent to his office a memorandum like this:

"One hundred and fifty-six men are at your doors, looking for a job. Will they get it? If not, why not? Can you spare 3 minutes and 30 seconds for an answer? I will put your advice in a magazine article, sure to reach and likely to help several hundred thousand employees."

The messenger was back: "The president will see you."

I had quickly drafted a list of questions, to economize every second—the answers of the president appear below.

The great man looked me over, looked me thru, by one swift, comprehensive glance. I also looked him thru, but not over when you have looked a man thru, looking him over is a waste of time. Having reached a mental under-

standing with me, the president opened up.

"We shall engage perhaps 20 per cent of the men outside. The other 80 per cent we cannot use. Of the 20 per cent engaged, probably half will leave or be discharged under six months. That is, only 10 per cent of the men who apply for a job are able to get and keep it."

"What is wrong with the 90 per cent? I will tell you. They *don't know* literally hundreds of things that good workmen ought to know, but that most men will not take the time and pains to learn."

"They don't know how to work; we have to teach them."

"They don't know how to think; we try to teach them, but as yet have no reason to be proud of our success."

"They don't know what they can do best; we may have to transfer a man a half a dozen times before he happens on a line of work that really interests him."

"They don't know what or when or how to eat; I figure that the average employee's working capacity is lowered 20 per cent by foolish meal habits."

"They don't know how to live in their homes, and keep well for their work; this company loses \$40,000 a year from preventable illness of employees, and the employees themselves lose more than that."

"They don't know where to look for technical knowledge and the solution of their trade problems; our educational department has to answer for them hundreds of questions they ought to answer for themselves, or find answered in a book or magazine they should have on file."

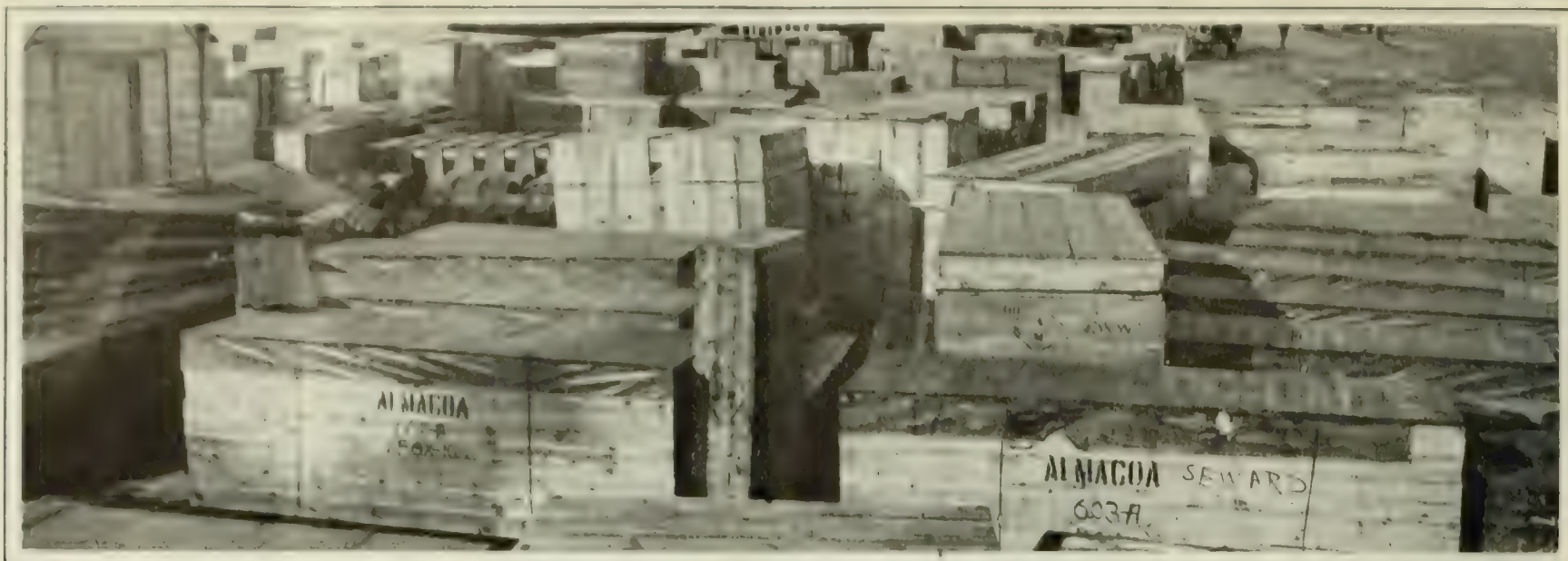
"They don't know how to plan their future in this company or elsewhere; I judge that perhaps one man in fifty has clearly in mind a purpose, plan, picture, of his own life work—the other forty-nine men are drifting, empty-eyed, empty-hearted."

"They don't know why they are living at all, these men who come here for a job; and looking for work without feeling the joy of work is like picking roses in the dark—you get more thorns than flowers."

"Lately we put in the newspapers two advertisements—one for laborers to take jobs at \$15 a week, the other for a manager to fill a \$5000 executive position. Hundreds of men have begged for the \$15 job—and not one has applied for the \$5000 salary. Why? Because a \$5000 man must possess five thousand dollars' worth of knowledge to sell this company every year, and the men having the right kind and amount of knowledge are, so far, altogether absent."

"Our employment bureau is conducted more or less scientifically. To get a position here, a man must know certain things, and prove his knowledge at the first interview. Among other things, he must know how to look an official straight in the eye; how to keep his nerve when looked at; how to tell briefly what he can do, what he has done, what he hopes to do; how to answer questions promptly, truthfully and concisely; how to be deferential without being servile; how to size up the requirements of a new job; how to dress neatly and becomingly, yet not flashily or in the so called high of style; how to take small pay with big chance of promotion; how to do the least thing as well as tho it were the greatest. Our test for a man is really this: Does he know how to *work for his company*, and how to *think for himself*?"





A sample of how freight piled up on the New York docks under the old system of waiting for the consignee to call for it

# DELIVERING THE GOODS

BY JOHN R. EUSTIS

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT MOTOR SERVICE

**T**HERE has just been inaugurated in New York a plan for handling freight over the city streets, which, when it is generally adopted thruout the United States, as it was long ago in Europe, will materially reduce the present high cost of food products and other necessities, and hasten the substitution of motors for horses in city street haulage. This plan, which was introduced by order of Director General of Railroads McAdoo, is a modification of what is known as "store door delivery" of freight.

This system, as long established in England and on the Continent, and in several Canadian cities, especially Toronto, provides the same service on freight shipments that is customary in the case of express shipments in the United States. Under it freight is handled by the railroads directly from the shipper to the consignee, instead of being delivered by the shipper to the railroad station and on the other end taken from the railroad station by the consignee. The pick up and distribution of freight over city streets and country highways is generally done by fleets of motor trucks either owned by the railroads or by contractors working for them. In England it was the former case as the railroads many years ago recognized the competitive possibilities of the motor truck and were the first to establish motor transport lines, these being so arranged that they did not parallel the railroad lines but rather crost them at right angles so that they served as feeders.

Without Government control of railroads in this country the new plan with all that it promises would hardly have become an actuality for a long time to come. As previously mentioned this plan is a modification of the "store door delivery" system, in that it is at first to be applied only to the handling of incoming freight which will be done by truckmen licensed by and operating under the direction of the Government, and at the expense of the consignee, the railroads paying the cost and expenses of the Government's participation. The plan is also limited to the lower half of Manhattan Island, but even with these important modifications it is a step in the right direction.

This country and especially its large commercial centers have good reason to be thoroly ashamed of the methods attending the handling of freight over city streets, methods which stand out in comparison with the remarkable development along efficiency lines which rail freight transportation has undergone. It is estimated that freight transportation costs annually in the United States \$7,000,000,000, of which

about half is for vehicular haulage over streets and highways. A recent Government investigation in the city of Washington showed that more money was being spent for street cartage than for freight receipts.

Organization and operation in large units under the direction of specialists tells a vastly different story in the case of the railroads. In 1857 the cost of transporting freight on the railroads was three cents per ton mile; in 1913 it was two-thirds of one cent. This was accomplished in the face of a constantly rising market for railroad materials. If a dollar in 1913 would buy as much of this material as it did in 1857, then the 1913 cost would be four mills, or one-seventh of what it had been sixty years before. Beyond the introduction of a comparatively few motor trucks, some hard, smooth pavements, and larger piers and terminals, nothing has been done in this same period of time to improve the methods of vehicular haulage of freight to and from the railroads. As a result the cost of street transportation in the case of New York is \$1.60 per ton mile, or two hundred and fifty times greater than for the railroads. Experts estimate that a properly organized "store door delivery" system in New York would cut the cost of street transportation in half, thereby saving some twenty-five million dollars annually.

Before discussing the salient features of the Government's new plan for distributing freight in lower Manhattan it would be well to understand the method, or rather lack of method, previously en vogue. Freight arrives on the East and Hudson River water fronts, whether by steamer or railroad. (In the latter case the cars are ferried over on big floats, except those coming by New York Central which are run down along the Hudson River waterfront.) On its arrival the consignee is notified by postcard which takes an average of twenty-four hours for delivery. An average of another full day intervenes before the consignee's truck or a truckman engaged for the purpose calls for the shipment. Meantime the freight arrivals of two more days have been piled on top or in front of the first shipment and the delays in locating and loading means a long line of waiting vehicles and hours of time lost. The Government's investigation showed many instances of where these waits ran to sixty hours and over. Herein is the reason why so few motor trucks were to be found in this work, for when it comes to standing still most of the time a horse truck is just

as efficient and somewhat more economical.

Under the new plan lower Manhattan is divided into a number of zones. As fast as freight arrives it is sorted out according to the zone location of the consignee. As soon as there is a truck load for any zone it is sent away and the consignee receives his shipment at his store, warehouse or residence in shorter time than he previously received the postcard notification. The cartage is done by truckmen who are virtually licensed by the Government, or if the consignee is permitted to use his own vehicle for less than a full load shipment, he must fill up with other shipments for his particular zone. The Government is to be represented by a drayage director, with an assistant at every pier and terminal.

Proposed extensions of the plan include the "pick up" of outgoing freight by the trucks serving the various zones, extending the service to the entire city and its inauguration in other cities, so these points may be dismissed in considering its shortcomings. It is provided, however, that the drayage director utilize all the equipment previously engaged in this work. In other words the ten thousand and one small truckmen whose lack of organization and archaic methods are so largely responsible for the existing high cost of street haulage in New York, whose general irresponsibility resulted in the estimated theft from trucks during 1917 of over three million dollars worth of goods. A real store "door delivery system" would place the entire distribution and collection of freight in the hands of a single organization like the express company merger (which by the way offered to undertake this work in New York). Thus the methods which have accomplished so much in developing rail transportation and reducing its costs, could be applied to street transportation.

However, it is my belief that the plan as at present constituted will tend to weed out the small truckman. According to an investigation the average load for all vehicles operating in lower Manhattan is only about twenty-two per cent of capacity. By providing for full loads the new plan should reduce by nearly one half the number of vehicles using the streets of downtown Manhattan. This will materially relieve congested street traffic conditions, which with the elimination of delays at terminals, will favor an extensive employment of motor trucks. This will bring responsible contractors into the field with large fleets of motor trucks, whose high efficiency will command preference from the drayage director.



# The Amazing Experience of Victor Jones

## How in One Evening I Discovered the Secret of a Good Memory and in Six Months Increased My Business One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

As I look back on it today, I can hardly believe that it is only six short months since I first met David M. Roth, the famous memory expert, and learned from his course—in one evening—how to make my memory do wonderful things, which I never dreamed were possible.

That first meeting, which has meant so much to me since, was at a luncheon of the Rotary Club in New York where Mr. Roth gave one of his remarkable memory demonstrations. I can best describe it by quoting the Seattle Post Intelligencer's account of a similar exhibition:

"Of the 150 members of the Seattle Rotary Club at a luncheon yesterday not one left with the slightest doubt that Mr. Roth could do all claimed for him. Rotarians at the meeting had to pinch themselves to see whether they were awake or not.

"Mr. Roth started his exhibition by asking sixty of those present to introduce themselves by name to him. Then he waved them aside and requested a member at the blackboard to write down names of firms, sentences and mottoes on numbered squares, meanwhile sitting with his back to the writer and only learning the positions by oral report. After this he was asked by different Rotarians to tell what was written down in various specific squares, and gave the entire list without a mistake.

"After finishing with this, Mr. Roth singled out and called by name the sixty men to whom he had been introduced earlier, who in the meantime had changed seats and had mixed with others present."

It was just such a meeting that I attended at the Hotel McAlpin, when Mr. Roth started me on the "Road to Better Memory."

My own progress in memory building since that time seems like one of those pleasant dreams about picking up baskets of money. You know the kind—when you lie still and try to stay asleep so you can keep on dreaming (and picking up money). But it is reality all right for I have the *proof*. I can now go into a room with from 30 to 50 people, and one hour from being introduced to them—or a week after or a month—call their names instantly, almost without a single mistake on meeting them again wherever it may be or however unexpectedly I may run into them.

But I find I am not the only one who has had this strange and quite unbelievable experience.

Only yesterday I was sitting at the desk of Mr. Roth's publisher, the president of the Independent Corporation, when we were interrupted by the ring of his telephone. I had come to discuss some of the finer points in Mr. Roth's code for linking up numbers with names and business facts. When the Publisher hung up the receiver he said, "That was Terence J. McManus speaking, of the law firm of Olcott, Bennett, McManus and Ernst. You have heard of him of course—a striking figure in many famous criminal trials in New York City and a hard man to beat when it comes to a test of wits or memory."

He says he regards our service in giving this Roth Memory Course to the world as a public benefaction. The wonderful simplicity of the method and the ease with which its principles may be acquired appeal to him tremendously. He says he has already had occasion to test out the effectiveness of the first two lessons in preparing for trial an important action in which he is about to engage. (You see I am pretty good myself at reporting telephone talk—thanks to Mr. Roth!)

"But that is an everyday occurrence now. We have just received this letter from E. B. Craft, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Western Electric Company. He says:

"At one sitting I succeeded in learning the list of 100 words in Mr. Roth's first lesson forward and backward, and to say that I am delighted with the method outlined is putting it very mildly. I feel already that I am more than repaid in the real value and enjoyment I have gotten from the first lesson."

"The gratifying, and inspiring, part of it is," continued the Publisher, "that they all say substantially the same thing. Here is a basket of 1000 letters from Roth enthusiasts received by us in the past 30 days—selected at random from the many thousands who have written in ordering the course. One man says, 'It can't be true!' and returns the course. The other 999 tell in glowing terms what the Roth method is doing for them, in many ways, and how quickly and delightfully they have mastered the big idea.

"A good composite of the general type of these letters is furnished by this letter received several months ago from C. Louis Allen, who at 32 became the President of a million dollar corporation, the Pyrene Manufacturing Company, makers of the famous fire extinguisher. You know the letter but read it again. He says:

"Now that the Roth Memory Course is finished, I want to tell you how much I have enjoyed the study of this most fascinating subject. Usually these courses involve a great deal of drudgery, but this has been nothing but pure *pleasure* all the way through. I have derived much benefit from taking the course of instructions and feel that I shall continue to strengthen my memory. That is the best part of it. I shall be glad of an opportunity to recommend your work to my friends."

"I tell you, Mr. Jones, it is a great experience to read these letters that pour in every day from every corner of the land—especially when I think how simple this method is and how few people among those who need it so badly have imagined before that such a thing could exist."

\*\*\*\*\*

All this was no surprise to me. In fact it seemed rather "tame" compared to my own experience with the Roth Course—which was as follows:

It sent me ahead in my business like a twin-six "on high" and to a degree that I would not have believed possible. And all in *six months*!

I know it was the Roth Course that did it. I will take my oath on it. Because I cannot account for the change in my whole business life in any other way.

I had suspected that the letter I saw from "Multigraph" Smith (H. Q. Smith, Manager Multigraph Sales Company of Montreal) was over enthusiastic. But I know now from my own actual experience—that he didn't put it a bit too strong when he wrote:

"Here is the whole thing in a nutshell: Mr. Roth has a most remarkable Memory Course. It is simple, and easy as falling off a log. Yet with *one hour* a day of practice, anyone I don't care who he is—can improve his memory 100% in a week and 1,000% in six months."

The cold fact is that my new grip on business came in the six short months from the time I took up the Roth Memory Course.

In that brief period—and my cashier will vouch for this—I increased my sales by \$100,000—and that in war time, mind you,

with anything but a "war bride," and with German drives sending cold shivers down the public spine and submarines knocking holes in business confidence and buying habits.

The reason stands out as brightly as a star bomb. Mr. Roth has given me a firmer mental grasp of business tendencies and a better balanced judgment, a keener foresight and the ability to act swiftly and surely that I never possessed before.

His lessons have taught me to see clearly ahead; and how to visualize conditions in more exact perspective; and how to remember the things I need to remember at the instant I need them most in business transactions.

In consequence, I have been able to seize many golden opportunities that before would have slipped by and been out of reach by the time I woke up.

You see the Roth Course has done vastly more for me than teaching me how to remember names and faces and telephone numbers. It has done more than make me a more interesting talker. It has done more than give me confidence on my feet.

It has given me a greater *power* in all the conduct of my business.

Mr. Roth's course has endowed me with a new business *perspective*. It has made me a keener observer. It has given me a new sense of proportion and values. It has given me visualization—which after all is the true basis of business success.

Now, dear reader, do you not think you can use this Roth Memory Course in *your* business? It doesn't cost a penny to try it out. I am willing to lay a large wager—right now—that if you will send for the course and spend *one evening* on that fascinating first lesson, they won't be able to get it back from you with a team of horses. And you will vote that \$5 (which I know you will send eventually) the best investment you ever made.

VICTOR JONES

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The INDEPENDENT  
119 West 40th Street New York City

## A PRIMER OF RUSSIAN PSYCHOLOGY

(Continued from page 89)

vital of the pastoral stage. The *mir* is a Muscovite institution. It is unknown or less common in the Baltic provinces, Lithuania, Poland or Ukraina.

When industrialism was introduced and the peasants came to town to work in the factories they took along their communal notions and formed themselves into *artels*. These correspond to trades unions or guilds but keep the same familiar and informal character as the *mir*. The *artel* may take the form of a simple partnership, or a co-operative enterprise, or a stock company. In Russia the tendency is toward the syndicalist and I. W. W. type of organization by industries rather than organization by trades or state socialism. That is to say, all the workmen of a particular factory aspire to manage that business instead of all the engineers of the country joining in one union and all the electricians in another, and so forth, or instead of all the industries of the country being owned and run by the government.

The social revolution in Russia is the outcome of two forces; one indigenous, a development of this primeval communism; the other imported, the Marxian socialism. When the autocracy was abolished it was soon apparent that the real power lay not with liberals of the type of Prince Lvov and Professor Miliukov, not with republican socialists like Kerensky, not with any leaders at all, but was to be found lower down, in the communal councils or *soviets*. The *soviet* is the political aspect of the *mir* and the *artel*, the agricultural and the industrial community. These two sections of the population, the peasants and the proletariat, are at present assigned equal representation in the national council or the *soviet* of *soviets* altho the latter, the town wage-earners, form only 15 per cent of the population. But on account of their better organization and greater activity in the revolution they have secured a larger representation than their numbers warrant.

The present Russian Government styles itself "The Russian Socialistic Federated Republic of Soviets." This cumbersome cognomen shows its composite ancestry, but the accent is obviously on the last word. A pure democracy, that is direct rule of the people, is possible only for a small community which may all assemble together. The *soviet* then must resort to federation and representation of the republican kind in order to extend its range of action.

The local *soviet*, which may be all the people in a village or all the hands in a factory, will elect delegates in proportion to its numbers to a more general *soviet* and this to the congress of *soviets* at Moscow. This congress or Soviet of *Soviets* elected an executive committee, the People's Commissaries, to run the Government, in the same way as the stockholders elect directors. It was the Council (*Soviet*) of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates at Petrograd that, under the leadership of Lenin and Trotzky, became the dominant force of the revolution, and they are now at the head of it. Foreign residents in Russia and the outside world thought that this Government would not last, but after eight months it still holds out against internal and external enemies. The *soviet* Government may rightfully be called tyrannical, undemocratic, intolerant, incapable, unpatriotic, and various other things, but it cannot be called weak or unstable compared with other revolutionary governments. Lenin and Trotzky may be deposed at any time, the Bolshevik rule may be overthrown, but the *soviet* is likely to be the

mainstay of any native popular government.

Bolsheviki and *soviets* seem almost synonymous to us, but in reality they represent different and indeed antagonistic movements. The *soviet* is a native Russian product. Bolshevism is "made in Germany." Whether Lenin and Trotzky are pro-German or not is in dispute, but it is unquestionable that their socialism is of the German rather than the Russian type. German socialism, orthodox Marxianism, tends toward centralization and regimentation. It is materialistic and irreligious. It is doctrinaire in its theory and rigid in its party discipline. It looks with favor upon the introduction of machinery, the accumulation of wealth, the growth of big business, the formation of trusts, for it looks forward to the time when these industries shall all be under state control and this wealth at the disposal of the people.

In contrast to this is another type of what is called socialism, but may be more aptly characterized as anarchistic communism. This sees its ideal not in a powerful centralized state with cities and manufacturing on a larger scale but in village communities leading the simple life. Its disciples would willingly dispense with the luxuries and comforts of modern civilization in order to get rid of the noise of the factory and the grime of the mine. This is the sort of idyllic anarchism and industrial communism that was depicted in William Morris's "News from Nowhere," was advocated in Prince Kropotkin's "Fields, Factories and Workshops," was taught by Ruskin and Tolstoy and was tried out at Brook Farm, New Harmony, and other American colonies. Its ideal is renunciation, not acquisition. These early socialists did not, like the Marxians, aim to seize the government; they desired to slough it off.

They did not inspire to the possession of wealth; they discarded it. They did not want to control industrialism but to abolish it. They did not believe in class war but in universal peace. These Utopian socialists generally differed in temperament from the Marxian socialists who succeeded them. Utopianism was country-bred. Marxianism was the city's child. The Utopian was apt to be artistic, nebulous in his theories, impractical, individualistic, pacific, tolerant, mystical, often deeply religious. The Marxian was dogmatic, militant, not at all ascetic, efficient in organization, energetic in propaganda, working for a catastrophic revolution to overthrow capitalism, but in the meantime holding on to what wealth he could get. Whether this type of socialism was any more practical or desirable than the Utopian may be questioned but it was unquestionably stronger.

The anarchist-communist or Utopian type of socialism was more congenial to the Russian temperament than the Marxian or Prussianized type. Living, nine-tenths of them, in the country and engaged in agriculture, they knew little of the class struggle and the problems of modern industrialism and they had not been excited to envy by the wanton display of luxury. The idealistic and visionary side of socialism appealed to the religious disposition of the Russian more than the hard and materialistic form developed in Germany. The native variety of socialists, the Narodniki or Populists, hoped that by retaining and developing the primitive communism of the *mir* Russia could be carried safely over from feudalism to socialism without passing thru the capitalistic stage, and so escape the cataclysm which the Marxians prophesied for its downfall. Instead of



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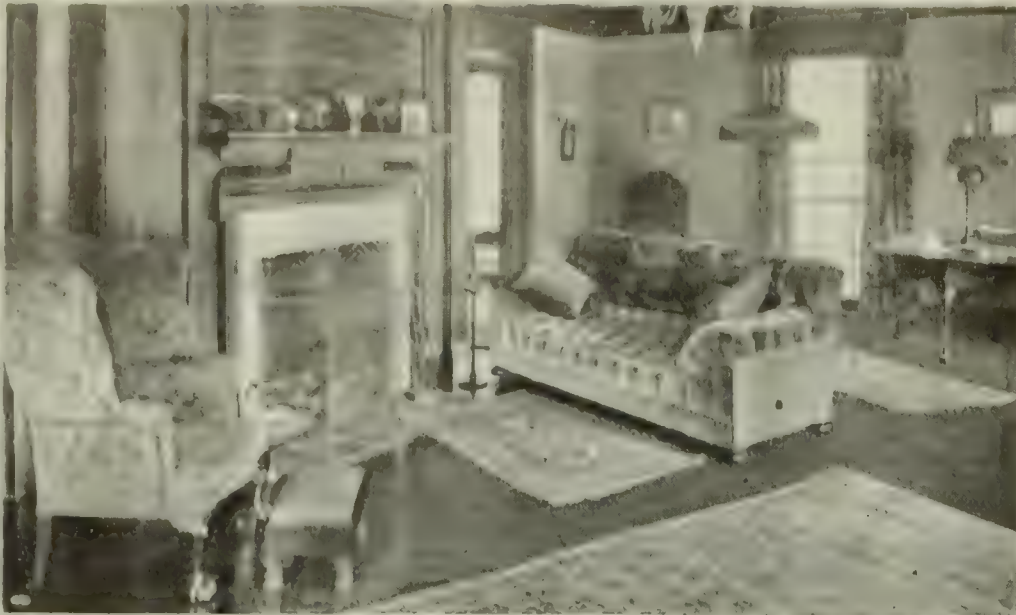
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passing thru all the regular grades of slave, serf, communal peasant, peasant proprietor, hired farmhand, landless workman, wage earning proletarian, socialist, why could the Russians not skip from the third to the last? But the orthodox Marxian was as much shocked at this as an old-fashioned schoolteacher at the idea of a pupil skipping several grades. He insisted, as an opponent, Peter Struve, put it, that "the muzik must be cooked in the factory boiler before he will be ready to enter the socialist state as a full-fledged member."

Unfortunately for Russia the Czar's government drove its radical students over the border into Germany and they came back Marxians. In 1898 the Russian Marxians organized a Social Democratic party like that of Germany. The Narodniki developed into the Social Revolutionary party. These two parties united in the abortive revolution of 1905 and the successful revolution of 1917. Both parties split after the failure of the 1905 revolution into a Right and Left wing, or conservative and radical faction.

The radical faction of the Social Democratic party, which insisted upon a purely working class movement, commanded a majority and have ever since been known as Bolsheviki (Majoritarians). The Mensheviki or minority who were a little more tolerant and willing to allow the bourgeoisie some slight share in the movement and the resulting socialist state, joined with the right wing of the Social Revolutionary party while the left wing of that party, the Maximalists, joined with the Bolsheviki. The Bolsheviki secured control of the *soviets*, the workmen's councils, which had been organized during the revolution of 1905 and dominated the revolution of 1917. By that means the Bolsheviki leaders, Lenine and Trotzky, came into power and they have excluded from the councils not only the bourgeoisie but also their former allies of the Social Revolutionary party. To this ostracized party belong Kerensky and the older revolutionists who have lived in England and America, such as Kropotkin, Tschaikovsky and Madame Breshkovsky, and they are now urging intervention to overthrow the Bolshevik rule.

This civil strife in Russia resembles the Great War outside. The intolerant and tyrannical but capable Bolsheviki strongly entrenched in the center, are holding out against various disorganized groups of opponents. And just as the socialists of Germany support the government of the Kaiser because it protects them against foreign foes so the socialists of Russia support the Bolsheviki because they fear the overthrow of the socialistic republic by capitalistic powers. The Bolsheviki have given their people—at least on paper—what they most desired, peace and land—and they will resent any movement that seems likely to take these gifts away. If freed from foreign influence and the dread of it, probably the Russian people would, in the course of time, eliminate the Bolshevik influence and develop an indigenous type of socialism. Already Lenine has had to modify his rigid Marxianism in concession to Russian sentiment, as for instance, in giving the land to the communes instead of putting it under state control.

But Russia cannot be left to work out her own destinies or, as some would put it, to "stew in her own juice." Germany is too powerful and aggressive a neighbor. Even now, with all her preoccupations, she will not keep her hands off Russia. The problem of the Allies and America is how to counteract the German influence without fatally antagonizing the Russian people, how to free them from this new tyranny without restoring the old.



# WHY SOCIALISM IS PRO-ALLY

(Continued from page 90)

socialism that Germany could never realize political and industrial democracy until her great military machine was defeated. As far back as 1896, during the International Socialist Congress in London, I heard August Bebel and Wilhelm Liebknecht both declare their belief that a crushing defeat of the German armies by the armies of some other nation or group of nations would be necessary in order to make it possible for the German people to rise and secure freedom and democracy. Bebel later wrote something of the same sort in his "Memoirs."

The events of this war have shown that the military system of Germany—the diabolical device of Prussianism—is too strong to be overthrown from within the empire. The destroying blows must come from without. The Allied nations will destroy German military power and in so doing they will make possible the freedom of the German people and the people of Germany's vassal state—Austria-Hungary.

The Allied cause is the cause of true international socialism. The American Socialist who does not support the Government of the United States and its allies in this war betrays the Socialist cause and becomes an ally of the Kaiser!

## AFTER THE RAILS, THE WIRES

(Continued from page 85)

This was the underlying object in securing Federal control of the railroads—to co-ordinate more than seven hundred different properties, to eliminate competition, to prevent duplication, to mobilize without waste the freight and passenger carrying agencies of the nation. Similarly the case of the wire companies is to be determined by the Government. Doubtless the separate and privately owned wire corporations have done the best they could under the circumstances in which they have worked. But no man's best and no corporation's best, judged by pre-war standards, is sufficient to combat the evil of today. The best of every one must be pooled and combined for the nation's best good. Money economy is a secondary matter. If it can be effected, so much the better, but it is not an essential.

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"No, but I got some cigars over there in my coat."—*Augutan*.

Private: the only known creature that has less privacy than a goldfish.

Guard: the only man in camp to whom everybody is a friend.—*Judge*.

It strikes us that there is a more dangerous ailment about than German measles, and that is German round-trip.—*Passing Show*.

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## THE NEW BOOKS

### Keeping Up With William

**T**HOSE who chortled over "Keeping Up With Lizzie" a few years ago are introduced by the same author to a new pace-maker. But William is ever so much harder to keep up with than Lizzie. In fact there is only one person who even warmed up on William's trail and as that person has been disowned by modern theology, William has the race practically to himself.

As a purveyor of "hot air," William has no equal. He both consumes it and gives it out. He inhales it every time some one assures him that Providence just sat around waiting for him to be born, and he exhales it whenever he tells a deluded multitude that he is the father of democracy and the prince of peace.

Thru the person of Honorable Socrates Potter, Irving Bacheller gives us his opinion of William.

Sentiment and emotion were a needless inheritance. Hohenzollern and Krupp proposed to cut them out of life and abolish tears. Tears were in the nature of a luxury. The poor could not afford them. . . . Life was to be reduced to a merciless iron plan like that of a beehive—the most perfect example of efficiency in nature, with its two purposes of storage and race perpetuation. No one ever saw a bee shedding tears or worrying about the murder of a drone.

*Keeping Up With William*, by Irving Bacheller. Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$1.

### The Flying Poilu

**A** story of the war that is realistic and at the same time delightful, refreshing and thoroughly human is the unusual combination that Marcel Nadaud has achieved in *The Flying Poilu*.

Chignole was only a Paris street urchin who won his way from mechanic into the Aviation Corps. Humor, pathos and charm are as well combined in the writing of the book as in the character of Chignole.

The story was written by an observer-bombarder in the French Aviation Corps and translated by Mme. Frances Wilson Huard.

*The Flying Poilu*, by Marcel Nadaud. George H. Doran Company. \$1.35.

### Soldier Letters

**L**ETTERS from the front which are so intimate and personal that one feels a bit guilty about reading them make up the little volume called *An American Soldier*. Under fire for nearly a year, Lieutenant Edwin Austin Abbey, of the Fourth Canadian Mounted Rifles, tells of his experiences first in the ranks and then as an officer.

The letters carry none of the mysticism common in the writings of French soldiers. They are interspersed with thanks for Christmas crullers and requests for underwear and tooth-paste. Amid the unspeakable hardships of modern warfare and constantly under the shadow of death, the writer's only complaint is that some one stole a pair of socks he had put out to dry. He is pleased at being gazetted a lieutenant, not because of the prestige of rank, but because the washing facilities are better in the officers' quarters.

In these short letters are summed up the simple courage of the American at war, together with his boyishness, his lack of pose, and his dread of trying to appear

heroic. When one reads of how the young officer met death while rescuing a comrade at Vimy Ridge, it comes with a shock, as if a personal friend had fallen.

*An American Soldier*, by Edwin Austin Abbey. Houghton, Mifflin Company. \$1.35.

### A Comedy of Growth

**I**F Justin hadn't been so matter-of-fact and if Laura had gotten her courage up sooner—but then that would have been another story and not this delightful tale of Miss Dane's, this "comedy of growth," in which she proves that "No one can grow for another—not one."

How matter-of-fact Justin was and how unquestioningly adoring Laura was, you can see from the way in which he proposed to her—quite incidentally—when she talked of going away, sometimes, perhaps.

"Will you marry me, then? Naturally I'm in earnest, I'm awfully fond of you—really. And the old lady will be tremendously pleased. Will you marry me?"

She looked at him, breathless, her lips trembling, day dawning in her eyes.

"Oh, Justin—oh, Justin, what do you think? Of course I will!"

"That's all right, then!"

But it was not all right, and why not is the rest of this deftly told story.

*First the Blade*, by Clemence Dane. The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

### Stories of Adventure

**I**N *Gold and Iron* are collected three stories of adventure by Joseph Hergesheimer: "Wild Oranges," "Tubal Cain" and "The Dark Fleece"—stories far removed from the usual types of fiction, removed even from life as most of us see it, and yet dominantly real in the characters they present. The early blast furnaces of middle Pennsylvania and the sedate white houses of the salty New England coast; the pungent sweetness of orange groves run wild and the slow progress of the canal packets, with their gay loads of women in crinoline and peacock cashmere shawls, and men with prodigious whiskers and varnished Wellington boots, make up the varicolored backgrounds of these tales. Against them in bold relief are sketched the men and women who mastered fate and molded it to their will. In character analysis Mr. Hergesheimer has somewhat the viewpoint and technic of John Galsworthy; in his nature descriptions the author of *Gold and Iron* suggests the quality of somber beauty dominant in Joseph Conrad's tales. Take, for example, this paragraph from "Wild Oranges":

Supper at an end, Woolfolk rolled a cigaret from shag that resembled coarse black tea, and returned to the deck. Night had fallen on the shore, but the water still held a pale light; in the east the sky was filled with an increasing, cold radiance. It was the moon, rising swiftly above the flat land. The moonlight grew in intensity, casting inky shadows of the spars and cordage across the deck, making the light in the cabin a reddish blur by contrast. The icy flood swept over the land, bringing out with a new emphasis the close, glossy foliage and broken facade—it appeared unreal, portentous. The odors of the flowers, of the orange blossoms, uncoiled in heavy, palpable waves across the water, accompanied by the owl's fluctuating cry. The sense of imminence increased, of a genius loci unguessed and troublous, vaguely threatening in the perfumed dark.

*Gold and Iron*, by Joseph Hergesheimer. Alfred A. Knopf. \$1.50.



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## A MATTER OF TUNE

BY CAPTAIN LORD DUNSANY

Things had been happening. Divisions were moving. There had been, or there was going to be, a stunt.

A battalion marched over the hill and sat down by the road. They had left the trenches three days' march to the north and had come to a new country. The officers pulled their maps out; a mild breeze fluttered them; yesterday had been winter and today was spring, but spring in a desolation so complete and far reaching that you only knew of it by that little wind.

It was early March by the calendar, but the wind was blowing out of the gates of April. A platoon commander, feeling that mild wind blowing, forgot his map and began to whistle a tune that suddenly came to him out of the past with the wind. Out of the past it blew and out of the South, a merry vernal tune of a Southern people. Perhaps only one of those that noticed the tune had ever heard it before. An officer sitting near had heard it sung; it reminded him of a holiday long ago in the South.

"Where did you hear that tune?" he asked the platoon commander.

"Oh, the hell of a long way from here," the platoon commander said.

He did not remember quite where it was he had heard it, but he remembered a sunny day in France and a hill all dark with pine woods and a man coming down at evening out of the woods and down the slope to the village singing this song. Between the village and the slope there were orchards all in blossom, so that he came with his song for hundreds of yards thru orchards.

"The hell of a way from here," he repeated.

For a long while then they sat silent.

"It mightn't have been so very far from here," said the platoon commander. "It was in France, now I come to think of it. But it was a lovely part of France, all woods and orchards. Nothing like this, thank God!"

And he glanced with a tired look at the amatterable desolation.

"Where was it?" said the other.

"In Picardy," he said.

"Aren't we in Picardy now?" asked his friend.

"Are we?" he replied.

"I don't know. The maps don't call it Picardy."

"It was a fine place, anyway," the platoon commander said. "There seemed always to be a wonderful light on the hills. A kind of short grass grew on them and it shone in the sun at evening. There were black woods above it. A man used to come out of them singing at evening."

He looked wearily round at the brown expanse of weeds. As far as the two officers could see there was nothing but brown weeds and bits of brown barbed wire. He

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turned from the desolate scene back to his reminiscences.

"He came singing thru the orchards into the village," he said. "A quaint old place with queer gables, called Ville-en-Bois."

"Do you know where we are?" said the other.

"No," said the platoon commander.

"I thought not," he said. "Hadh't you better take a look at the map?"

"I suppose so," said the platoon commander, and he smoothed out his map and wearily got to the business of finding out where he was.

"Good Lord!" he said. "Ville-en-Bois!"

Reprinted by courtesy of the New York Tribune.

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

HARRY KEMP—I am a thinker.

GLEN BUCK—It is Bill against the billions.

FOREIGN MINISTER KUEHLMANN—I am sick of it all.

ED. HOWE—I am very human but I have never cared for gossip.

KERENSKY—I know the truth and I will proclaim it without hesitation.

KAISER WILHELM—Wo and death to those who oppose my will.

BENJAMIN D. DE CASSERES—Behold! I am Lucifer.

WOODROW WILSON—I believe in the ordinary man.

SENATOR HIRAM JOHNSON—The Senate is the last free forum.

JOHN M. GOODE—The science of medicine is a barbarous jargon.

CHARLES F. RATTIGAN—Hearst is a political typhus carrier.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIMS—No U-boat could possibly carry an airplane.

ALFRED KREYMBORG—I am four monkeys; how many monkeys are you?

ROBERT C. BROWN—I am so beautiful to myself I must look very ugly to others.

GENERAL PERSHING—Give me 900 men and the Y. M. C. A. and I will have a more effective fighting force than 1000 men without it.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE—Why is it that divorcees do not celebrate the anniversary of the granting of the decree?

PRESIDENT ARTHUR T. HADLEY—He who shows sympathy for the weak and courtesy to all men finds himself surrounded by friends who are constant in adversity as well as in prosperity.

ROSE PASTOR STOKES—Because in England, France and every country greedy persons look to Russia to absorb the surplus profits stripped from the workers, we are being lied to about Russia.

## CROSSED SWORDS

They shall not pass till the stars be darkened;  
*Two swords crossed in front of the Hun;*  
Never a groan but God has hearkened,  
Counting their cruelties one by one.

The sword of St. George shall smite the dragon;  
*Two swords crossed in front of the Hun;*  
(Refugees huddled in reeling wagon;  
Hospital shelled by a midnight gun.)

The sword of Roland is still defender—  
*Two swords crossed in front of the Hun—*  
Of France and Christendom, sparkling splendor,  
Blade of a knightly champion.

The sword of St. George and the sword of Roland—  
*Two swords crossed in front of the Hun.*  
(Ruin of Belgium, ruin of Poland,  
Prisoners tortured, maids undone.)

They shall not pass till that bar be riven;  
*Two swords crossed in front of the Hun;*  
They shall not pass till the dark has driven  
The light of the world from the throne of the sun.  
*Katharine Lee Bates in the New York Times*





(C) Committee on Public Information, from International Film

#### THE FOREMOST AMERICAN

*Thru barbed wire and mud this scout is going forward into No Man's Land in the vanguard of the Americans on the frontier of freedom*



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## WITHIN A SMALL CIRCLE

**C**HANCELLOR VON HERTLING loves peace so much that he would be very happy to have the Allies humbly approach with olive branch in hand whenever they are ready "seriously" to make specific peace proposals. "We will not reject them," says his Imperial Excellency, "and we will speak, to begin, within a small circle."

Within a small circle the plot was hatched that plunged the world into the abyss.

Within a small circle, the conspiracy was made to violate friendly Belgium.

Within a small circle, the decision was taken to manufacture poison gas, to murder women and children at sea, and to drive conquered nations into slavery.

Within a small circle—a very small circle—the medieval monarchs and militarists still strut, parceling out the lives and fortunes of their own deluded people, as they would their enemies if victorious in this war.

It is to the everlasting honor of Woodrow Wilson that he is speaking within a circle wide enough for every free-born man on earth to hear and understand. No locked doors for him! No elderly beribboned aristocrats sitting around a green table shuffling the stacked cards for another deal to preserve rotten dynasties and stifle popular aspirations!

Our President is talking from the housetops to the free air. This and this alone is the atmosphere in which we will meet Germany. No contaminating fumes for us within a small circle.

## OUR NEW ALLY

**I**N giving official recognition to the independence of the Czecho-Slovak nation France has taken a most revolutionary step. The whole territory of the new nation is completely in the hands of our enemies and theirs, and has been under foreign domination for some four centuries. We all remember the sensation in the press when the Entente Allies first made public their terms of peace in response to the request of President Wilson, and the world learned that the liberation of the Czecho-Slovaks was one of the fundamental objects for which the war was being waged. "Who are these Czecho-Slovaks?" was asked in the same contemptuous tone in which Metternich once referred to Italy as a mere "geographical expression." France has now not only declared that the Czecho-Slovaks *should* be independent but that in her eyes they *are* independent.

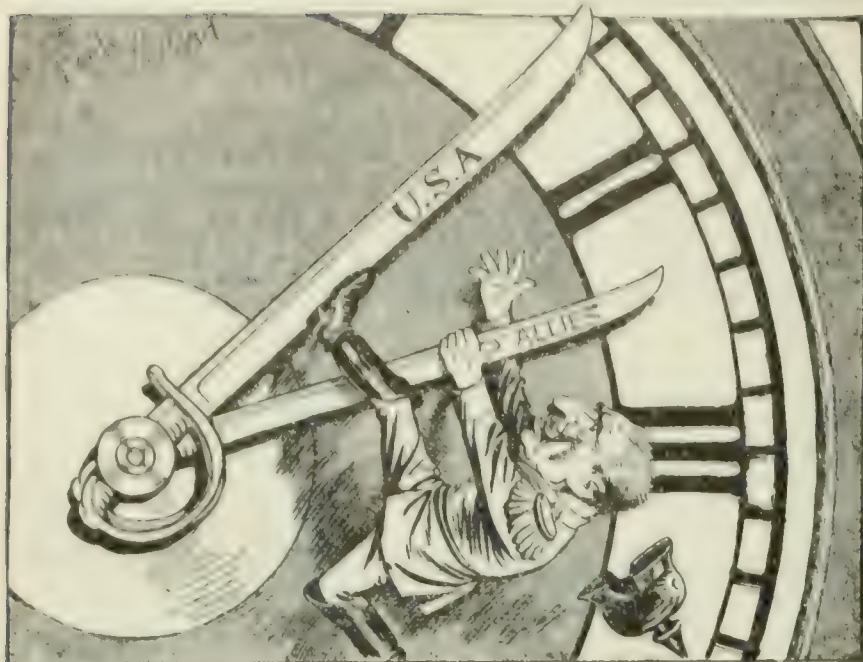
If it seems rash to recognize the existence of a nation that does not have a foot of ground under its own sovereignty, we must remember that France did not wait until we had established our own independence before recognizing it. The United States might still be an annex to the British Empire if the French had refused us their material and moral aid at a time when it was yet in doubt whether posterity would call our war the American Revolution or the Attempted Rebellion of the Thirteen Colonies. It is one of the paradoxes of politics that the way to make a nation is to deal with it as if already made.

Of course if the materials from which nationhood can be invoked are lacking, foreign encouragement can effect nothing. The Germans have labored for four patient years to divide Belgium into two hostile national fragments, Flemish and Walloon, without other result than welding more firmly the entire Belgian people into a common patriotism. If the people of Bohemia, Moravia and the Slovak countries of Hungary were really devoted to their rulers no amount of "recognition" of their independence would make them a

separate nation. But it is notorious that the Czecho-Slovaks are more emphatically hostile to the Central Powers, and more dreaded by them, than half the nations numbered among the Allies. If the Czecho-Slovaks are a nation of exiles, they have none the less taken an important part in the Great War. The unquiet soul of Bohemia, denied rest in its homeland, has been embodied in her brave thousands who have fought for the cause of the Allies under Russian command in Galicia, under Italian command on the Piave, and now under the American command in France. Unlike the Poles, Lithuanians, Finns and Ukrainians the Czecho-Slovaks are not divided in sentiment between a hatred of their oppressors of Central Europe and a lingering memory of old injuries suffered at the hands of Russia. The entire Czecho-Slovak nation has been under one rule, the Hapsburg; it has had but one foe, Austria-Hungary; it has but one hope, a decisive victory for the Allies.

The military advantage of aiding a revolutionary movement in the very heart of Central Europe is thus unquestionable; the question remains, Are we morally justified in doing so? We hope that in spite of the floods of ink (mingled with very few tears) which certain German propagandists have poured out in defense of "the integrity of Austria-Hungary" no one at this late date considers such a haphazard feudal preserve as the Hapsburg Empire a real nation. What is called the "dismemberment" of Austria-Hungary, like the dismemberment of Turkey, is only the breaking down of the walls of a prison and the liberation of captives. But many who grant the justice of the Bohemian cry for freedom may wonder whether an independent Czecho-Slovak nation is an indispensable part of the peace settlement, since there is no demand of the Allies which the Central Powers will be less willing to grant than this. Many things, desirable in themselves, are not worth an indefinite prolongation of a world war.





London Opinion

## FIGHTING AGAINST TIME

But we may have to choose between a hurried peace and a durable peace, and a satisfactory settlement of the Czecho-Slovak question seems to be an essential condition of the latter. This hardy, stubborn and determined people will never become reconciled to an alien rule which has meant to them racial and religious persecution, the denial of all national rights, economic exploitation for the benefit of German landlords and capitalists and sometimes wholesale massacre. The execution of fifteen Irishmen for their share in the Sinn Fein rebellion has done much to estrange nationalist Ireland; can it be expected that the execution of more than thirty thousand Slavs in Austria-Hungary during the present war (to take one of the lowest estimates) will leave no trace in the memory of these peoples? To leave the Czecho-Slovaks under Hapsburg sovereignty, however modified, will be to leave a burning firebrand in the powder magazines of European diplomacy; like the problems of Macedonia, Poland and Alsace-Lorraine, the Bohemian problem will threaten the peace of the world for generation after generation until it is settled and settled right.

There can be no question of the strength and stability of the new Czecho-Slovak state if independence is once achieved. None of the Slavic peoples have shown in a greater degree the qualities necessary for the establishment and maintenance of free institutions. The Czechs of Bohemia, the leaders in the national movement of the Czecho-Slovak race, are the only Slavic people who can compare with the Germans, English and Americans in the spread of popular education. Unlike the Russians and Serbs they have no burden of illiteracy to weigh down their new commonwealth. Nature has favored them with great resources of grain, coal, iron and other products of field and mine; and the industrial development of their country is far superior to that of the Austro-Hungarian Empire as a whole and comparable to that of any part of Germany. The Czecho-Slovaks occupy a most strategic position on the great highroads of central Europe in immediate commercial contact with German Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Prussia, Hungary and Austrian Poland. The new state, in fact, will lack nothing that a nation can ask for its economic development except, perhaps, a seacoast, and Shakespeare tried to give it even that! Switzerland is proof that this lack is not a fatal handicap to fullest nationhood; and the Czecho-Slovak commonwealth will be larger, wealthier in natural resources and thrice as populous as the sister republics of the Alps.

The Slovaks of Hungary are less wealthy and less generally educated than their close kinsmen the Czechs, but the national characteristics of the two peoples are similar and their consciousness of a common patriotism absolute. They speak two dialects of the same language, a language

which has become almost a religion to the Czecho-Slovak nation, altho it has not yet had such a literary development as Polish or Russian. Even those who are sceptical of the value of small nationalities to the world's civilization are compelled to admire the tenacity with which this oppressed, dismembered, almost obliterated people has clung to its speech, its institutions and its historic memories. Indeed, the outstanding characteristic of the Czecho-Slovaks is this power of national endurance under adverse conditions. They have not only kept alive their national consciousness in the face of every oppression but they have achieved great triumphs in the development of their national culture. A peasant people, intensely democratic and understanding how to organize democracy as well as to talk about it, their political life is free of the aristocratic tendencies which ruined Poland and the anarchy which ruined Russia. If permitted to do so, the Czecho-Slovaks will establish one of the freest and best administered republics in the world.

Of course the Czecho-Slovak problem cannot stand alone. Unless Poland is at the same time liberated and united, Bohemia will be surrounded by the realms of Hapsburg and Hohenzollern and her political and economic liberties will be in constant peril. Unless some special provision is made for the German minority in Bohemia there will be danger that its conflict with the Czech majority may give Germany an excuse to intervene in the affairs of the new state as the champion of German nationality. A general revolution in Austria-Hungary, with the establishment of a federal republic of the Danube in the place of the Hapsburg monarchy, may reconcile the Czecho-Slovaks to a loose political union with their present German, Magyar and Yugoslav fellow-subjects. But unless our new allies are accorded the national liberties they desire in some form which they find acceptable, the world will never have, and will scarcely deserve, an end to war.

## CONSIDER CONGRESS

TOO many voters will consider 1918 an "off year" politically, not only because the war makes us more interested in foreign than in domestic politics, but because this is not a Presidential year and "only" Congress will be affected by the verdict of the polls. This is a dangerous point of view even in time of peace; it is positively unpatriotic in time of war. It is very doubtful if any single bit of war work which you will do between now and next November will have such importance for victory and a durable peace as your vote on election day.

A patriotic Congress must be chosen. This has been a very patriotic Congress, but some of its members who have taken an attitude of hostility or obstructiveness to the work of the war should never be allowed to reappear in public life. That is your business.

But a patriotic Congress is not enough. If a candidate has no other qualification than loyalty he should, of course, be elected over a disloyalist, but he should never have been nominated. Is loyalty so rare that candidates cannot be found who combine it with capacity? An incompetent, factious, narrowly partizan, ill-balanced or wrong-headed representative or senator can so bungle the necessary legislative work of war time that no emissary of the Kaiser could do more for the German cause if seated in his place. This is a year for the parties to select the unusual man for Congress; the man whose insight, balance and initiative would fit him to be a captain of industry or the vigorous head of some responsible Government department.

Even a Congress competent in routine duty is not enough. The war will probably end during the lifetime of the coming Congress. Will Congress have anything of statecraft to contribute to the conditions of peace or to the immediate readjustments at the end of the war? Will Pres-



ident Wilson alone have to interpret the mind of America, or, worse yet, will his diplomacy be hampered by unintelligent interference? In the present Congress there are not six men whom the American people could imagine in the Presidential chair without a shiver of fear. Perhaps half of Congress thinks first of sectional problems and interests, the rest of the internal needs of the nation. Only a handful have devoted real study to the world problems which America must now solve and which concern legislators as much as they do executives. Is it too much to ask that we may for this one Congress choose broad-visioned statesmen with knowledge, imagination and conviction; Democrats fit to rank with Wilson and Republicans fit to rank with Taft and Roosevelt?

## THE HUNS

**T**USKEGEE INSTITUTE, which keeps tabs on lynchings in the United States, reports thirty-five during the first six months of 1918. The records of Georgia and Louisiana are eight each, of Texas seven. Three of the victims put to death were women.

We notice that General Pershing thought it important to cable the War Department recently denying the statement attributed to an American sergeant lecturing in America that the Germans gave poisoned candy to children and cut off prisoners' ears. "There is no foundation whatever in fact for such statements based on any experience we have had," said the General.

## OUR NATIONAL FLOWER

**T**HE revival of patriotism and the public demonstrations of it have again directed attention to the lack of a floral emblem for the United States. The question was much agitated twenty years ago and a National Flower Convention of official delegates was held at Asheville in 1895 at the invitation of the Governor of North Carolina. The convention deemed it inexpedient to recommend any special flower at that time, but after a two days' discussion it was agreed unanimously that "a plant to serve properly the purposes of a national flower should meet the following conditions":

### REQUISITES OF A NATIONAL FLOWER

1. It should be a native of the United States, and should grow wild over the greater part of its area.
2. It should bloom on one or more of our national holidays.
3. It should be capable of easy cultivation in any garden.
4. It should not be a weed, or in any way offensive, or harmful to health.
5. It should bear what in the popular sense is called a flower, and should not be merely a foliage plant or one chiefly valued for its fruit.
6. It should lend itself readily to floral decoration by variety and purity of color and distinctiveness of form.
7. The features characteristic of its form should combine such simplicity and gracefulness that, when used conventionally in decorative design, the flower may be readily recognized independently of its color.
8. It should be a flower which has never been used by any other people as their emblem, and should not resemble such a flower in general form.
9. It should possess, if possible, patriotic associations plainly connecting it with the best for which our country stands among the nations of the world.

These specifications are well considered, but it would be difficult if not impossible to comply with them completely. The leading candidates are the columbine and the goldenrod. A National Columbine Association was organized in 1895 to push the claims of the former and its advocates have taken the lead in the discussion now running in *Science*. In favor of the columbine is that its common name is reminiscent of Columbia and its scientific name, *Aquilegia*, of the eagle. On the other hand its opponents point out that its specific name, *Canadensis*, would convey the idea that we had to borrow our national flower from our northern neigh-

bors. The admirers of the columbine find in its flower a liberty cap, a horn of plenty and a golden trumpet, while the thirteen lobes of the leaf mark it as predestined to stand for U. S. A. But its opponents claim that the flower falls to pieces so readily that it is unsuitable for decorative purpose.

The partizans of the goldenrod point out that it is more permanent and more universal. There are about as many varieties of it as there are states in the union and our botanists may be depended upon to discover new species as fast as new states are admitted. The scientific name of the goldenrod, *Solidago*, conveys the idea of solidarity, and its family, *Compositæ*, is a living symbol of *E pluribus unum*.

The opponents of the goldenrod say that its adoption would confirm the idea which our enemies have of America that it is a land ruled by millionaires. But the goldenrodians give a different interpretation to its name:

Columbia's flower, the goldenrod, on hill and valley grows;  
The gold is for the one who earns, the rod is for her foes.

What do our readers think of it? Do they have a favorite candidate for the national flower? If so, we should like to hear what it is and what is to be said for it. Perhaps a dark horse may yet win the floral race. If we get a lot of good letters on the question before the middle of August we will publish them and pay for them too. And since it is customary in a campaign to print portraits of the candidates we want some flower photographs.

Speaking of nationalist propaganda, did you ever hear of a nation in Europe which did not lay claim to the gratitude of posterity on the ground that in the Middle Ages it "had saved Europe from the Tartars?"

There never was more striking proof that "big oaks from little acorns grow" than the recent announcement of the Treasury Department that in the first eleven days of July the total receipts from the sale of War Savings and Thrift Stamps in this country totaled \$60,789,657.59—more than two hundred million quarters saved and put to useful work.



Montreal Star

### A TRIBUTE FROM OUR NEAREST ALLY

"Behold a great cloud ariseth out of the sea." The "Montreal star" quotes Isaiah to the confusion of our enemies in this cartoon of congratulation to the Americans fighting at the front.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The Great Blow Falls

For the fifth time this year the Germans have launched a heavy stroke at the battle line in France. The outstanding feature which distinguishes this from previous offensives is the presence on the line of an American army sufficiently large to determine the course of the battle. During the long interval between the fourth and fifth German offensives on this front American soldiers have been pouring into the trenches in rapidly augmenting numbers; so important, indeed, was this increment of man power that students of military affairs wondered that the German commanders dared delay their attack when each day's postponement increased the numbers arrayed against them.

The Germans attacked on the morning of July 15 along the Marne. Their line of advance extended both east and west of Reims. At its western extremity, near Chateau Thierry, the Germans penetrated beyond the Marne, only to be flung back by an American counterattack delivered within a few hours of the German assault. So rapid a reply to the enemy's attack is an unusual event; as a rule several days elapse between a drive and the counter-offensive. Several hundred prisoners were taken by the Americans. Of course, the American victory had its price. Among those who did not return to the American lines was Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, whose airplane was sent to the ground by two German assailants.

The German drive won its greatest measure of initial success west of Reims, where the Marne was reached and crossed; east of Reims the French lines remained almost intact. The German losses were very great, but on the other hand the German official report makes the claim of 13,000 prisoners taken during the first phase of the drive. A feature of the attack was the employment of long range naval guns with which the Germans bombarded French towns many miles behind the line of battle. There seems little doubt that this new battle of the Marne is the long-awaited main German offensive.

## Thru German Spectacles

General March, chief of the army General Staff, has announced that the American army in France has been organized into three corps, each consisting of from 225,000 to 250,000 men. These three corps may be taken as the active fighting force from this country now on French soil; the total number of men sent to France is now stated to be more than 1,100,000, but three or four hundred thousand of these are reserved for work behind the lines. The three corps of the active army in France are divided into eighteen divisions, five of the Regular Army, nine of

## THE GREAT WAR

July 11—French capture Corey. Austrians continue retreat in Albania.

July 12—Italians take Berat. General Horthy becomes head of Siberian Provisional Government.

July 13—French cross the Savieres River.

July 14—French capture villages in Albania. Lord Robert Cecil announces after-war economic league against German imperialism.

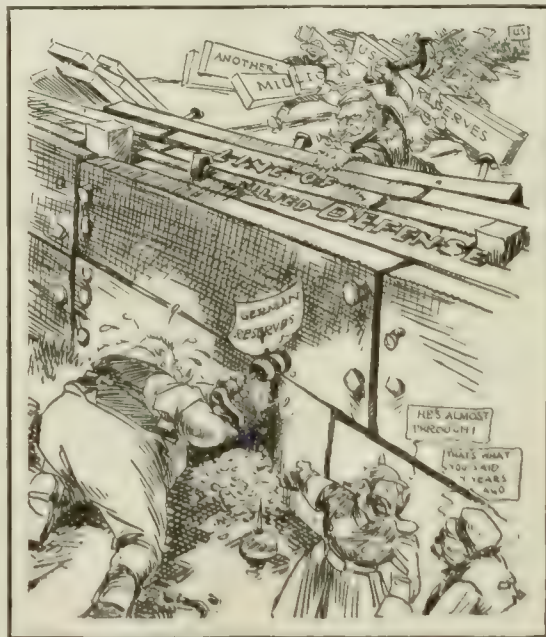
July 15—Germans begin general offensive in France on a sixty mile front. Haiti declares war on Germany. Czecho-Slovaks capture Kazan.

July 16—Vigorous American counterattacks break impetus of German drive. Baron Burián discusses peace terms from Austro-Hungarian standpoint.

July 17—Germans continue advance south of Marne.

the National Guard and four of the National Army (the drafted men). More than 300,000 Americans are said to be already in the trenches.

The German newspapers still question the statements of the American Government as to the number of men sent to France and also affect to speak lightly of their fighting quality. What the German army thinks is shown in the elaborate report of Lieutenant von Berg, a German intelligence officer who examined American prisoners captured in June on the Bouresches sector, which fell into the hands of our army and was later translated and made public. The German intelligence officer expresses some disappointment in his report that the Americans refused to give him any information of military value, a fact which is in itself a tribute to the discretion of our men. The prisoners were Marines associated with the Second Infantry Division; men of the Regular Army. The German officer thus characterized them:



Darting in New York Tribune

HIS AUGER ISN'T LONG ENOUGH

The Second American Division may be classified as a very good division, perhaps even as assault troops. The various attacks of both regiments on Belleau Woods were carried out with dash and recklessness. The moral effect of our firearms did not materially check the advance of the infantry. The nerves of the Americans are still unshaken.

The individual soldiers are very good. They are healthy, vigorous, and physically well developed men of ages ranking from eighteen to twenty-eight, who at present lack only necessary training to make them redoubtable opponents. The troops are fresh and full of straightforward confidence. A remark of one of the prisoners is indicative of their spirit: "We kill or get killed."

But the final paragraph should make us proudest:

Only a few of the troops are of pure American origin; the majority is of German, Dutch and Italian parentage, but these semi-Americans, almost all of whom were born in America and never have been in Europe, fully feel themselves to be true-born sons of their country.

(Signed) VON BERG,

Lieutenant and Intelligence Officer.

## The Defense of Paris

Altho the Germans are still forty miles from Paris and the French are as determined as ever that "they shall not pass," all the necessary precautions are being taken to put the capital in a state of siege. General Guillaumat, who had charge of the defense of Verdun, succeeding General Pétain, has been recalled from Salonica to become Military Governor of Paris. A Committee of Defense has been formed with locals in every ward. The Paris munition plants are being duplicated in the provinces. Arrangements are being made to remove the art treasures of private and public collections to a safer place and to convey the surplus population, especially the thousands of refugees, out of the city.

In August, 1914, when the Germans first threatened Paris, over a million of its 2,800,000 inhabitants fled from the city within a few days and the congestion of transportation caused great suffering. At that time the Government slipped away to Bordeaux before the population realized the seriousness of the situation and when they learned that the Germans were within twenty-five miles it was feared that Paris would have to endure another siege as terrible as that of 1870. General Gallieni, who had been appointed Military Governor, announced his determination to defend the city to the end and took energetic measures to prepare the city for the impending ordeal. The parks were filled with cattle and stores of food brought in. The houses in the field of fire of the forts were torn down or burned up and new entrenchments prepared.

Before the war Paris was regarded as the strongest fortress in the world. But since Antwerp, the next strongest, was taken within a few days little reliance has been placed upon the old





Courtesy of the New York Times

#### FORTY LONG MILES—THE STALWART DEFENSES BETWEEN THE ENEMY AND PARIS

Altho the latest advances of the enemy are being checked almost at their start, it is reassuring to note that beyond the present lines and thickly scattered around Paris are heavy fortifications, many of them of the very latest design. The region between Paris and the battlefield is shown here in perspective. The black lines mark the railroads

system of permanent fortifications. As Paris grew the ancient bulwarks which used to enclose it were converted into "boulevards" and the present city is encircled by a bastion and ditch twenty-two miles in length. Outside of this is the ring of forts, having a perimeter of thirty-four miles, that stood the siege of 1870. But as the range of artillery increased it became necessary to extend the chain, so forts were erected upon the hills ten miles or more from the center of the city. The circumference of the area thus entrenched is about eighty miles and it would require an army of half a million to invest it.

It is not at all probable that the Germans would tie up such a large force to this purpose even if they could surround the city, but the aeroplanes and long range guns have made it possible to destroy a city without besieging it. The guns with which the Germans have been bombarding Paris from a distance of seventy-five miles were evidently intended as a warning of what might come. These shells, tho falling in the city at intervals of fifteen minutes for a day at a time, have done less damage than the bombs of the airplanes that occasionally get thru. During the last five months the Germans have attempted fourteen air raids on Paris, but of the more than 300 machines used only twenty-two flew over the city.

It is not supposed that the Germans have more than three or four of the 75-mile guns, but they claim to have thirty with a range of nearly half that distance. They have been for a long time bombarding Dunkirk from a distance of over thirty miles with such regularity that the people in between, hearing the whistling of the projectile, say: "There goes the Dunkirk express."

Their recent drive to the Marne

brought the Germans at their nearest point—the sector held by the American marines—to within forty-five miles of the center of Paris, or forty-two from its circumference. The nearest of the outer ring of fortifications, Fort de Vaujours, is thirty-two miles from the German lines at Bouresches. An advance of fifteen or twenty miles either from the east or the north would bring the Germans within a range from which they could do considerable damage to the city and render it of little value as a political and military center. This would interfere seriously with the French operations, altho no German might come within sight of the city.

**Birds of Passage** During the "quiet" weeks since the last great German offensive, the weeks, in other words, in which losses have been reported in the thousands but not in tens of thousands, the aviators on both sides have been incessantly active. Both groups of belligerents claim supremacy in the battles of the planes. Berlin claims that the Germans shot down 468 airplanes and 62 balloons during the month of June and lost only 153 airplanes and 51 balloons. On the other hand, a British report, covering all fronts and the whole year from July 1, 1917, to the end of June, 1918, concedes a loss of 1121 British airplanes and claims the destruction of 4102 enemy airplanes engaged against the British. Of the airplanes "bagged" by the British the majority fought on the western front; but 246 met their fate in Italy, in the Balkans, in Egypt or in Palestine. On the first of July the British destroyed or damaged no less than forty-two German airplanes in the one day's action. A notable and typical German success was the bombing of a Belgian hospital

at La Panne. More than fifty girls, engaged in making hospital supplies, were among the killed.

The main reason for the recent intense activity of aircraft is the necessity of keeping the belligerents informed as to each other's movements behind the lines so that the next offensive, from whatever side and at whatever point it comes, might not be wholly a surprise. This patrol work is now carried out as a matter of course even under the worst weather conditions. So secure a transport is the modern airplane that the King of Belgium was permitted to cross the water by airplane on his recent visit to England, thus avoiding the dangers and discomforts of the Channel boats.

**The Albanian Campaign** The quietest battle front of the war has now blazed out into renewed activity. Along the Salonica front from the Adriatic to the Aegean the composite Allied army, consisting of Italian, French, British, Serbian, Russian, Greek and Albanian troops, is pressing upon the southern entrenchment boundary of that part of Europe held by the Central Powers. The fighting is most intense in the western part of the line which runs thru Albania. Albania, nominally a neutral country, has furnished not only a battleground for the belligerents but many recruits to the opposing armies. Essad Pasha, the Albanian chieftain, is said to be helping the Allies. The Allied army in Albania has swept beyond the town of Berat and gained a firm hold on the course of the Semeni river and its branches.

Progress in Albania is necessarily slow, as Albania is a land without railroads, almost without highroads, rugged, agriculturally undeveloped and





Press Illustrating

## BRITISH WOMEN ARE BUILDING SHIPS

Although we point with pride to our progress in opening opportunities for war work to women over here, we still have far to go before we catch up with the British workingwomen of today. Here, for instance, is a crew of women riveters in one of the English shipyards

backward in every respect. The Italians have had to create their own roads in southern Albania in order to supply their troops. If the campaign in Albania continues to develop favorably to the Allies it will threaten the Austrian and Bulgarian hold on Serbia, and may even force the Central Powers to concentrate larger forces in the Balkans at the expense of their projected campaigns in France and in northern Italy.

**Under the North Star** The main attempts to reconstitute Russia have been made in Siberia and on the Arctic coast. Moscow and Petrograd and Great Russia generally are still in the hands of the Bolsheviks, who are not only unwilling themselves to take any step to resist the eastward expansion of German influence, but have treated as hostile the anti-German efforts of others. The Bolshevik Government is said to be organizing a proletarian army to fight the Czechoslovaks and to have demanded that the Allies abandon the Murman coast north of Finland. The Ukraine, Lithuania, and the Baltic provinces are even more completely under German domination, altho the Ukrainian peasants are giving the German army of occupation no little trouble to collect the crops which have been confiscated for German use. Some of the German Socialists have ventured to criticize in the sharpest terms the atrocious reign of terror which German authority has set up in the occupied parts of Russia.

But in the far north and the far northeast of what was once the Russian Empire popular sentiment for the Allies dares to show itself. The population of the Murman coast is working in harmonious coöperation with an Allied expeditionary force. The local government here has been repudiated by the Bolsheviks and its existence is threatened by the German army of occupation in Finland. The Bolshevik authorities have also ordered the ar-

rest of several officials of the local government at Archangel. To the east of the White Sea, in the extreme northeastern corner of European Russia, another new republic has been created, rejoicing in the euphonious name of the Wologdaczhe Republic.

A new Siberian Republic, centering at Vladivostok and supported by the Czechoslovaks, has been established. General Horvath has proclaimed himself head of the Government in Siberia, but there is a rival provisional government already in the field which claims the same jurisdiction. Diplomatic representatives of the Allies are trying to unite the two factions, both of them pro-Ally and anti-Bolshevik, into a stable and united state.

**The Czechoslovak War** The formal recognition extended to the Czechoslovak nation by the French Government has been followed by the organization of a Czechoslovak army on the French front composed of volunteers from several of the Allied nations and prisoners of war who were taken to Russia and have since escaped to join the Allies. The French President reviewed the new army unit and presented it with the national red and white flag, bearing on it the arms of Bohemia, Moravia, Austrian Silesia and Slovak Hungary. Italian reports tell of the valiant part played by Czechoslovak regiments in action on the Piave front.

The Austrian Government, ignoring nationality and regarding only allegiance to the Crown, treats as traitors all the Czechs and Slovaks who are captured after having joined the Allies. In retaliation for the wholesale hanging and shooting of prisoners of war, the Czechoslovaks in Siberia threaten reprisals on German and Austrian ex-prisoners of war who have shared captivity with them beyond the Urals. The Czechoslovaks seem to be dominant

thruout a large part of Russian Asia. They have overthrown the Bolshevik Government at Vladivostok and hold a part of the Trans-Siberian railroad. Their number is estimated at anywhere from fifty to a hundred and fifty thousand. Altho there have been several armed conflicts between Bolshevik and Czechoslovak forces, it is denied that the Czechoslovaks intend to start a counter-revolution and many of them desire to leave Russia altogether and find service against Germany on the western front.

Using the Czechoslovak movement as an excuse, the Bolshevik Government is reorganizing the Russian army and planning to introduce universal military service. Like everything else in revolutionary Russia, this will be run on class lines. Only the "proletariat" will have the honor of serving in the Red Army; the "bourgeoisie" will be compelled to do the drudgery behind the lines. Those individuals of the pariah-bourgeoisie class who prove their loyalty to the new order of things are, however, promised eventual promotion to service in the army.

**With the Lion's Brood** Premier Lloyd George has once more promised that the British Dominions will take their part in the formulation of peace terms for the whole British Empire. Addressing some Canadian guests at a recent dinner party, the Premier said:

We have discussed war aims and the conditions under which we are prepared to make peace at the War Cabinet. We arrived at an agreement on the subject last year with the representatives of the dominions, and we shall reconsider the same problems in the light of events which have occurred since—and we shall reconsider the whole of these problems, I have no doubt, in the course of the next few weeks.

Canada and Australia and New Zealand have all contributed their share of sacrifice and they are entitled to an equal voice with the representatives of these islands.

Whether or not the war results in the democratization of Germany, it has already done much to democratize the British Empire. Not only are the self-governing dominions assured a permanent voice in questions of foreign policy but a project of constitutional reform for India has been prepared by Baron Chelmsford, the Viceroy, and Mr. Montague, Secretary for India. The new plan includes the establishment of a viceregal legislature of two houses and the grant of a wide extension of power to the provincial legislative bodies, which will be elected on the most liberal franchise possible under Indian conditions. At the same time the Indian army will be enlarged and strengthened.

The British Parliament is considering a general plan for the internment of alien enemies, the revision of naturalization certificates, the deportation of undesirable aliens, an official ban on enemy banks, the dismissal of persons of "enemy origin" from civil positions in the Government and the transference of enemy businesses to a public trustee. The fact that these measures have not, after four years of war, passed the stage of discussion shows



with how much liberality Germans resident in England have hitherto been treated. There is now a popular clamor for a more rigorous treatment of the enemy alien, based in part on fear of spies and in part on anger at some recent German atrocities, such as the sinking of hospital ships. The Government is unwilling to adopt the more drastic measures which have been advocated, and some individual exemptions will still be granted from the general rule of internment of enemy aliens, tho these exemptions will be fewer than in the past. An interesting index of popular feeling in England today is the resolution adopted by the members of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange to the effect that none of the firms represented on the Exchange should trade with the Central Powers for a period of ten years after the war.

The South African Government has ferreted out a new plot, and Premier Botha has issued a proclamation warning the citizens of the Union that "enemy agencies are at work in this country, and that they are stirring up strife, not only among Europeans but also among the natives." Several labor agitators have been arrested. The Premier even compared the peril of civil strife in South Africa to the situation which existed in Ireland during the spring of 1916, and it is evidently his opinion that only prompt repression could prevent some of the Boer nationalists from imitating the example then set by the Sinn Fein.

#### Germany's Internal Front

Not since the overthrow of Bethmann-Hollweg has the political life of Germany been so stirred as it is today. The situation this July resembles in many respects that of a twelvemonth ago, with marked hostility shown to the Government by important sections of the Reichstag and great freedom of criticism in the press. In 1917 the chief cause of discontent was the Russian revolution, which had not yet resulted in military disaster. This year the food situation, the failure of the U-boats to prevent the arrival of an American army in France and the failure of the German offensive in the west to satisfy all the high hopes that had been built on it, seem to be dominant factors. But the Government is less ready for conciliation than it was before the Russian collapse, or, rather, it is more anxious to conciliate the Pan-German party. Foreign Minister Richard von Kühlmann has been forced to resign from office for declaring that peace could not be won by military effort alone and that ultimately both groups of belligerents would have to find a common basis of agreement. The same thought has recently been expressed by other leading Germans; notably by Dr. Dernburg, former Minister of Colonial Affairs, in the Prussian House of Lords.

Foreign Minister von Kühlmann's successor is ex Admiral von Hintze, a reactionary diplomat with a most unsavory reputation for political intrigue. He was adjutant of Admiral von Diederichs at the time when the hostile at-

titude of the latter toward Dewey's fleet at Manila nearly brought on a war between Germany and the United States. Later he left the sea for the diplomatic service. In recent years he has promoted German interested successively in Russia, Mexico, China and Norway. No appointment could have been made more satisfactory to the chiefs of the army and navy and the Junkers generally, and no more insolent affront offered to all the liberal or pacific elements in Germany.

For the moment, however, von Hintze has consented to subordinate his personal views to the policy of Chancellor von Hertling. The Imperial Chancellor declares that Germany is still ready to make peace if the Allies will make an acceptable offer, but he refuses to commit his own Government to definite terms. On one important point he has spoken clearly, the question of Belgium. "The present possession of Belgium," he declared, "only means that we have a pawn for future negotiations. We have no intention to keep Belgium in any form whatever." He referred rather vaguely to Germany's need for economic expansion and insisted, as a matter of course, on "the inviolability of our territory."

The tone of the Chancellor's statements is notably moderate and in marked contrast with his actual policy in negotiating the Brest-Litovsk treaties and in consenting to the appointment as Foreign Minister of one of the most sinister exponents of Prussian militarism to be found in all Germany.

#### A Record in Ships

Domestic war news during the past week has been almost nil, barring the routine announcements of the arrival of troops in France and the disclosure of the fact that the number of Americans in the trenches approximates 700,000. With the adjournment—tho called by another name—of Congress, attacks on the War Department, the Navy Department and other war agencies of the Government have for a time ceased. In the words of one official, "The Administration has caught up with the war, and we are going to wait and let it show what it can do." This may foreshadow new semi-political attacks later on as the November elections draw nearer.

Meanwhile there is good news from the shipyards. On July 11 the first of the Ford "Eagles" was launched at Detroit. "Dropt into the water" is the phrase used instead of "launched" to describe the process. This is said to be literally the case with these 225-foot submarine chasers. A whole flock of eagles were made ready for taking the water, and the output is planned to reach the minimum of one per day before the current month is over.

What was probably a world's record in ship launching was established at Portland, Oregon, last week by the Standifer Construction Corporation when it released six wooden hulls into the water in the course of a single day. The total tonnage of this launching is placed at 21,000 tons. The vessels were of the twin-screw Ferris type. All the



International Film

#### QUENTIN ROOSEVELT SHOT DOWN IN AN UNEQUAL BATTLE IN THE AIR

The youngest of Colonel Roosevelt's sons, a lieutenant in the U. S. Aviation Corps, has been reported killed in a battle with two enemy planes over the German lines near Chateau Thierry. The German airmen came upon Lieutenant Roosevelt from the rear and opened heavy fire. One of the planes, presumably the American, fell almost immediately in flames. Lieutenant Roosevelt's death was not a fortnight after his first action over the enemy lines. On July 11 he brought down his first Boche. He was only twenty years old, and left Harvard in April, 1917, in order to enlist as a private. Colonel Roosevelt's three other sons are all fighting at the front. Captain Archie Roosevelt, wounded March 11, and Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., have both been awarded the Croix de Guerre for conspicuous bravery under fire. Captain Kermit Roosevelt is with the British forces in Mesopotamia.



ships were built for the Emergency Fleet Corporation and were named by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. The launching ceremonies were in honor of Charles M. Schwab, director general. The same corporation is constructing steel ships, the first hole in the first plate for number one of which was personally punched by Mr. Schwab.

**Ships from the East** The Government of China has entered into a contract with the United States for constructing 40,000 tons of shipping and given an option for another 80,000 tons. All of this construction will be done in Chinese yards; it will be the first great service rendered to the Allied cause by the Republic of the Orient, for many months past our associate in the war. Construction work will be started at once on four 10,000 ton ships in the yards of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works at Shanghai. This concern is wholly owned and controlled by the Chinese Government, but R. B. Mauchan, a Scotch shipbuilder, is the chief of the shipbuilding experts at the Kiangnan Works and he negotiated the contract on behalf of the Chinese Minister of the Navy.

Japan has already been building ships for the Allies, and the news comes that Uruguay has turned over to the United States the first of eight interned German vessels in the possession of the little South American republic. This ship, the "Artigas," adds 8800 tons to our available shipping, and its seven mates will bring the total up to 62,000 tons.

Vice-Admiral von Capelle, German Minister of the Navy, has informed the Reichstag that German submarines have destroyed some 18,000,000 tons of shipping and that four or five big ships are being sunk every day. He denied that submarines were lost more quickly than they could be replaced. Any one unduly discouraged by the German account of submarine victories may pre-

fer to turn to the British account as presented to Parliament by Sir Leo Money, secretary to the Minister of Shipping, who states that since January 42,000,000 gross tons had been convoyed to British and French ports, with a loss of only 1.29 per cent.

**Congress Stops for Breath** Having wound up a vast amount of public business, Congress virtually adjourned for a summer vacation last week till the latter part of August. Leading legislators pointed with pride to the record of achievement of the last several months, beginning, in fact, with December 3, 1917. In addition to the adoption of the resolution declaring war on Germany's principal ally, Austria-Hungary, on the 7th of that month, Congress effected the following enactments:

To place railroads under Government control during the war.

Authorizing the President to control telegraph, telephone, cable and radio systems until peace is declared.

Creating a war finance corporation with funds to aid the Government and private business during the war.

Extending espionage and sedition laws.

The Overman bill, giving the President authority to reorganize and coördinate Government departments.

Extending the draft law to youths attaining their majority, and also to subjects of the Allies and certain neutrals.

Authorizing an additional \$8,000,000,000 in Liberty Bonds.

Passage of national prohibition amendment.

Appropriation bills totaling millions of dollars.

With Congress temporarily quiet, the Ways and Means Committee continues to sit and frame the revenue bill, which will be the "big measure" under consideration during the remainder of the summer and probably most of the autumn. Meanwhile there is a truce also in the prohibition fight which at times became quite warm.

The Senate has agreed to postpone till August 26 the \$11,000,000 emergency food production bill containing the "bone dry" clause, effective, if passed, on January 1, 1919, and till August 19 the water power bill.

Concerning the revenue bill there is much speculation. Of it, however, this unique thing may be said: it is the first bill revising the tariff in whose preparation members of a tariff commission have ever participated. It was announced last week that Commissioners Taussig and Costigan, of the Tariff Commission, will join in the executive sessions of the committee, lending their expert administrative advice to the deliberations. It is quite possible that officials of the Treasury Department having to do with the administration of the revenue laws will be similarly invited. Thus the breach between the legislative and executive branches of the Government is apparently being sealed over—for the duration of the war, at least.

As already outlined in *The Independent*, the new revenue bill calls for the raising of \$8,000,000,000. As unofficially outlined, the bill will do its duty by doubling the income tax and increasing largely the excess profits taxes. Substantial increases in some of the tariff schedules are also looked for.

In order to prevent the repetition of frauds practised by importers during the consideration of former tariff bills, Chairman Taussig, of the Tariff Commission, has proposed to the committee that before the bill is brought out into the light of day Congress should enact a "padlock resolution," making the increase in the tariff retroactive. The effect of such a resolution would be to prevent imports of goods on which it is proposed to raise the duties and the consequent holding of them for the expected advance in prices which would follow the proposed increases.



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#### KERENSKY EXPLAINS RUSSIA

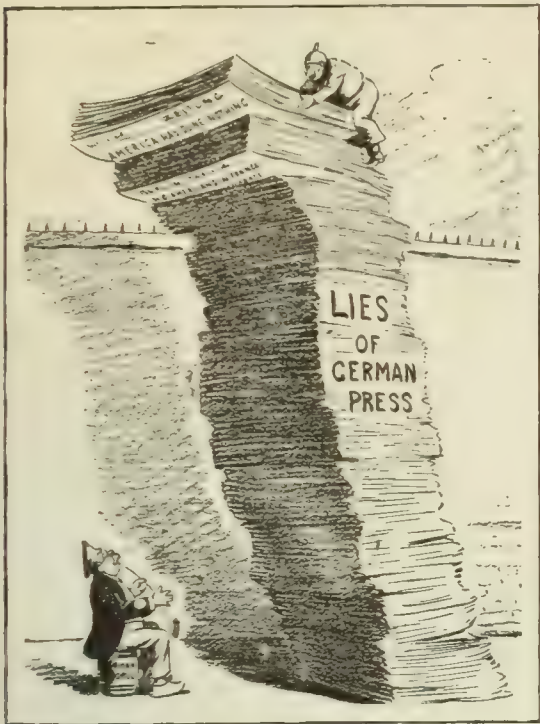
At the conference of the British Labor Party in London recently former Premier Alexander Kerensky called upon the workmen of England to stand by the workmen of Russia in their enslavement under German tyranny and Bolshevik dictatorship. This photograph of Kerensky (right) was taken during a conversation with the British labor leader, Mr. Arthur Henderson

#### The Price of Wheat

After months of deliberation, the conference committee having in charge the agricultural appropriation bill, fixed the price of wheat at \$2.40 per bushel, and the President promptly vetoed it. The pull and haul over this clause in the measure was a stern struggle between economic forces, and politicians are predicting that the farmers will hereafter have it in for the administration for thus cutting off their profits. On the other hand the administration political expounders claim that the farmers will be given a good price for their wheat anyway, and, further, that the gratitude of the consumers will more than compensate for the irritation of the farmers.

In his veto message the President took the ground that prices, when fixed by the Government, should be administratively rather than legislatively fixed. "I dissent upon principle," he declared, "because I believe that such inelastic legislative price provisions are insusceptible of being administered in such a way that will be advantageous either to the producer or to the con-





Herding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

## GETTING TOP-HEAVY

sumer, establishing as they do, arbitrary levels which are quite independent of the normal market conditions, and because I believe that the present method of regulation by conference with all concerned has resulted in the most satisfactory manner, considering the complexity and variety of the subject matter dealt with."

The price fixed by Congress would, the President declared, have added \$2 per barrel to the price of flour, and, estimating on the basis of a 900,000,000 bushel wheat crop, would have cost the consumers \$387,000,000. Moreover, said the President, in words which should be remembered in case this veto act should become a public issue, "such an increase of the price of wheat in the United States would force a corresponding increase in the price of Canadian wheat. The Allied governments would, of course, be obliged to make all of their purchases at the increased figure, and the whole scale of their financial operations in this country, in which the Government of the United States is directly assisting, would be thereby correspondingly enlarged. The increase would also add very materially to the cost of living, and there would inevitably ensue an increase in the wages paid in practically every city in the country. These added financial and economic difficulties, affecting practically the whole world, cannot, I assume, have been in contemplation by Congress in passing this legislation."

The veto was subsequently upheld by the House, the Senate concurring a day or two later.

## The Higher Cost of Living

Food will win the war, but food cannot be bought if prices are too high and if wages are too low. These principles were illuminated by several striking events during the past week. Into the hands of the War Labor Board have been placed some twenty cases of demands for higher wages on the part of street railway employees, and an early decision is expected. The wages will probably be

raised. In fact, the managers of the roads admit that they should be raised, and are willing to do so provided the money can be found, whether from increased fares or from reduced operating costs, to pay the higher schedules. Street car patronizers in New York and other cities are having their minds prepared for six cent fares by posters in the subway and on the cars. To the man in the street it may look like a wicked conspiracy between capital and labor to grind the average person down to nothing at all. But in face of the rising food costs, to say nothing of rents, what is to be done?

An attempt to forestall a crisis in an important foodstuff and to keep the price of sugar down to at least its present figure is to be made by the new Sugar Equalization Board. This board will be another publicly owned corporation. Its capital, \$5,000,000, is supplied by the President out of the funds at his disposal for extraordinary purposes. The new business will buy beet sugar factories and maintain them even at a loss. In a statement issued by the Food Administration, announcing the establishment of this board, it is made plain that the public must expect an increase in the price of sugar "in the latter part of the year, in view of the increased costs of overseas and internal railroad rates, and in view of the higher costs of production and manufacture of sugar, particularly in the increased costs of beets, bags, labor and transportation. "The new board, it is promised, will be able to keep the price one cent less than it would be in case there were no regulation.

## Government Control of Smokes

According to an investigation made for the War Industries Board, Government control of the tobacco industry is a more or less immediate probability and rationing of the American population is a possibility. Tobacco being now on the list of necessities for soldiers, a scheme for a regular supply must be framed and enforced. According to an official statement last week, the United States has been supplying England, France and Italy with tobacco which in normal times they would have obtained from Turkey and Bulgaria. The total yearly consumption of these nations, including Belgium, is put at 387,000,000 pounds.

As is the fact in the case of sugar, so also is it true that the United States are the heaviest consumers of tobacco in the world. The War Industries Board gives the following as the per capita consumption of America and the Allies:

Italy, 2 pounds; France, 3½ pounds; Great Britain, 4 pounds; the United States, 7½ pounds.

## More Prussian Poison

Disclosure of German ownership of the New York Evening Mail two weeks ago has been followed by other disclosures and promises of disclosures of the existence of a Teutonic fund of appalling magnitude, ap-

propriated and administered for the purpose of influencing American opinion. Deputy State Attorney General Becker, of New York, who is handling this case for the Government, has not yet made public all the evidence in his possession, but it is known that the fund under investigation ran into the millions of dollars and involved newspapers East as well as West.

In the course of examination of men whose names were obtained by Government agents, it came out that one apparently innocent reporter employed by "a prominent New York newspaper" had been engaged by Dr. Dernberg to send to a German publicity agent certain so-called inside information from Washington.

"It was learned," says the New York World, reviewing the exposures, "that the clique which included Ambassador von Bernstorff, Captain Boy-Ed, Captain von Papen, Dr. Dernberg, Captain Ewald Hecker, Dr. William Bayard Hale, Dr. Karl A. Fuehr and others, planned, early in 1915, to acquire thirty American newspapers in as many cities. Those organs that could not be purchased outright were to be influenced editorially. The scheme did not succeed, tho thirteen papers in various parts of the United States are now being investigated as having yielded to the German group."

Of course, the purpose of the Government in dragging out into the light these sensationally unpleasant facts is plain: to clear up once and for all, at whatever expense of reputation and fortune of American citizens, a situation which lies at the heart of the present strength of Germany in the United States. Once the poisoned wells of public opinion are cleansed, once the writers, editors and publishers of divided allegiance are shown up, a host of anti-American propagandists will be driven out of hiding and usefulness to their alien and anti-democratic subsidizers.



## WHERE THE NEED IS GREATEST

The Government is calling for 25,000 young women to join the United States Student Nurse Reserve and train for service as nurses. Every day of fighting is making more imperative our need for nurses not only in the war zone but in the hospitals at home to fill the ranks depleted by the demands of war. The call is for women from nineteen to thirty-five, intelligent, responsible, well-educated, in good health. They can find no better way to serve



# ONE WHO REJECTED CHRIST

BY JOHN CROWE RANSOM

There's farmers and there's farmers,  
There's many a field and field,  
But none of the farmers round about  
Can haul such harvest wagons out  
As I from an acre's yield.

There's plenty and plenty of farmers  
Who leave the ground by the fence,  
Thinking it's nice that a patch of roses  
Should scratch out the hay and tickle their noses  
With nice little wild-rose scents.

I'm not like other farmers,  
I make my farming pay;  
I never go in for sentiment,  
And since the roses paid no rent  
I cut the stuff away.

A very good thing for farmers  
If they would learn my way;  
For crops are all that a good field grows,  
And nothing is worse than a sniff of rose  
In the good strong smell of hay.

## TEN LESSONS OF THE WAR

*Mr. Mackaye is a lecturer on scientific ethics and political engineering. He is the author of "The Happiness of Nations" and "The Politics of Utility"*

BY JAMES MACKAYE

**T**HE present war is adapted less to teaching new lessons than to reinforcing old ones. How much any one learns from it will depend upon how much previous history has taught him. The only really new lessons of the war are those of technical science. The human reactions are normal, following the well worn lines of history, proving again that human nature does not change. Nothing in nature is more dependable and constant than the reaction of man's free will to the habits of mind which control it. After all it should not surprise us to observe that human nature, like other things, will not change till something causes it to.

The war, however, has emphasized certain lessons in a degree previously unknown. Among these the following seem most worth enumerating.

First: Modern nations are interdependent. What concerns one is likely to concern all. Hence for a nation to claim the right to do what it pleases with its own institutions, irrespective of the effect of its conduct on the rest of the world, is equivalent to the claim of an individual to do what he pleases with his own property, no matter how much other individuals may be injured thereby. A nation which maintains such institutions as militarism and autocracy within its borders is as much a menace to neighboring nations as a man who maintains a bomb factory in his kitchen is to other tenants of the building he occupies. A world which is safe for such institutions is unsafe for mankind.

Second: Whenever the institution of autocracy produces an enterprising and able autocrat ruling over a people trained to carry out his will, the chances are that he will enter upon a career of conquest, and if the conditions look favorable, will try his hand at conquering the world. This has happened so often in the past, that the burden of proof is upon him who asserts that it will not happen the next time the conjunction occurs. The event has proved that an unprepared world

in the presence of twentieth century Germany was living in a fool's paradise because it had not learned this plain lesson of history. Let us hope it has learned it now.

Third: The development of the submarine by German technologists created conditions favorable to world conquest by the German autocrat. Whether the conditions are sufficiently favorable remains yet undecided. Great inequality of resources between combatants can be more than nullified if the side having the smaller resources has the best weapons. Pizarro with a handful of men was able to conquer a whole nation in Peru because the arquebus was a better weapon than the bow and arrow. A disparity of the same kind may decide the present conflict. Modern wars are not to be won by outfighting an opponent, but by outinventing him.

Fourth: Democracy, which means the rule of a people over what concerns it, cannot be completely substituted for oligarchy, which means the rule of oligarchs over what concerns others, by simply permitting the people to vote for their rulers. This is only political democracy, and but a beginning in that. Democracy is a matter of degree, and is proportional to the effectiveness of the machinery thru which a people controls its own affairs. To be in form complete it must be political, educational and industrial, requiring that the people rule over their government, their instruments of education, and the means of production upon which their national well being is dependent, because all these things concern them. Oligarchs in control of any one of these three concerns of the public can usurp the authority of the people, either by their power as magistrates, as creators of public opinion, or as custodians of the national wealth. By an oligarchy, as understood by the world today, is meant a state in which all three of these powers are in the hands of oligarchs. By a democracy is meant a state in which the first of the three has been transferred to the people. Any one who thinks that this highly limited democracy which is all any nation has thus far attained to, will make the

world safe for mankind, has not learned the lesson of history, nor of the present war. Oligarchy, whether in political, educational or industrial form, may become a cause of war. All three forms no doubt had a part in causing the present catastrophe. War cannot be abolished by abolishing one of its causes only. Democracy is not safe until it is complete.

But the completeness of democracy is a matter of extent as well as of form. When the interdependence of nations reaches a point wherein the conduct of one materially affects the conduct of others, democracy requires a union among them in the degree required to permit of common rule over affairs of common interest.

Modern means of intercommunication of persons, goods and intelligence have rendered the nations of the earth mutually interdependent to a degree unapproached in former times, but the corresponding machinery of mutual rule required by democracy remains undeveloped. The world war which has sprung from the absence of this machinery demonstrates the need of it in a manner so emphatic that a federation of the world is becoming a matter of practical politics. There is nothing like pain to teach men what is practical.

The world democracy which should result from this war might well be modeled upon the general plan of union adopted by the United States of America. It should include the principle of state rights as interpreted by Lincoln, called by him the principle of "generality and locality," expressed as follows:

This relative matter of national power and state rights, as a principle, is no other than the principle of generality and locality. Whatever concerns the whole should be confided to the whole—to the General Government; while whatever concerns only the state should be left exclusively to the state. This is all there is of original principle about it.

This is the principle of democracy applied to states in a condition of fractional interdependence, part of their conduct concerning themselves alone, and part affecting other states. It should be applied internationally. In conformity with [Continued on page 136]



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



OUT TO GET FRITZ

A couple of British planes flying together toward the enemy lines. The photograph, taken from one of them, shows part of its wing

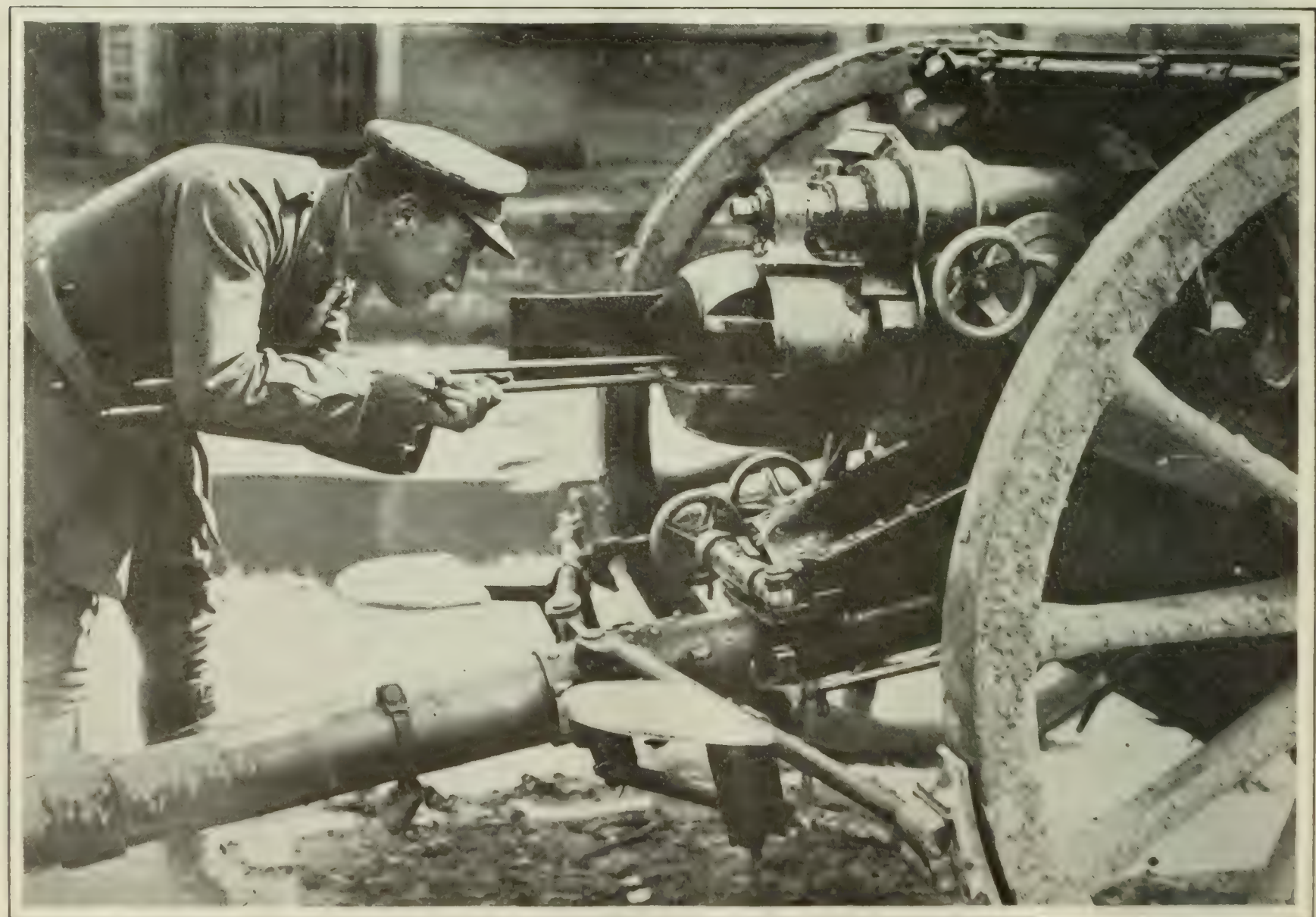




(c) Western Newspaper Union

#### BAYONETS FIXED!

*They say that the longest wait a soldier knows is that brief time just preceding the call to go over the top*

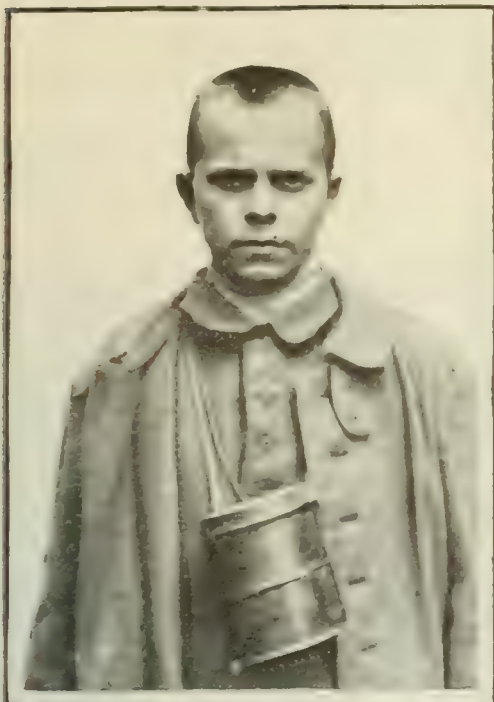


(c) Underwood & Underwood

#### PAVING THE WAY TO BERLIN

*The gunner is seeing to it that his piece is in A1 condition to do its part in driving back the Boche*





© Western Newspaper Union

### A YOUNGSTER IN THE FRONT LINE

He doesn't look like a soldier of frightfulness—this tired German boy taken prisoner in the early spring offensive. Like the boys below he has been called to service several years ahead of his class to fill Germany's increasing need of man-power to make up for heavy losses in her offensives on the western front. In the upper right hand corner of this page is another of these German soldier-prisoners in their teens

## THE MEN WHO CALLED "KAMERAD"



French Pictorial

### THE HOSPITAL-BOMBERS

The men at the left typify much better the spirit of Prussian militarism. They are two of the crack German airmen, each credited with having done for several of our planes before their own was brought down near the Allied line. Allied aviators give even the enemy his due when it comes to air fighting—the German airmen combine careful attention to detail with keen offensive. We must admit, however, that we seem to be going them one better



Photo Union

### WITH THE IRON CROSS

At the right are some of the captured German officers, photographed for the Canadian official records at one of the British camps for prisoners of war. These three officers have all been given the Iron Cross—then worn at buckles inside their coats with only the ribbon showing



International Film

### NOT SORRY TO BE SAFE

Rarely do photographs of soldiers captured by the enemy show quite such sunny smiles as this. These Germans, taken prisoner recently, have stopped for food in a village on their way to the prison camp where they will have lighter work and heavier rations than they've been used to





*There's no cure for homesickness like chow*

SOME of the by-products of this war may be worth the price.

This thought was impressed upon me by a recent visit to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, some forty miles north of Chicago and the largest camp in the world for feeding a navy with man-power.

It was a dull wintry day. An old, faded, wrinkled sort of day, the color of the gray mists hanging over the trenches of northern France; but when I rode through the gates of the Station I came upon six hundred and sixty acres of undiluted youth.

Eighteen thousand Bluejackets from the Middle West. From Duluth and San Antonio, from Toledo and Denver. No conscripted men here, but eager volunteers all of them, led by patriotism, no doubt, but led also by the spirit of youth and the spirit of adventure. The nearer boys live to the Middle of the Dry Land the louder is the call of the sea, so recruiting statistics agree; and there is high naval authority for saying that the very best seamen are being made out of lads who never saw a body of water bigger than a pond till they set out for the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Never have I seen a more splendid aggregation of young manhood than those boys—I cannot call them men for all the man-size job they are undertaking—from the schools and the farms and the grocery wagons and the shops of the Middle West. Hardly a hand-embroidered one among them. Alert,

ready, upstanding, their bodies big and strong and clean, their faces like banners, each of them looking equal to licking his weight in wildcats.

Eighteen thousand Bluejackets in training, a thousand miles from salt water, and always new recruits coming. They don't need an ocean until they sail and, in four months' time, their shore-training ended, the lads from the Station are sailing. More and more they are sailing now that our coast line is—everywhere! At the Azores and the Straits of Dover and in the Adriatic.

This City of Youth is in itself a spectacle. Where less than a year ago were rolling farmlands there are now broad avenues and streets and parade ground and ball grounds and long, low barracks clinging to the earth like caterpillars, and rifle ranges and mess halls and drill halls and administration buildings and hospitals and radio towers—with Lake Michigan for a garden wall.

Nor should I leave out of the picture the Hostess House built by the Young Women's Christian Association on the main road close to the gate, with its big, attractive living room, its emergency quarters, and all its other provisions for a gracious welcome to the mothers, sisters and friends of enlisted men and a seemly place for their meeting.

Don't forget that Hostess House. For it is a symbol of new ways and new days. A symbol, no less, of the fact that when Uncle Sam rolled up his sleeves for the war Auntie Sam sailed in also.

With a friendly introduction from the Secretary of the Navy making straight the way for my visit, I was given free range—and convoy—to see whatever I chose at the Station, whether seaplanes or shoestrings.

My first visit was to Camp Farragut, one of the two receiving camps where the new recruits are held in detention for twenty-one days. As in all the camps, the barracks are many-windowed and airy, thoroly damp-proof, with thick concrete floors, well heated and with plenty of shower-baths.

# "SQUADS RIGHT

## Making Sailors a T

BY HELEN I

FORMER STATE



*At the Great Lakes Naval Training Station the Bl*

Soon after new recruits arrive at the Station a "collection" is taken up. All cigarettes and chewing tobacco and knives and pistols and matches except those of the safety variety and patent medicines and liquors must be given up. Then it's Ho, for a hot bath and new clothes aplenty.

Perhaps it was those sailor clothes which made the lads at Camp Farragut all look more boyish to me than even the minimum age for enlistment in the Navy, which is eighteen, with nineteen the average age at Great Lakes. Just dear navy kids, they seemed, with their trousers wide where the civilian's are narrow and narrow where the civilian's are wide, with their perky white caps and their ties and the whole picture-book rig.

The Youngest Looking One of Them All was leaning against a big ditty-bag, looking wistfully away at nothing. "Homesick?" asked the Chaplain who was with me, in kindly tones if not, perhaps, very tactfully. And the Youngest Looking One of Them All straightened himself at salute. "Homesick? No, Sir," with a camouflage of gruffness in his voice to hide the quavers, "I was just thinking about my mother."

Then it was dinner or "chow" time, which was lucky as one of Packy Schwartz's dinners is considered an antidote for homesickness at Camp Farragut. Packy Schwartz, chief of Detention galley, is a famous cook and I am glad to pay tribute here (not so much



*"Crew's quarters" at camp are just like those on shipboard—ditty bags hold all the men's belongings, the high slung hammocks turn into bunks at night, space is scarce*



# SQUADS LEFT!"

ousand Miles Inland

G ROBINSON

TOR IN COLORADO



ts learn all about military drill and navigation, too

for his sake as for the sake of thousands of Middle West mothers) to his large, juicy views on the subject of meals for recruits, his thoughts about a ration running not to calories but to quarts.

His second day in Detention the doctors take the recruit in hand and if there is any "bilge" about him be sure it is discovered. Then he is given the once over, the twice over and the three times over, being inoculated, in succession, for typhoid, for small pox and for diphtheria.

The memory of those accumulated inoculations with their discomfort, fringed with the strangeness of everything, never quite leaves the Bluejackets in training. One of them, graduated from Detention Camp nearly three months before my visit, had been absent from his radio class that day when the Ensign teacher had lectured on hysteresis which, as some dictionaries may tell you, means electrical strain in the air.

"What's the lesson for tomorrow?" the absentee asked a classmate.

"The class has hysteresis," was the answer.

"Oh Chowder!" grumbled the Lad Who Remembered. "Now I bet everybody'll have to be inoculated."

When the doctors are done with the recruit dentists make sure that his mouth is shipshape. He takes setting up drill; with Packy Schwartz's help he puts on weight; he tries out, somewhat self consciously, salt lumps of

language beloved of sailors; and at night, in his high-hung hammock, he dreams, it may be, of criss-crossing over the blue rollers in search of German submarines.

After the twenty-one days at Detention Camp the intensive training of the naval recruit begins, continuing for about three months. Then, under medical inspection, he passes some days at the outgoing Detention Camp, Camp Ross. Then it's a train, speeding East or West to the Fleet and the Fighting Ships and the long guns speaking.

During those months of training, as I had full opportunity to see, the Bluejacket works with his hands and works with his head. There are long hours of military drill, "Squads Right! Squads Left!" He learns how to sight a rifle, how to knot and splice, and launch a boat and think in terms of the sea. He may compete for admission to one of the four specialized instruction schools, the Gunners' Mates' School, the Coxswains' School, the Quartermasters' School, and the Instruction Camp for Petty Officers, where ratings may be won that will lead in due course to promotions and commissions.

But with all this drilling and studying, with face inspection and shoe polishing and "kitchen police" duties and keeping things clean and bathing and writing letters home to break in on a man's day, there is still a margin of play for the Bluejackets. I saw a lively game of football at Great Lakes, with Navy fans punching holes in the air, and I marked with satisfaction the provisions for boxing and for all sorts of games except, possibly, such steam-heated ones as pinochle.

A singing Navy is trained there, too, and there are few more stirring moments than when five thousand Bluejackets in massed formation swing together into the rhythm of "America. Here's My Boy!" or "Mr. Zip, Zip, Zip," or chorus the charms of the two Annies, Laurie and Rooney.

It was, however, the last hour of my



Captain Moffett, commander at Great Lakes

visit I found most fruitful. It began with watching the ways of a boy with a ki-yi.

The ki-yi is a scrubbing brush with stiff back and stiff bristles. The boy had a pair of blue trousers laid on a long board and he was lathering them and sopping them and scrubbing them masterfully with the ki-yi. Then more lathering and more sopping and more scrubbing. Then sopping them again with clean water and hanging them up to dry, while other lads with other ki-yis were scouring canvas bags and hammocks and underwear and jackets and trousers.

This domestic atmosphere gave me a conversational feeling.

"Where are you from?" I asked the boy I had been watching, with his sinewy back and his masterful way with the ki-yi.

"Denver," he answered, "and I've often danced with your daughter."

To be sure! Now he had straightened up from his task I recognized a lad I had met at the "Delt House" of our State University, a student of high promise.

Here was just what I wanted. A visit with this lad from my own home town who had often danced with my daughter. And how that blest Bluejacket, with his earnest face and his simple, sincere ideals, helped me to answer some of the questions that had been harrying me all my day at the Camp—and earlier. [Continued on page 127]



All aboard for the bounding deep. These boys are expert sailors tho they've never been aboard ship. Their next stop after the Great Lakes Camp is on one of our fighting ships





Men on the first line sometimes fight in gas masks. The American mask is a complicated affair good for seventy-two hours' continuous use

## ON THE SPOT

### My First Day at the American Front

*The editor of The Independent has just returned from a tour of three months in the war zone and at the capitals of our allies. He visited the British, French, Belgian, Italian and American fronts, inspected training camps and hospitals behind the lines, and talked with the men over there who are leading our way to victory. In later issues of The Independent Mr. Holt will continue the story of his experiences at the front.*

BY HAMILTON HOLT

and corners of the hotel. The Judge and I found that the two rooms reserved for us had been reduced to one, but there were two good beds in it and we flipped up a coin to see which would have the first choice. I was the lucky man and promptly chose the iron bed, leaving the wooden one to the judge. He afterward guessed correctly the reasons of my choice.

Fortunately there was an admirable officers' club near by, where we were put up for our meals, so we did not have to patronize the hotel restaurant. The Club Lafayette, which the French Government, with that thoughtful courtesy that seems to characterize its every act toward the United States, had erected and presented to our officers, consisted of three connecting huts—one a dining room, one a lounge room, and one a reading and writing room. It was of course the most pleasant place in town, and one was always sure to get the best French cooking there and plenty of good fellowship. We made it our headquarters the entire time we were at the front.

The next morning the Judge and I donned our trench outfit. We were told before we left America that we would be required to wear some sort of uniform, but when we got to England we found we were expected to wear civilian garb. So the Judge and I put on some leggings for trench walking, and then, with our steel khaki-colored helmets—designed, by the way, from old medieval models that the knights of England used to wear—and our gas masks and a stout cane apiece, we were ready to proceed.

But before we could depart, however, we walked down the muddy street to headquarters, where a sergeant was detailed to give us the gas drill. For fully three-quarters of an hour he put us thru the six separate motions by which the mask is adjusted. The rule is that the mask must be al-

ways carried at the side when within ten miles of the front, and when within two miles it must be tied across the chest just under the chin, unbuckled and ready for instant use. The sergeant imprest upon us the fact that the adjusting of the mask quickly was a matter of life and death, and even the taking in of a single breath after the alarm had been given was often fatal. As the gas has a most persistent way of hanging about after the gas shell has exploded, it is a court-martial offense to take off the mask until the signal is given by a competent officer. We were provided with two masks, one an American make and the other French. The American mask was a most formidable looking affair, with a clip to go over the nostrils to prevent one breathing thru the nose and a mouth tube which was held in place between the teeth and lips, and which terminated in a can filled with chemicals in the bottom of the mask. When adjusted, the American mask not only prevented gas from getting to the face but if it should happen to leak thru it could not get to the lungs either thru the nose or mouth. The French mask was simply an emergency one in case of accident to the other. It had no nose clip or mouth tube and one breathed simply thru the mask itself, the lower half of which was made of some damp porous medicated stuff. Even the horses were provided with masks of this kind. But it was only good for about two hours' use, whereas the American mask could safely be worn for seventy-two hours without the chemicals in it losing their potency.

Before we were dismissed, we were taken into the air-tight demonstration house with our masks on, whereupon the sergeant shot against the wall two glass tubes full of compressed gas from his water pistol. I immediately walked over and, holding my mask directly above the fumes, took in several deep breaths, but could detect no odor of the

**I**T was a warm spring afternoon when Judge Wadhams and I left Paris for our first visit to the American front. Our train was packed with officers of all the Allied armies returning from furlough to their commands, and a rather solemn lot they looked. At each stop a few would get out, so that by the time our train had traveled the four hours it took to reach our destination, most had departed.

We were met at the station, which showed numerous signs of having been the recipient of several Boche bombing parties, by Lieutenant Parks, who acts as general censor for the American army on the line and as host for visitors to the American front.

The lieutenant bundled us into a large American car—khaki colored, with U. S. A. painted in large white letters on the side, and red, white and blue stripes on the glass windshield—and then whisked us away at a forty mile an hour clip, over one of those many matchless macadam roads that ribbon the sunny hills and valleys of France. Arriving, after an hour's run, at headquarters, which was situated in a place that was too large for a town and too small for a city, we were taken to the leading and only hostelry, known as the Hotel L'Agriculture, where rooms had been engaged for us. Irvin Cobb in a reminiscent mood later expressed the opinion to me that the hotel was aptly named, on account of the large amount of agriculture to be found in the beds and sundry nooks



gas. Then the sergeant ordered me to take off my mask. As I hesitated to obey, he took his off, and then of course I followed suit. Instantly I was almost overpowered with the fumes, and in less time than it takes to tell it I started toward the door, which I pulled open as quickly as I could and went thru on the run. It was ten or fifteen minutes before the effects of the one whiff I inhaled passed away. I was told afterward that every one is given a taste of the gas in order to show the seriousness of the danger. I venture to say that after one suffocating taste there would not be any one who would refuse to hold his breath to the last minute. I was told that a soldier ought to be able to put his mask on in six seconds, but I doubt if I could have done it in twenty-six seconds if a real alarm had sounded—such would have been the excitement. Fortunately, during my ten separate visits to the various front line trenches from the Channel to the Adriatic, I never had to put on my mask once.

We were now ready to make our first visit to the American trenches. Our company consisted of Judge Wadhams, a young American lieutenant, and myself, besides the chauffeur in uniform. We rode most of the morning over the broad hills and valleys of France, thru fields where the peasants were plowing the earth just as we had seen them in the paintings of Corot, until we reached a little town perhaps five miles back of the line, in which was situated one of the American contingents. The division that held this sector was the Forty-second, known as the Rainbow Division because it is made up of troops from the North, South, East and West. We called upon the Colonel in command of the artillery of that sector, a fine West Point fellow, who invited us to take luncheon with him in his headquarters in a peasant's hut. He occupied the best room in the house, which could only be reached by going thru the kitchen. In it was his bed, desk, dining table, and his inevitable maps on the wall. It reminded me of some of the old steel engravings I have seen of officers' headquarters during our Civil War. As in all French village houses, a stable was across the hall and formed part of the house.

After a real American cooked luncheon, which we hugely enjoyed after our weeks of English and French fare, the colonel himself took us out to visit the



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*There is no delaying when this alarm rings out. It means gas attack—and you may take just six seconds to get your masks on!*

trenches. We rode a couple of miles toward the front line and then got out of our automobile just below the ridge of a hill where a couple of American batteries were taking pot shots at the German line three miles away. We first crawled under a large camouflage canopy made of fish netting and covered with green strips of cloth to resemble the meadow about us. Below the American boys, in mud half way up to their knees, were digging impositions for a new battery, singing and laughing as they worked. What a grimy, perspiry, bronzed-cheeked lot of fellows they were! They had got the first emplacement completed and had

put the camouflage over it and they were digging away about ten feet underground, where they were making a bomb-proof cellar to tumble into when the Germans finally discovered their whereabouts.

Our boys keep making these new battery emplacements all the time, so as to be able to move their guns to new homes as fast as the Germans find out where the old ones are. Sometimes the Germans discover them immediately and sometimes never, but as a rule in a week or two they begin to be shelled. So carefully must the batteries be concealed the men are not allowed to walk to them over the same route more than two or three days at a time lest a path be worn. For a path can easily be detected from an aeroplane photograph, and then the battery is shelled the next day. After bidding goodbye and good luck to our mole friends we crost over the top of the hill and came in full view of the German lines some two or three miles away. The Colonel divided our party in half, taking Judge Wadhams with him and leaving the conducting officer from headquarters to follow with me. He told us to keep about 100 yards behind, for, while the Germans will seldom take a pot shot at one or two men walking together, they think four are worth the price of a shell. We hid behind some bushes and watched the Colonel and the Judge walk across an open space of about 100 yards, all pocked with shell holes, to a little clump of trees on a little mound. After they had arrived there in safety the colonel beckoned us to come, and we followed, as you can imagine, with some apprehension as to what the Germans might do. When we covered the open space and arrived at our destination, the Judge and the Colonel went forward again. The American engineers had erected some barb wire entanglements in front of the next wooded mound since the Colonel had been

there, and it took him about five minutes to find his way thru them, all of which added to the excitement. But, by marching carefully where he wound his way thru, we were able to make the next clump of trees in about half the time he made it. Then we turned around the edge of a hill out of sight of the Germans, and after a little descent came upon six artillery emplacements, two of which were occupied by 75-mm. guns in charge of an Illinois battery. The other four had been blown to bits by direct [Continued on page 134]



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*A dugout of the "Devil Dogs" on the American front*



# THE WORLD OF SCIENCE

## PUTTING THE SUN TO WORK

CIVILIZATION may best be regarded as the utilization of energy for the benefit of humanity. The primitive man had command of no other source of energy than his own muscles. Consequently he could not accomplish much. His first advance was made when he drafted the energy of the lower animals into his service; when he mounted the horse and hitched his wagon to an ox. But so long as man was dependent upon the labor of human or animal slaves he was himself enslaved. He entered upon his era of emancipation when he began to employ mechanical energies, first the wind and the waterfalls, later coal and oil. All these sources of energy are derived, remotely or recently, from the sun, which is the real motive power of the railroad train and automobile. It was only when man learned to hitch his wagon to a star that he became free. These three stages of civilization might be illustrated by three pictures; the first of a gang of slaves dragging a great stone for the building of the pyramid of Cheops, the second of a half dozen teams of oxen or horses straining to pull a heavy load, and, last, a modern power house, clean, cool and quiet, where the engineer sits reading a paper and occasionally glances at a dial and turns a switch which controls the current for a hundred cars. At the exit gate of the Garden of Eden a sentence of perpetual labor was passed upon mankind, but modern science points out a way of relief from the primal curse.

The labor problem will eventually be solved by the complete abolition of labor in the sense of physical exertion. Visit one of our great steel plants where more work is turned out in a week than the ancient world could perform in a century, and you will see only a few men scattered about the building and not many of these are straining their muscles. It will not be long, too, before man strips the harness from the horse for the last time and with a grateful slap on the flank turns him loose in the pasture of a zoölogical garden. If you look out of your window on a wintry day you can see the conflict of the passing and coming stages of civilizations. A toiling team of horses is trying to drag a coal cart thru the slush, but, tho the driver lashes them furiously, they only slip and flounder, while

a stream of motor cars and trucks whizz by with impatient toots. The horses may as well give up. They are out of the race. Art again has vanquished nature. Man in the machine is superman, a veritable *deus ex machina*.

The machines by which man has been enabled to climb to heights of wealth and comfort hitherto unattainable are mostly run by fossil fuel. If man was able to make use directly of the radiant energy of the sun a dozen square miles of Arizona desert would provide all the motive power needed by the United States. But as it is he is obliged to get this energy indirectly by drawing upon the stores of solidified sunshine concealed in the earth. The carbon and the hydrocarbons, the coal and the oil, resulting from the accumulation and condensation of millenia of vegetable growth, are brought again to light and reunited to the oxygen of the air, thus regenerating the heat that formed them. But this supply is limited. The world is now living on its capital. The amazing acceleration of civilization during the last century, the increase of population and wealth, the expansion of industry and commerce, the development of new countries, the improvement of living conditions, and the advancement of the arts and sciences are all due to the fact that the present generation has inherited a fortune accumulated during millions of years and is spending it lavishly with no thought for the morrow. The coal bins of England and France will begin to give out within two hundred years. Those of Germany may last four or five times as long, while the United States and China have still greater reserves to draw upon.

But the oil supply is much more limited and unevenly distributed. The United States is favored above all other countries in this respect, but our navy department prophesies that American petroleum will last only twenty-seven years if the consumption increases at the present rate.

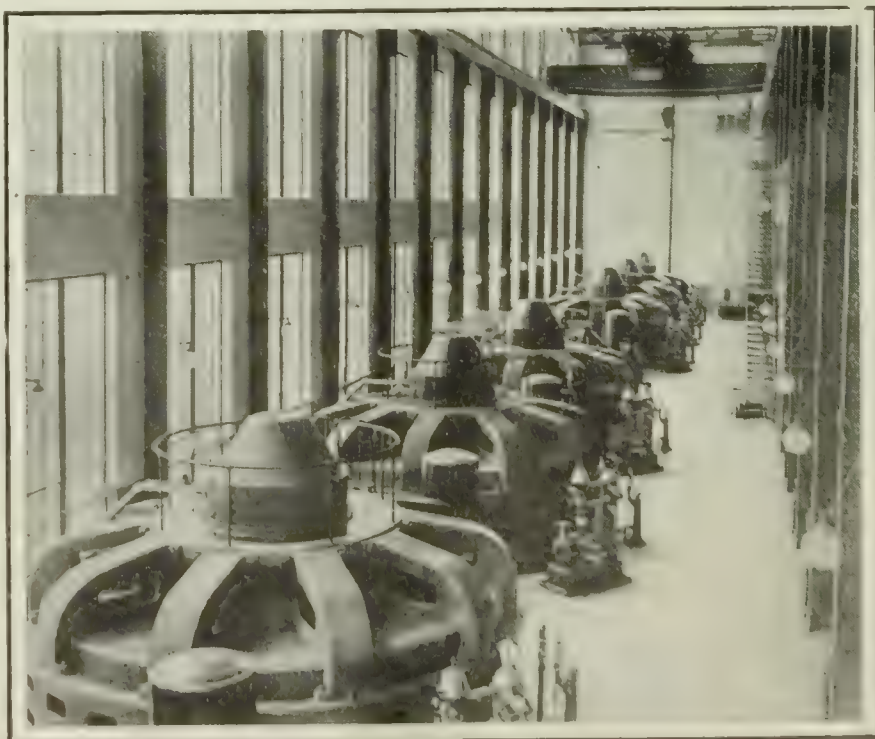
Wealth is produced by the expenditure of energy, by the work of men, beasts or engines, by the oxidation of food or fuel. The vast increase in wealth in recent times is due solely to the utilization of external forms of energy, for man's internal energy, his own muscular power, has not increased and he is no more inclined to use it to the utmost than he used to be.

In 1776 two revolutions occurred in English history. The American colonies declared their independence and James Watt set up his first steam engine to run the bellows of Wilkinson's iron-works. From a financial viewpoint one event offset the other. By utilizing the energy of her coal beds Great Britain was able to bear with ease not only the burden of the billion dollar debt that the American war had placed upon her but the three and a half billion dollars that the Napoleonic wars had added to it. It has enabled her to spend \$30,000,000 a day on the present war.

The Age of Steam lasted just a century, for in 1875 its supplanter was invented. In that year Dr. Otto put his gas engine on the market.

The modern historian devotes more attention to the Industrial Revolution due to the invention of the steam engine than he does to the American Revolution, which was merely a division of administration. The revolution effected by the invention of the internal combustion engine we do not need to be told about, for we are living in the midst of it. We can all remember the day when we first saw the horseless carriage come puffing down the street and that other day, perhaps ten years later, when we first saw the bi-plane rise buzzing in the air.

We have heard how the battle of the Marne was won by the mobilization of the motor cabs of Paris for sudden shifting of troops to stop the German invasion. We read every day how many ships have been sunk by the Diesel-driven submarine. We have watched the rise of a new industry and a new amusement. We have seen the revival [Continued on page 133]



Underwood & Underwood

The energy that is sent out from these electrical generators drives the locomotives of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad



# How I Invested \$2.00 that Netted Me a Clean Profit of \$900.00 in One Year

The experience of a man who for years could not seem to make both ends meet. Now has saved \$5400.00 and is going to buy a home for his family in the suburbs.

Told by GEORGE P. ELLIOT

"My wife and I were in a state of desperation. It was the end of the year and we sat down and figured that we hadn't saved a single penny of my \$3000 salary—worse than that, here upon the table was a sheaf of unpaid bills amounting to about \$300.

"Where *could* the money have gone?" I said, puzzled.

"I can't imagine," my wife answered. "It's certain we haven't spent much on pleasure. And I've not been extravagant in any way that I can think of in managing the house or providing for the children. And none of us have gotten any more clothing than we really needed."

"And yet the money was gone. Neither of us knew why or where it had gone. There wasn't a single article in the house that we could point to and say, 'Well, there's \$50, or there's \$100 accounted for, anyway.'"

"My wife and I had just cleared the unpaid bills from the table, and half-heartedly agreed to meet them 'some way or other' when William Jordan, my assistant at the office, rushed into the room.

"What do you think!" he cried, excitedly. "My wife and I have saved enough money and we've just made arrangements to buy a little home in the suburbs."

"My wife gazed at me in astonishment. She knew as well as I did that Jordan only made \$2000 a year and, like us, he had two children. 'How could *they* manage it?' we asked ourselves. Jordan and his family enjoyed all the pleasures of life even more so than we, because *we* never went to the theatre without having an unpleasant doubt as to whether we could really afford it and wondering what necessity we would have to cut down on after having that luxury. But Jordan went to the theatre frequently, entertained regularly, had all of the necessities and many of the luxuries of life. All his family were always well-dressed and his children were known as 'two of the prettiest-frocked' children in the neighborhood.

"I decided to put the question squarely up to Jordan and find out how he could manage affairs so that

his \$2000 income would go so much further than my \$3000.

"Well, Mr. Elliott," he answered simply, 'my wife and I long ago came to the conclusion that a home must be run in the same way as a business if one wants to make any money out of it. So we just kept a record of all our expenditures—stopped up all the expensive leaks—laid away a certain amount every week on the budget basis for regular annual bills, such as insurance—determined upon 30% of my yearly salary as the amount that we would bank each year—and then deposited 1/52nd of that amount each week. You can't imagine, Mr. Elliot, what fun it was! We didn't miss any pleasures because we always knew exactly how much we could afford to spend and we spent that amount for pleasure with a free mind. At the end of the first year we had a bank balance of \$500 to pay us for our fun. And every year since we've saved from \$500 to \$600—just by not letting our money dribble away as most couples do. That is how I have the money to buy a home!'

"After Mr. Jordan left that evening, Mrs. Elliot and I talked about applying the same plan to our own affairs. We became enthusiastic about it. We decided to try it out immediately. All that next evening we bent over the dining-room table and made figures talk. We have conducted our home on this plan now for six years and have saved from \$800 to \$1000 each year—despite the high cost of living and without depriving ourselves of one bit of pleasure or any of the conveniences of life. We now have about \$5400 in the bank—or an average of \$900, or 30% of my salary for every year since my wife and I became partners in the fascinating money-saving game. This summer finds me hot on the trail of William Jordan in selecting a beautiful home of my own."

The Ferrin Money-Saving System is built upon the experience of people like the Jordans and the Elliots. It is intended for people who want to save money and have money and yet do not want to tie themselves down to stringent economy and denial of the little pleasures and luxuries which sweeten life. This new Money Saving System

is for those who realize how money dribbles away into nothingness unless some track of it is kept.

The Ferrin Money-Saving System is simplicity itself. It is all in a handsome and handy blue imitation leather bound account book prepared by the Independent Corporation. It is the only device of its kind—because it is based on the budget idea and provides for the income as well as for the classified items of expense. No knowledge of bookkeeping is required to use this new System. Any child able to read will be able to keep the account accurately. Three minutes a day will suffice to attend to the matter. No red tape or technicalities—so efficient that it is automatic—simple to understand and easy to apply.

Make the Ferrin Money-Saving System *your* automatic accountant—give it only three minutes' attention each day. It will keep a watchful eye on your income—check up your expenses—tell you to a penny where your money goes—enable you to put money in the bank regularly and surely—keep you out of debt—free your mind from worry and doubt regarding luxuries, because you will know just how much you can afford—will answer for YOU that tiresome question, "Where does the money go?"—and will prevent you from letting your money dribble away without leaving any trace of itself. Send *now* for the Ferrin Money-Saving System—the Automatic Accountant of Every Income. Examine it—without cost.

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Mail the coupon NOW for this "Watch-dog of the Home Treasury." See how efficiently this Ferrin Book works. Examine it thoroughly and if you feel that you can afford *not* to own this remarkable money-saving device, return the book and owe us nothing. But if you feel that you would like to stop up the leaks which prevent you from saving money, if you want to check up your expenses and have a tidy bank balance to show each year, then retain the Ferrin Book and send us only \$2 in full payment.

Send for the Ferrin Book NOW! It's a big step taken toward a tidy bank account.

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# THE NEW BOOKS

## Keeping Our Fighters Fit

HERETOFORE the Government's responsibility toward the soldier ceased when he had been fed and clothed and drilled; but the drafting of ordinary citizens in the present war has brought it home to governments that these bare essentials are not even enough for complete physical efficiency, and leave the man a prey to mental ennui. President Wilson expresses his sense of the necessity "to surround our troops with a healthy and cheerful environment" that they may return to their homes and communities "with no scars except those won in honorable conflict."

That purpose is intelligently carried out by the Army and Navy Commissions on Training Camp Activities, which utilize and link up the work of the Y. M. C. A. and kindred organizations, and themselves supply any gaps, so that every camp may have its proper equipment of workers and facilities to keep the men "physically fit" and "mentally interested." Books, "sings," comfortable club-houses, amateur theatricals and vaudeville, boxing-bouts, athletics and camp-sports, baseball, tennis and "stunts" are prest into the service to keep the life of the man in camp as broad and normal as may be, until he is plunged over there into the abnormality of war. A man in the American training camps can now even take college grade courses of study in his spare time.

One of the great influences within the camps to keep the general tone high and normal is the introduction of Hostess Houses, where women relatives visiting the camps can have a pleasant place in which to meet husbands, sons and brothers, and also where the men in camp can always find refined, responsible women with whom to associate.

"I guess a lot of us would be awful reckless if it wa'n't for you people," a young soldier stopt at the (Hostess House) desk to say. "You've kep' some of us out of the guard house." The Hostess House idea is stamped "Made in America," and America is the land where women are partners, not chattels. In carrying this atmosphere of chivalry toward women into the training camps of the Army and Navy, the Government is fostering one of the basic principles of a well-ordered democracy—the sanctity of the home.

*Keeping Our Fighters Fit*, by Edward Frank Allen, Century Co. \$1.25.

## Thru the Ouija Board

DISCRETION seems the better part of valor when criticizing a book whose authorship is claimed by a departed spirit thru the agency of the ouija board.

The book takes the reader back into a bygone day, full of romance, mystery and tears, dreamlike and as far removed from the days and ways we know as the Trans-continental express is removed from the stage-coach. After a while, the writing has a kind of hypnotic effect. We cease to wonder whether people ever did behave like the people in this village, and follow the example of the heroine in taking things as they come, without resistance or question, as one does in dreams. Occasionally tiresome little questions arise, such as—was it really possible then to shoot a man in the open village, in the presence of a large crowd, and not be arrested immediately by the local constable? Or—did gentlemen, as late as the mid-Victorian era, habitually wear swords? But a few paragraphs of the

musical, old-world phrasing lulls critical doubt to slumber, and we follow the "youthed" heroine again thru many a "wet-swept" morning and years of waiting long, with the "ununderstandable mystery" growing ever more tangled about her footsteps and the bewildering events of her life.

The story deals with a girl who did not know her father, and whose mother died in poverty and abandonment, shamed and shunned. The gay, sweet personality of the mother is the best thing in the book. The alleged author, Patience Worth, who when she wrote her first book could talk only an unknown dialect of Elizabethan English, has evidently kept up with her progress of the language since her death and we may expect a later novel to deal with the period of the Great War.

*Hope Trueblood*, by Patience Worth. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

## Lord Northcliffe

"**L**ORD NORTHCLIFFE," says William E. Carson in his foreword, "is today the most admired and the most vilified man in Great Britain." But these conflicting views are due to the fact that in England the real Northcliffe is as little known as in America. So Mr. Carson, who was formerly American correspondent for the Northcliffe newspapers, writes this biography to reveal the true character of Britain's Man of Power.

The stupendous force and courage of this man, who dared to oppose public opinion, the untiring energy and ambition which won him remarkable and immediate success, his incommensurable service and devotion to his country in her time of need—all this reads like fiction. But we shall not attempt to enumerate here the brilliant achievements of Lord Northcliffe from the time when, as Alfred Harmsworth, he started his first paper, to the present day, when he stands alone as the first man in history to hold no public office and yet to be able to make and unmake governments thru the power of the press. His career, recounted

in the light of Mr. Carson's admiration, makes a story of absorbing interest.

The last part of the biography is concerned with Lord Northcliffe's experiences at the front and with his visits to America as head of the British War Mission to the United States in 1917. Lord Northcliffe has been called more American than British in his outlook because of his thoro knowledge of our national aims and problems. Be that as it may, we cannot help admiring the honest vigor of opinions such as this:

If the United States had meant to take up arms in defense of British or French interests, or in the interests of Belgium, or in order to spread democracy, it would not have waited until April, 1917. If its aims had been commercial, it would have been in the war long ago. The motive which brought the United States in was not sympathy with any other nation, was not desire for gain, was not an abstract fondness for democratic government as opposed to autocratic government; it was self-interest, self-preservation, self-respect. The American people are not fighting to make the world safe for democracy, but to make the world safe for themselves.

*Northcliffe*, by William E. Carson. Dodge Publishing Company. \$2.

## Great Britain at War

**T**HURU factories, shipyards, hospitals, training camps and trenches Jeffery Farnol has followed the war work of Great Britain. His impressions, set down informally, portray at once the invincible spirit with which our ally carries on and the tremendous achievements she is making. Take this paragraph, for instance, on munitions works:

Tonight, as I pen these lines, our armies are locked in desperate battle, our guns are thundering on many fronts, but like an echo to their roar, from mile upon mile of workshops and factories and shipyards is rising the answering roar of machinery, the thunderous crash of titanic hammers, the hellish rattle of riveters, the whining, droning, shrieking of a myriad wheels where another vast army is engaged night and day, as indomitable, as fierce of purpose as the army beyond the narrow seas.

Interesting human anecdotes, graphic descriptions, thoughtful opinions, a few brief summaries of facts and figures, are all blended by the skill of the author of "The Broad Highway" into a masterly picture.

*Great Britain at War*, by Jeffery Farnol. Little, Brown & Co. \$1.25.

## If You Want to Talk to Soldiers

**D**O you know what a *cartouche* is or which armies use Lee-Enfield rifles? Can you recognize all the insignia of our officers and men off-hand or understand what an army man is talking about when he speaks of being A. W. O. L. or going up to G. H. Q.?

Even if you pass this test there are several thousand more military words and phrases coming into conversation nowadays that you'll need to have interpreted. The life-preserver for civilians in this sea of military jargon is *A Dictionary of Military Terms*, compiled by Edward S. Farrow, late assistant instructor of tactics in the United States Military Academy at West Point. The book is pocket size and it includes 12,000 definitions of military terms—every thing one is likely to hear concerning guns, arms, aeroplanes, ammunitions, equipment and tactics. It defines trench lingo and army abbreviations and slang, also the French phrases whose mispronunciation we are incorporating into our language.

*A Dictionary of Military Terms*, by Edward S. Farrow. Thomas Y. Crowell Company. \$1.00.



Underwood & Underwood

Lord Northcliffe in London



## GOING TO SEA INLAND

(Continued from page 121)

"Pretty democratic here?" I ventured, using the phrase with some hesitation as I have felt overfed with the word "democratic" in recent months.

"Democratic?" the Denver boy repeated. "Yes, I guess so. Anyway we all say us—not them."

I liked that way of putting it. So I led the young recruit on to give me his ideas of democracy in camp.

There was nothing in his talk to remind me of the patriots who discourse on democracy in McGuffey's Fifth Reader, but he said some things worth repeating. I cannot often quote his exact language but at least I do not decorate his ideas and phrases.

"If a man is really democratic," he declared, "he doesn't talk about it. It's like being a gentleman. If you go around saying you are one, you aren't."

"Democracy," he observed sagely, "is just folks thinking together and feeling together and working together, without any swank or privilege and with a chance for everybody. And that's the sort of thing we have here at Great Lakes."

"I'm not sure I agree with you about there being no swank here," I said. "How about all those dots and dashes and stars and other 'hash marks' on collars and sleeves to distinguish all sorts of ranks that are about an inch apart? I've counted up more than a hundred different ranks and I'm sure I haven't reached the end of the counting. Isn't that sort of thing just a remnant from the days of caste and heraldry and other aristocratic monkey-shines?"

"Captain Moffett gave us a straight talk about that when I was in Detention Camp," answered the Denver boy. "You're right, we have no end of different ranks here, with hard-shell officers and soft-shell and 'hash-marks' spilling all over the place. But, as Captain Moffett showed us, these collar and shoulder devices are not the badges of caste and personal glory but of service. That's the only true democracy, he told us, the democracy of opportunity and service. And every man jack of us knows that if we have the sand and the sense there isn't one of these ranks and devices that isn't open to us. (Here he glowed like an incipient admiral.)

"How about the caste of money, the most impudent caste of all here in America?" I asked. "I suppose a millionaire's son slips into your ranks once in a while."

"Yes, and we get a snob, too, now and then. I remember one Sunday, at chow, a yellow chap like that began buzzing about how he'd read in a Chicago paper that a man whose father was worth \$20,000,000 had enlisted and would come to the Station Monday. And that night in barracks he broke out again.

"Aw, cut it out," yapped a man from Montana. "Keep on sleeping. Pet," named a red-headed chap from somewhere. "And he says you give him your grave."

"So then the yellow chap stopped talking?"

"And how did the twenty-million-dollar fellow turn out?" I inquired.

"Oh, I don't know. We never got his number."

Do you get that? A millionaire's son, as certified by a noon newspaper and a snob recruit, comes to the camp and the other Blue Jackets are so little interested in that matter of millions that they never get his number—a most significant illustration of the new democracy of the new navy.

With my visit to Great Lakes in mind, I repeat that notwithstanding its stabbings and its fifth and six stabbings without trace and its "German God" some of the by-products of this war may be worth the price.

# Brushed Teeth Are Not Clean

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities



## Film Must Be Removed

Brushing teeth in old ways fails to save them, as millions of people know. Teeth still discolor, still decay. With most people, at some age, pyorrhea develops.

Despite the tooth brush, statistics show that tooth troubles constantly increase. And every modern dentist knows the reason is a slimy, clinging film.

That film is what discolors—not your teeth. It hardens into tartar. It holds food which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of

pyorrhea. Thus nearly all tooth troubles are caused by that film.

The ordinary dentifrice is not sufficiently effective. So millions of people in brushing their teeth leave much of this tooth-destroyer. It clings and hardens, particularly in crevices, and resists the tooth brush. And nearly every tooth trouble is due to it.

After years of searching, science now has found a way to combat that film. Able authorities have proved it by many clinical tests. Today it is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And to let you prove its effects—and quickly—we offer you a One-Week tube to try.

## See the Difference

We urge you, for your teeth's sake, to try Pepsodent one week. Know what clean teeth really mean. See what film-removing does. Your dentist, if you ask him, will join in this request.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to constantly prevent its accumulation.

A scientific discovery has made Pepsodent possible. The old forms would not do. Pepsin must be activated, and the usual method is an acid, harmful to the teeth.

Now a harmless activating method has been found. Five government

have already granted patents. This method is employed in Pepsodent. Four years of clinical tests have proved its efficiency. Now thousands of dentists, including many leading authorities, urge its use.

Send the coupon for a One-Week tube. Use it like any tooth paste and watch the results. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Note the absence of the film. See how teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears. Let Pepsodent prove itself.

One week will convince you, we believe, that old methods of teeth cleaning should be abandoned. Film-removing is the vital matter. You will see for yourself that a new era has come, and will welcome it.

CUT OUT THE COUPON NOW

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REG. U.S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

A Scientific Product—Sold by  
Druggists in Large Tubes

**One-Week Tube Free**

THE PEPSODENT CO.

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Chicago, Ill.

Mail One-Week Tube of Pepsodent to

Name.....

Address.....



# COME TO FRANCE MEN OVER DRAFT AGE

When our boys come home, you'll be proud to have been at the front and done a man's job.

The Y. M. C. A. needs four thousand of you—business men, professional men, executives—men with backbone and good red blood—for work back of the lines.

—four thousand cheerful men to give the glad hand to the boys after they've done their best in the trenches.

—four thousand men of experience and courage, who can think and smile and do things in all circumstances.

There's big work for you in France—helping our soldier boys.

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**Y. M. C. A. Headquarters**

## POSTAL "MASON AND DIXON LINE"

BY JEANNETTE MARKS

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH LITERATURE AT MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE

THE question of increased postal rates on second class mail matter is too big to admit of special consideration for any one section of the country. Here we have a law which will cut into two of the most vital factors of our life day: First, national education; second, national unity.

There has been an increase in the cost of paper, of ink, of labor. There are plenty of figures on this subject. Now let us add an increase in postage rates of from 50 to 100 per cent. Obviously the majority of the magazines cannot meet this increase. Perhaps, less obviously, the newspapers can. The majority of newspapers are sectional. A few of them have a wide circulation thruout the country. And among those few, some are not rich. For these there must be a financial problem in the proposed increase of rates according to the zone system.

Then it remains for the public to assume the cost. "Passing on" the cost to the public is a favorite slogan these days. How much of this passed-on cost of living the American public can carry becomes a problem. Even Atlas must have had his maximum weight in worlds!

Let us say that this increase will wipe out the profits of the magazines and of some of the newspapers. Let us assume that at this time of crisis, with its tragic losses, that the magazines and newspapers of the country should lose all or much of their profit, and that it does not matter whether they do or do not go to the wall. Let us with sublime indifference to civilization—the equivalent of German brutality, altho more subtle—dismiss all consideration for the plumber, the baker and the candlestick maker. Let us take away from them their trade and technical journal and refuse to consider the convenience of the public they serve. Let us say that it does not matter that hundreds of thousands of men and women employed by the great network of publication should be thrown out of employment, since their labor is so sorely needed elsewhere. Let us say, on the basis of the same argument, that it does not matter that the majority of authors and journalists should lose their sources of earning a living, for war demands its sacrifices. Let us say that it does not matter whether certain members of Congress criticized in these newspapers and magazines repay old grudges or not.

But there are two things which do matter; the first of these is that the public should lose any of its utilities in the way of public education. Now is the time when our education needs more protection rather than less. That our education does need this protection becomes only the more evident as our city councils (not our boards of education!) close the public schools on account of coal shortage and allow the colleges to close or face closing while they permit the saloons, breweries and theaters to "keep open." Even as the value of childhood increases, so does the value of education go up as man power, man-made beauty and man-developed education are being wiped out in this European holocaust.

Such action would mean that the better-class magazines used, especially in the West and Middle West, as textbooks in the English literature courses of many of our schools and colleges, as, for example, the *Survey*, *Atlantic Monthly*, *World's Work*, *Literary Digest*, *The Independent*, *Collier's*, *Metropolitan*, *North American Review*, the *Bellman*, *Chicago Poetry*, and others, would have to go. This would mean a depreciated school or classroom: at the least an in-

creased vacuum, for if Nature abhors a vacuum, the college classroom is the exception to that rule. Aside from school and college, many of the people who would be cut off first from the publication because of the added expense would be the very ones who need most the educational and perhaps the Americanizing influence of the newspapers and magazines.

Such action would mean a decrease in domestic education, the loss of magazines to millions of mothers who thru them have learned how to care for their children, how to save the lives of babies, how to make the home and the town healthful and attractive, and how to conserve food and fuel. Loss of the *Delinicator*, *Pictorial Review*, *Woman's Home Companion*, *Woman's World*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, to name simply a few, would mean inevitably the loss of thousands and hundreds of thousands of babies. A country-bred woman, speaking of this possible loss of the household magazine, writes: "Twenty years ago the infant mortality among us was an agony. A baby born was received with both love and terror, for we saw how few were his chances for surviving his first three years. Today the love is there, but the terror is gone. We have been taught how to guard our babies, not only to guard them after they are in our arms, but before. For this one great thing the magazines are precious to us."

Such action would mean that the farm journals would have to go. These farm journals bring to the farmer all of the latest scientific information about the planting of crops, their care, the raising of poultry and other live stock. Now, of course, is just the right time to see that our vegetables, bushes and trees receive a large increase in scabs and blights, and that the amount of food produced should be lessened! Pro-Germanism this of the efficient variety. The proposed action would hamper the newspapers, which are the greatest power in this country in the construction of an adequate public opinion and in the development of a national life which we can all share in common.

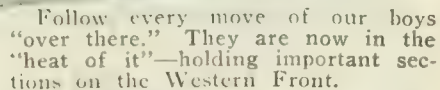
Finally, there is the question of the creation of public opinion. Now of all times is the hour when national unity is of greatest importance to us. The Government could not go to work more efficiently to break down this national unity than by depriving the public of its newspapers and its magazines, and making it inevitable that public opinion should receive its future growth sectionally rather than nationally. What is this new "Mason and Dixon" line which is being set up? A line which will divide this country nationally and in every other way. Greatly to the advantage of the Germans, we would soon become as a house divided against itself.

The American public has been meeting a great crisis in the best possible spirit of generosity and patience—and patience is indeed a new exercise for the average American. It would seem, as one thinks about this extra "rider," that some actual malice, if not worse, were at work in this proposed tax on national unity and on free education. Assuredly, anything which creates sectional divisions and differences at this hour is pro-German, gives comfort to the enemy, and assures them success. It has become a matter of international importance that we, nationally, should be inspired by the same ideal.

Repeat this postal "zone" law, write immediately to your Congressman and protest against the postal "zone" system.



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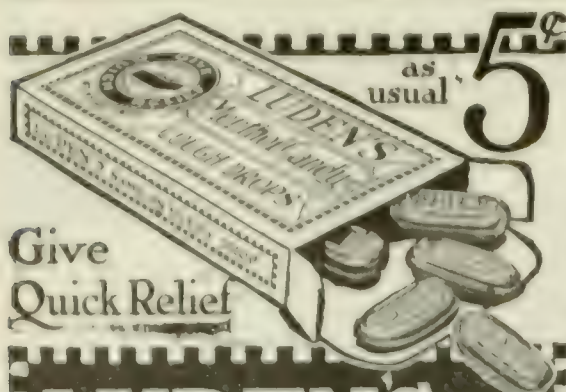
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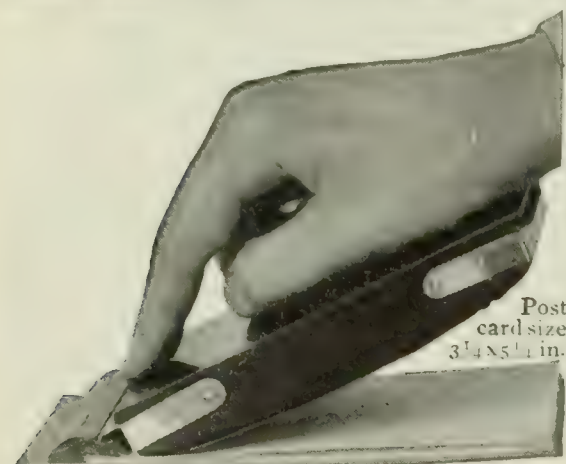
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## TEN LESSONS OF THE WAR

(Continued from page 116)

it there should probably be established a union of states on each continent similar in general plan, tho at first perhaps less closely bound together, to the United States of America. These continental unions should be combined in a United States of the World, embodying in its fundamental law that provision of our constitution which guarantees to each state in the Union a republican form of government. Some such federation of the world is a logical consequence of the application of the principle of democracy to world affairs, and the necessity for it is the most obvious of the great lessons of the war.

Fifth: Efficiency without democracy is, in the long run, a curse instead of a blessing to mankind. Germany and the world with it has paid dear for the efficiency of the Hohenzollerns, even if some of the effects thereof have been beneficent, locally and temporarily. Fortunately most oligarchies are inefficient and the democracies of the world have been protected more by this inefficiency than by their own efficiency, which is generally slight. This is as true of industrial and educational (which includes ecclesiastical) oligarchy as it is of the political form. If we must have oligarchy, let us by all means keep it inefficient.

Sixth: An essential element of the efficiency of nations is collectivism, by which is meant the cooperation of a people to a common end. Owing to its freedom from the dogma of competitive individualism to which other nations were subject, Germany was able to outstrip its rivals in this form of efficiency before the war began, and thus achieve the vast initial advantage over them which wisdom can ever achieve over unwisdom. War is now rapidly teaching the opponents of Germany the lesson of the efficiency of collectivism, a lesson which should not be forgotten when the war closes.

But the beneficent principle of collectivism like such material servants of mankind as fire or electricity can be directed to harmful as well as to useful ends. The principle of oligarchy perverts whatever it touches causing potentially useful means to serve harmful ends, and in the hands of Germany collectivism has been thus perverted to the ends of autocracy. The same principle can serve democracy even better than it has served autocracy if in applying it we permit no departure from the rule of the people over what concerns them.

Seventh: Democracy without efficiency may be as great a failure as efficiency without democracy—perhaps a greater. Efficiency is proportional to success in adapting means to ends, and it is possible to fail as badly by selecting the wrong means to an end as by seeking the wrong end. It is well to recognize the great advantage to mankind of such limited democracies as we have attained, and we should hold fast to all we have of democracy while striving after more; but let us not be blind to the fact that such advantages appear great only by contrast with the dismal failure of oligarchy. They are the advantages of the frying pan over the fire.

Eighth: A bad cause can enlist patriotism just as devoted as a good one. Given the proper education a people will make as great sacrifices to destroy human liberty, including their own, as to defend it. This is a very old lesson of history, and fifty years ago was emphasized on American soil. It is as true today as in the time of Burke that it is impossible to indict a whole nation, for no impartial man can deny that the German people are fighting

with as good a conscience as their opponents. Once again history is teaching, and on a scale vaster than ever before, that wars do not occur between good nations and bad nations, between a group of noble men on one side and wicked men on the other, that despite the mutual recriminations of the opposing parties, a phenomenon of all wars, one side is fighting with as good a conscience as the other.

Yet, tho the issue in great human conflicts is never between good and bad men or good and bad nations, it may be between good and bad institutions, and in the present conflict it seems plain that just such an issue is now joined. The present war is a conflict between the useful institution of democracy and the harmful institution of autocracy—and in such an issue reason can distinguish the good from the bad, even if conscience is unable to do so.

Ninth: Efficiency is present where science is present and absent where it is absent. In adapting means to ends there is no substitute for science, and science is but another name for reason. In the present war nations have used science as a guide to means, and conscience as a guide to ends. They have accepted reason in the material and rejected it in the moral world. This is why the most efficient means have been made to serve the most immoral ends.

Science is not secure from perversion until it is consistently applied. Wherever science has been applied it has been successful. In the present war it has been directed to destruction, and destruction has never been so successfully achieved. It has been directed to destruction because men's consciences have insisted that it shall be. To avoid such perversion reason must be substituted for conscience as a guide to all ends instead of to material ends only. Men will then be as successful morally as they now are materially.

The delusion that science cannot be applied to moral things has kept the world morally stationary since the dawn of history. If this delusion proves incurable it may easily annihilate humanity itself. Let the art of war advance in the next two hundred years at the same rate it has advanced in the last two, while the art of morals remains as it is now, and ever has been, and the twenty-second century may well see the last of wars because it will see the last of men.

The end of greatest interest to mankind is the greatest happiness of mankind. Reason tells us this; whether conscience tells us or not. Conscience cannot guide men to a moral end. It is conscience which is guiding them now, and we see to what it has led them. Both sides in this war are equally conscientious. Both sides are acting on the principle, "My country right or wrong," because their conscience tells them to. In other words conscience may place wrong before right, and in those who are seeking the destruction of democracy it is at present doing so; because the evidence indicates that democracy is a better means to the happiness of mankind than autocracy. Right is a matter of evidence—of reason. Conscience is only a matter of education. Conscience cannot do right until reason shows it how. Conscience unguided by reason is as dangerous as any other variety of madness, and it is just such a variety of madness which has brought on the present war.

Reason has been used to achieve the power of empires and the wealth of plutocracies. The fact [Continued on page 132]

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The INDEPENDENT

119 West 40th Street New York City

## TEN LESSONS OF THE WAR

(Continued from page 130)

that reason is no infallibility has not prevented its success in these quests. It can be used as well to achieve the happiness of mankind, or will its fallibility be more an obstacle in this quest than in more material ones. This war should teach mankind that they can attend to their own business better than kings, priests or plutocrats can attend to it for them. Their collective happiness is pre-eminently their business, and they should attend to it collectively. Let them set science to seeking this end, and it will not only be guaranteed against perversion, but will be as successful in securing it, as in securing every other end it has been set to seek. If men would abolish war and the other evil ends of autocracy, let them abolish the institution of autocracy which seeks them, not in one but in all of its forms. This once thoroughly accomplished the united peoples of the world, seeking thru reason the end of greatest interest to them, will secure the combination of democracy and efficiency necessary to convert our material civilization into a moral one. *This is the most important lesson of the war.*

Tenth: In order to learn the other lessons of the war we must first learn the lesson of tolerance. We must judge men and nations not by our feelings, but by our reason; for reason can both learn and profit by learning, while passion can do neither. If on looking abroad over the warring world we note how "the heathen rage and the people imagine vain things," let us at least learn what to avoid. Let us realize how completely passion blinds judgment, and keep in mind the parable of the mote and the beam. If the atrocities of the enemy kindle our imagination, let us not therefore seek vengeance. One atrocity does not excuse another. If we cannot wage a war without hate, let us at any rate wage one in which hate does not emulate the deeds which have caused it. In short, to learn the other useful lessons of the war, we must at the outset learn from it the lesson that Lincoln drew from the war against slavery. We must in his spirit realize again that:

What has occurred in this case must ever recur in similar cases. Human nature will not change. In any future great national trial compared with the men of this, we shall have as weak and as strong, as silly and as wise, as bad and as good. Let us, therefore, study the incidents of this as philosophy to learn wisdom from, and none of them as wrongs to be revenged.

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He—Yes, they are.

She—Are what?

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## PUTTING THE SUN TO WORK

(Continued from page 124)

of the country inn and the improvement of country roads. Every shop, however small, can now afford its own engine. Every man—and many a woman—becomes an engineer. This means independence for the individual.

The gas engine was speedily adopted and improved in England, for gas is an English invention and she has plenty of coal to make it from. But when it came to petroleum as a fuel England was at a disadvantage, for she had no oil at home and comparatively little in her colonies. It would seem that Nature was in her most capricious mood when she distributed the pools of petroleum, for she gave this, the most valuable of all fuels for shipping, to the countries that had least shipping. The leading producers of petroleum before the war were the United States, Russia, Mexico, Rumania, Dutch East Indies and Galicia. The leading nations in transoceanic shipping are Great Britain, Germany, Norway and France. The countries that produced nearly ninety-nine per cent of the petroleum possess only about ten per cent of the vessels most in need of it.

Some of the fiercest fighting of the war has been over the oil fields of Galicia, Rumania and Mesopotamia, and Germany in dictating her first peace treaty stipulates that Russia shall surrender Batum, the outlet of the Baku oil fields, that formerly produced half the world's supply.

The introduction of the automobile into England was hindered not only by English conservatism but by the law. Up to 1896 English law prohibited any self-propelled vehicle from running on the highways unless a man walked in front of it waving a red flag. This precaution certainly kept the speed down to the limits of public safety, but did not encourage motoring as a pastime. Consequently it was in France and the United States that the automobile industry was first developed.

The introduction of the internal combustion engine for motor cars and motor boats and stationary power brought a demand for gasoline, which formerly had been a waste product. Suddenly the laws that had been passed in every state prohibiting the sale of kerosene of too low a flashing point became a dead letter, for there was no temptation to violate them. Instead of trying to work off some of the surplus gasoline in the kerosene the oil man devoted his energies to getting as much gasoline as he could out of the heavier fractions of petroleum by various processes of "cracking."

But the invention by Dr. Rudolf Diesel of a new form of engine using crude petroleum instead of gasoline makes distillation unnecessary. A vessel equipt with Diesel engines can go four times as far on the same fuel as one using a coal burning steam engine. It was the Diesel engine that made the big U boats possible, and recently the Germans have adapted this power to big airplanes.

But all these new engines depend upon the oil wells for their fuel and these are being rapidly exhausted. It would seem that man having learned at last how to utilize this incomparable source of energy, might have to give it up in a few years, that his new toy, the automobile, the motor boat, the aeroplane and the submarine, would soon be taken from him and he would have to go back to slow coach ways of coal and steam. But perhaps not. It is possible to make synthetic petroleum by the distillation of wood and the Diesel engine can be run on any of the vegetable oils.

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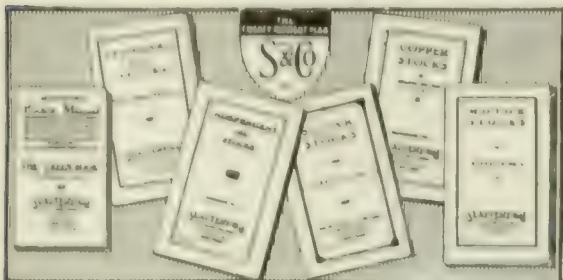
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## ON THE SPOT

(Continued from page 123)

shots. It gave one a rather realistic sense of the imminence of things to see the whole ground churned up with shell holes in the immediate vicinity of these batteries, the Germans evidently having the range with uncanny exactitude when they opened fire.

I found that one of the batteries was in command of the son of the Hon. Jacob M. Dickinson, of Chicago, who was Secretary of War in Mr. Taft's Cabinet. We were invited within the emplacements. The guns were entirely concealed from the airplanes, nothing but the muzzles protruding from the hollows in the hill side and these were covered over by branches and green camouflage. We squeezed ourselves in between the wheels of the gun and the slimy and dank sides of the cave, where a half dozen mud-caked Yankee boys gave us a royal welcome to their troglodyte abodes. There was a connecting hole of about four feet in height and two feet in thickness and thirty feet long between the battery emplacements, and by crouching low one could walk thru. The commanding officer was accustomed to stand in this hole and give the signal to fire so that both guns could be shot at the same target simultaneously. These 75 mm. guns are the finest guns of their size on the battle front and are furnished to the United States by France. They shoot a shell about three inches in thickness and a foot long and their range is about seven or eight miles. The Colonel sent a telephone message to an observation post on the front line and they told him where to point the gun by a mathematical formula. Of course no one at the battery ever sees the target that the gun is aiming at.

I screwed up my courage to ask Lieutenant Dickinson if he would let me fire the first shot. After an appeal to the Colonel I was told to go ahead. It was a very simple affair. All I had to do was to pull a short rope back that was attached to the trigger and then when the word of command came to let go. They told me to open my mouth so that when the gun went off the pressure on the ear drums could be neutralized from within and without and thus there would be little danger of breaking those rather important membranes. Judge Wadhams went to the adjoining battery so that we could fire together. We got in position. I stood to one side of the gun, the crew scurried back to an alcove behind, the shell was put in and the Colonel called "Ready!" I pulled the string back and at the word "Fire!" I let her go and had the pleasure of hearing my gun go off a second ahead of Judge Wadhams'. The kick was so instantaneous and the concussion followed so quickly that the whole thing was over before one had time to say the proverbial Jack Robinson. The boys then fired three more shells just for good luck, whereupon the Colonel said we had better "beat it" because the Boche had the very unpleasant habit of replying to every shot that came their way and they were as likely as not to suspect from where our bouquets were sent and reply tit for tat. So we lost no time in bidding adieu to the occupants of the hospitable mud hole, shook the grimy hands of the Illinois boys and with the brass cases of the shells we fired securely tucked under our arms as souvenir flower vases, we ran down the hill so as to get out of the range of any return shots with which our friends the enemy might honor us.

We then walked across a field not far out of sight of the Hun observation balloons up a long hill whose once great avenue of lofty shade trees were now mostly blown to splin-

ters, thru a region completely covered with shell holes, over the top of another hill without a camouflage to protect us, down another hill and up to the brow of the final hill, where our trenches commenced. We passed groups of American boys straggling back from the front lines all in their steel helmets, gas masks and trench accoutrements and begrimed from head to foot with the caked earth of France. They looked at our civilian clothes with the utmost curiosity and when we spoke to them in real American accents there was a deep smile and friendly nod of the head that made me feel I had known them all their lives. Before coming to the crest of the hill we passed thru some woods and under the trees were numerous groups of young Americans resting. Two red-headed Irishmen from New York, each of whom had received the Croix de Guerre, showed their medals to us with a sort of humorous indifference, as tho they were of not much account. They sent their regards to their friends on the Bowery, which I herewith deliver. Then we went down into the seven-foot communication trench and zig-zagged for fifteen minutes along the duck boards until we came to the actual front lines. There we found our boys stationed every few feet and ready for any emergency. The guns were stacked every few paces. There were little shelves made in the sides of the trenches full of hand grenades ready for use. An automobile horn was hung up on a post to sound gas alarm and at every twist or two of the trenches there was a hole where a concealed machine gun was ready to pour a literal stream of lead on any advancing Hun.

We crept into a four-foot thick concrete observation post built out in front of the trench where a good view of the German lines was to be had, and there thru a tiny slit not six inches high we looked thru a periscope. Spread out in front of us was No Man's Land, as still as death, while the thin thread of earth on the opposite slope indicated where the German front trenches seamed the earth. Several villages half in ruins dotted the vista and except for them and the pocked earth and the splintered forests one would have thought all was peace and plenty. An officer who was on watch at the post trained the periscope on the exact spot where we had fired our guns. It seemed we had shot at an observation post on the German third line trenches about two miles away, no doubt similar to the one I was standing in.

As I looked thru the glass I saw that there were two little black lines bisecting each other on the lens and their point of bisection was trained on the observation post I had fired at. Then the Colonel telephoned back to the batteries that we had previously visited and told them to fire at the exact same target that we had previously fired at. He sent his message in code, because the enemy has a method of catching all telephone conversations by an underground wireless system. In less than a minute we heard the whining whirr of the shell hurtling thru the sky directly over our heads and before we could hear its detonation we saw it tear thru the side of the trench like cheese and throw up a spray of dust and earth into the air fully fifty feet high. The next shot went to the left and the next over, but the fourth made a direct hit which I am sure must have proved uncomfortable to any one who was within. I was told that the shots the Judge and I fired came each within about ten yards of the target.

After talking with the boys in the front lines for a while we walked back thru



the communication trenches over the two hills past our two batteries and while we did so a dozen or fifteen shells came over our heads. The Colonel told us that they were in response to those we had just been sending at them. After that we walked thru several villages which had been continuously under fire since America took over that sector. At one of them we stopped to pay our respects to the Colonel of the New York troops stationed there. He was billeted in a peasant's house and slept in a room diagonally over the stable where his saddle horse was stalled. He told me he was expecting an attack that night. We then returned to our auto and after paying a hurried visit to an American balloon crew stationed in the depths of a nearby forest, we motored home.

Pebbles

Dollars may not go as far as formerly, but they go faster.—*Florida Times-Union.*

"Papa, why do they call this free verse?" "Probably because it isn't worth anything, my son."—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

First Printer—Didn't you tell the editor that his work was all set up correctly? Second ditto—Yes, but he said he wanted proof.—*Widow.*

The evening prayer, after a visit to the Ventriloquist: "And please make me and Dolly both good girls." (Sotto voce): "All right!"—*London Opinion.*

The shortage of wool in Germany is fast approaching the stage when the Kaiser will no longer be able to pull it over the people's eyes.—*New York World.*

Kaiser Wilhelm has accepted the crowns of Livonia, Esthonia, Lithuania and Courland. Also the half-crowns, florins, pfennigs, centimes and copecks, in all probability.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

"Absence makes the heart grow fonder," quoted the sentimental youth. "Oh, I don't know," returned the matter-of-fact girl. "Did you ever try presents?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Old Lady—Does your father live in the fear of the Lord? Kid—I reckon he does—leastways he allus takes a gun with him when he goes out on Sundays.—*Gargoyle.*

The Officer—See here, my man, where are you going this time of night? The Rookie—Why—why, the boys sent me out to get the sentry post and bring in the skirmish line.—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

Gently the girl leaned toward him with an arch expression of inquiry. "How many lumps?" "Forty." And she wrote down his coal order for the coming winter.—*Purple Cow.*

Conjurer—Now, to help me with this next trick, I want the services of a boy—just any boy in the audience—yes, you will do my little man; come along. Now, you've never seen me before, have you? Boy (innocently)—No, father!—*Tit-bits.* Magistrate—Well, have you anything to say in your defense? Prisoner—Nothing, your worship—I'm down and out. Magistrate—You're down, but not out—not for six months anyhow!—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

Mrs. Footlitter—You don't give me presents now like you used to before we were married. Mr. Footlitter—Now, look here, my dear, did you ever hear tell of a fisherman giving bait to the fish he had caught?—*Sydney, Australia, Bulletin.*

"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the national interest, but without approval of legality, validity, worth or security." OPINION No. A432.

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175,000	Jan. 1, 1923	210,000	Jan. 1, 1926	1,455,000	Jan. 1, 1929

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San Francisco, California, July 10, 1918.

**WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC  
& MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1.75 cents per share) on the COMMON stock of this Company will be paid August 1, 1918, to stockholders of record as of June 29, 1918.

H. F. BAETZ, Treasurer.  
New York, June 18, 1918.

**FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING CO.**

July 9, 1918.

The regular quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1.5%) on the Preferred Shares of this Company will be paid August 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 20, 1918. Transfer books will not close.  
PIERRE J. SMITH, Treasurer.

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THE INDEPENDENT

**TAKE UNCLE SAM'S ADVICE**

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT INSURANCE SERVICE

**W**HAT we may call a standard of life insurance has been established in this country in the plans adopted by the Government for providing its fighting forces with protection against disability and death. Let us examine the constituents of this standard.

First the principal amount: The persons to be insured range in age from twenty-one to thirty-one. The Government settled on \$10,000 as the maximum amount and while the applicants were left free to take any smaller amount (down to \$1000) or none at all, its representatives among the men worked hard to secure the maximum. There are more than two million men now covered and the average amount per man is in excess of \$8000, which brings the total of principal sum in force to about twenty billion. This is by far the largest amount of life insurance liability ever assumed by a single insurer.

We conclude from these facts that the Government standard as to amount on persons from ages twenty-one to thirty-one is \$10,000.

The vast majority of these men are unmarried. Their dependents consist of mothers, dependent fathers, sisters and brothers. There are many married men with children to support between the ages mentioned. Are they carrying an average of \$8000 of life insurance? All of the statistical information accessible to me warrants the assertion that it is not half that.

Now consider the situation of the men between thirty-one and forty-five. At these ages the responsibilities of men to their dependents is at the crest. At forty there is usually a brood of youngsters to feed, clothe and educate; homes are being paid for; in most cases there are mortgages to be paid off gradually, to say nothing of numerous smaller liabilities. In some cases there is a sickly child or an invalid wife. A total of \$10,000 life insurance to cover these is none too large; in a majority of instances it is not sufficient.

We will now pass to another feature of the Government plan. The amount of insurance granted—say it is \$10,000—is not payable in a single sum. Our life insurance experience supports the wisdom of this policy for it is a fact that in most cases the money is dissipated in a comparatively short time. I quote from a recent bulletin of the New York Life Insurance Company. Commenting on the Government's installment plan, that authority says that "by making its death or disability benefits payable not in lump sums but on a maximum basis of \$50 or thereabouts monthly [\$57.50] for twenty years, or as long thereafter as the beneficiary lives under certain limitations, it has established the principle that incomes or pensions are preferable in form to paying life insurance benefits in lump sums which beneficiaries can waste or spend, and lose the very benefits the insured intended to convey."

And then comes this piece of valuable information: "The experience of life insurance companies is that the average existence of a lump sum payment to a beneficiary is less than nine years."

The standard set by the Government in this respect consists in the establishment of a fund which is payable in fixed monthly instalments.

This is an old principle in life insurance. It was evolved by the leading companies out of their experience about twenty-five years ago. I would not confuse this plan with that older provision in poli-

cies which, after a period of ten, fifteen or twenty years, or longer, permitted the conversion of all or part of a policyholder's cash equities into an annuity. The income policy was a distinct and separate development. It was designed as an instrument in arrest of the dispersal of life insurance benefits by beneficiaries who were incapable or unwilling to conserve them.

The companies knew that tho they might not be numerous, there were a certain number of men of business experience who would avail themselves of a plan thru which their unwise or inexperienced wives, mothers or children would be saved from themselves. They were right in this. Income insurance has grown in favor, altho it is not availed of to the extent it should be. So valuable and useful to the family is it regarded by the companies that all of them now, big, little, good, bad and indifferent, furnish it not only in a specific policy but they make it easy to convert the "lump-sum" policy into an annual, semi-annual, quarterly and even monthly income.

While it would not be advisable in all cases to restrict the payment of life insurance benefits to an income basis, I do not hesitate to say that the greater portion of a man's insurance should be applied in that form. This is peculiarly true if the family includes children, who should be equipt with a proper education.

I am inclined to think that income life insurance was too widely regarded as supplementary to the lump-sum provision. In truth, that attitude is too prevalent among insured persons now. Of course, the income from a small amount of insurance would not be very helpful to a widow with children who is faced with the death of her husband. And yet even then, if she can weather the circumstances for a while, even a surety of \$22 or \$33 a month during her lifetime from a policy of \$2000 or \$3000 is no mean help. But wherever it is possible a man should have in addition to \$5000 or \$10,000 income insurance, a policy for one or two thousand payable at once and as a whole. This plan makes the income provision the principal one and the lump-sum supplementary.

Now add to all policies the disability or, better yet, the disability indemnity, feature provided by all companies, and the protection seems to be what fire underwriters call "a full cover." Under the disability plan a man insures his insurance. If he is totally disabled by sickness or injury he is relieved of his liability for premium payments during the time the disability lasts. Under the disability indemnity provision he becomes the living recipient of a monthly income under his own policy. Both these benefits are provided for small extra premiums, the first costing but a few cents more than the regular premium of the policy chosen.

What the Government has done in the way of handling its life insurance provision, has greatly stimulated the interest of the insuring public in the work the companies are doing. Since their sons and brothers, with a minimum of dependence to protect, have taken lines of \$8000 and \$10,000, fathers and brothers are finding themselves generally underinsured and in numerous cases are applying for more. Agents are finding it less difficult to convince their prospects and names are going on "the dotted line" with ever increasing frequency. This is wise for those who make the provision, for the purchasing power of the dollar has fallen tremendously.



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**WHAT MEN LIVE BY**, by Leo Tolstoi. (Stratford Co., Boston, 25 cents.) The third volume of the Stratford Universal Library containing four short stories, translated by L. and A. Maude.

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**ROBERT PIERRE FROM FRANCE**, by Paul Myron. (Macmillan Press, Inc., Chicago, \$1.) A personal collection of the soldier's impressions and feelings, both good and bad. There is also a touching study of patriotism.

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## P E B B L E S

The Kaiser's crack units are beginning to crack. *Chicago Tribune.*

"Why are you leaving us, Bridget? Something private?"

"No, mum—sergeant."—*Lamb.*

"Our men fought like tigers," says a Rome journal. But more like Ita-lions.—*London Opinion.*

It will cost more to travel this year than it has in many years, but then it will also cost more to stay at home.—*Florida Times-Union.*

No more German dyes in England! In France and Flanders, however, no restrictions on Boche dyeing are contemplated.—*Passing Show.*

Examiner in Physics—What happens when a light falls into the water at an angle of forty-five degrees?

Stude—It goes out.—*Boston Transcript.*

At the Battle of the Marne—Mein Gott, Fritz, can't you run a little faster?

Fritz—Shure, but there's a bullet going right ahead of me and I'm afraid of running into it.—*Froth.*

#### THE SHORTEST VERSE

We  
Do  
Spise  
Flies.

*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Perhaps this, from F. P. Adams's column in *The Stars and Stripes*, will help us visualize the war: "The difference between American and French automobile driving is this: In America when your tire blows up you say, 'Good Heavens! There goes our tire!' and in France you say, 'Hooray! That was only the tire.'"—*Kansas City Star.*

"Who's dead?" asked the stranger, viewing the elaborate funeral-procession.

"The bloke what's inside the coffin," answered an irreverent small boy.

"But who is it?" the stranger pursued.

"It's the Mayor," was the reply.

"So the Mayor is dead, is he?" mused the stranger.

"Well, I guess," said the small boy, witheringly. "Do you think he's having a rehearsal?"—*Wilestones.*

The more things the draft officials do to baseball here the better it flourishes in London, according to Richard Hatteras, of that thriving community, who is now stopping at the Majestic.

Mr. Hatteras says the game is getting a firm hold on every nationality in the British capital.

"Why recently," quoth he, "I saw a game in which East Indians were playing. One of these approached the plate at a crucial moment and cried aloud, 'Allah, give thou me strength to make a hit.'"

"He struck out."

"The next man up was an Irishman. He spat on the plate, made faces at the pitcher and yelled, 'You know me, Alf! He made a home run.'"—*New York Tribune.*





*Drawn by Lucien Jones for the London Sphere, Copyright New York Herald*

#### FRENCH YOUNGSTERS LIKE "LES GRANDS AMERICAINS"

*A British artist drew this sketch of the small son of a poilu, standing at attention salute before the big American bandmaster whom he has made both pal and hero.*



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## THE IMPENDING DOOM OF GERMANY

**G**ERMANY knows that her cause is lost. That is the supreme objective attained by Foch's victory of the Marne.

There is consternation in Berlin. The Kaiser knows, the Crown Prince knows, the German Military Staff knows, that neither guns nor gas, neither assassins of the sea, nor assassins of the air, nor faith in a devil god can save them now. There will be no Mittel Europa. There will be no Pan-German world, nor any Lord of All the Earth.

Another thing, too, they know, and the certainty fills them with a more shuddering dread than military disaster. The German people cannot much longer be fed on lies.

German arrogance and German military power to back it up were at their height in the first days of March, 1918. Treason, treachery and imbecility in Russia had released the German armies of the eastern front for service in the west. Submarines were still destroying shipping faster than it could be replaced. The army divisions had been reorganized.

In humiliating and perilous contrast the Entente Allies were conscious of depleted strength. Russia had collapsed. Italy, it seemed, had well nigh failed. America, after a year of being at war, was not yet in the fight. The councils of the nations were divided. There was no unity of command.

Clearly, Berlin saw, the hour for decision had arrived. In one resistless drive the Channel ports could be reached. In another Paris could be seized and destroyed. Then the remnants of the Allied armies could be crushed and a conquered civilization would accept a German peace.

Such was the reasoning and the dream. With every detail of perfection perfected the offensive began in Flanders on March 21. The scale was tremendous, the impact terrific. British resistance was heroic but unavailing, and soon the British army had its back to the wall. France was called upon for aid and gave it, thinning out her perilously attenuated line. The drive was checked and the situation saved.

No one knew it then, the Allies were too spent and too full of foreboding to realize it: but in that hour the tide of the war had turned. The offensive had been lost. For in that hour Great Britain, France and America admitted what already they had seen, that every consideration of pride and prestige must go by the board, that one council

must be instituted, one army created and one supreme command set up. That decision spelled Germany's doom.

It is understood that President Wilson's insistence was a factor in this determination. America, in turn, promptly responded to the call of France and Great Britain for men, and the transportation of troops across the Atlantic was hastened. New courage and resolution were awakened in France and in England. A second German drive, this time against the French lines, was met and checked. Italy, meanwhile, had pulled herself together and in one of the most sensational achievements of the war smashed the Austrian advance and turned it back in disaster.

Germany of course knew that she was checked. Anxiety began to mix itself with confidence. The situation in Austria was alarming. An important U-boat base had been put out of business, and the submarines were being sunk at least faster than they could be built, and ships were being launched faster than Germany could sink them. A longer time was taken now than before to make everything ready for one more drive. This one should succeed. It should be "the peace offensive" at least. Rheims should be pinched off, the Marne be crost and the line be straightened from Soissons to Chalons. The way to Paris would lie open.

But Foch was ready. His army, reorganized, was ready. The Americans were ready. The shock was terrific, but it was not the Allied line that broke. July 15 was a day of fate. With the swiftness of a whirlwind resistance was developed into counter-offensive. Blow followed blow. Germany fell back.

The moral effect of this substantial victory already is stupendous and it will be cumulative. Germany cannot recover. The American fighting force reinforcing and reinvigorating the superbly organized and disciplined armies of France and Great Britain, flanked by victorious Italy, will press the advantage and drive it home. There will be no boastful rejoicing, no indulgence in delusion that the war is won, but there will be no relenting. The German army will be smashed. The Allies are going east. There will be no "negotiation" with an empire of liars and murderers. The liars and murderers will unconditionally surrender. A peace of civilization will be signed in Potsdam.

## SMALL NATIONS: FEW OR MANY

**T**HERE seems to be a belief in governmental circles of the Entente Allies that when the political map of the world is redrawn after the war, a considerable number of independent nations will be laid out thereon which now are only seething groups of plotting and conspiring nationalities. Not all of the men who hold this belief are convinced that the new political constitution of the world will be a wise one. Not all stand ready to help put the nationality idea into political realization. Rather, they anticipate that

political forces beyond the control of any functioning group of statesmen will bring about the redistribution of political elements and the rebounding of political areas. There are other men, however, who are working consciously to bring about such changes. In their view ideal justice is one of the things that must resolutely be adhered to in fixing the terms of peace, and they identify ideal justice with the political aspirations of small nationalities.

It is not too early to ask that those purposes be more ex-



phletly defined, and that some of the troublesome questions that they raise be taken up for dispassionate consideration. The common-sense mind knows that the establishment of ideal justice is a large order, and that finite wisdom may possibly be unequal to the task. Also, the common-sense mind knows that the identification of political independence with ideal justice is an assumption that may be questioned. The United States are a nation today because the people of the North did not permit the people of the South to secede. Would the interests of civilization really be subserved if we should forthwith withdraw all supervision from Cuba, erect Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands into independent powers, and leave the Philippine Islands to take their chances as a sovereign nation? Will the chances of enduring peace and the establishment of international law with teeth in it be increased if Russia is divided up into as many independent states as there are recognizable ethnic groups and linguistic areas, between Petrograd and Vladivostok? How many Balkan states must there be to lower the insurance rate on world peace?

We seriously question whether the statesmen who hold the most pronounced opinions on these matters have mastered the available information and worked out all the puzzles. There is one consideration in particular which it is evident they have passed over much too lightly. The industrial and commercial organization of the civilized world will be a far more complicated affair after peace returns than it ever was before the war began. The natural supplies of basic raw materials are not distributed evenly or even impartially over the earth's surface. There are coal producing areas and oil producing areas. There are iron and copper producing areas. Even so simple a necessity as salt, to say nothing of that other necessity, sulfur, may not be had by scratching gravel wherever one happens to stand. Whatever the political organization of mankind may henceforth be, one imperative necessity must be met. Every one of the areas within which basic natural resources are found must be under a responsible government with which all the nations of the earth can have reasonable dealings. No such area can be left under the sovereignty of a petty state that, by behaving in a small-minded way, may provoke a more powerful people to take summary action against it, thereby making an unnecessary and perhaps troublesome task for any League to Enforce Peace that may have been created.

There is another practical consideration also serious that, in like manner, has been too lightly brushed aside. Is it certain or even probable that a numerically small people, ethnically homogeneous, can take and keep the pace of modern civilization? A people is not necessarily a good working political solidarity because it is homogeneous in blood. The United States at the present time is an efficient political unit, notwithstanding the amazing diversity of ethnic elements composing the population. There is at least something to be said for the possibility that ethnic diversity is important as a factor of the higher civilization, and that the peace of civilization should be considered when planning the re-drawing of the world map. The more nearly the political entities which enter into the composition of the world league are equal in advancement and general efficiency, the simpler will be the problem.

For these reasons, and many others like them, it is desirable that full consideration should be given to a possible re-constitution of the political world as different from the proposed multiplication of small nations as it would be from existing imperialism. Would ideal justice suffer, or would the political expediences be sacrificed, if a serious attempt should be made to constitute sovereign political entities relatively composite, complex enough to develop a dynamic and progressive civilization and large enough to administer a considerable variety of enterprises, to utilize varied natural resources, and to deal responsibly with other political entities, in a league of nations?

## THE BACKING OF FRANCE

THE question is often asked, How can a small country like France stand the strain of the Great War? The answer is, she isn't. France is not a small country. She is one of the largest in the world. She is not, as is commonly said, "smaller than Texas." She is larger than the United States. This is not a statistical fiction, an illusion of the map. It is a vital factor in the war. Germany is not fighting merely the French nation. She is fighting the French empire.

Germany foresaw this and tried her best to prevent it. Any one reading German literature on international affairs will be struck with a change of tone that took place about the beginning of this century. Previous to that date France was viewed with contempt, for her birth rate was falling and her population becoming stationary. The two antagonists were pretty evenly matched in 1870, but it could be easily figured out that Germany would soon outnumber France two to one.

This, however, was counting European population, for these alone had hitherto taken part in European wars. But when it became realized that France was acquiring an immense colonial domain, larger than Germany could ever hope to acquire without fighting for it, and that this domain was capable of supplying not only raw materials in unlimited quantities but also fighting men in unlimited numbers, then the attitude of Germany took a sudden change. The Black Army loomed up like an avenging specter in German literature. The employment of such troops, it seemed, shocked the delicate moral sense of the Germans; anyhow, it scared them. They appealed to the civilized world to put a stop to such an abomination. They talked of carrying the case into the Hague court. They determined to put a stop to the expansion of France by force if necessary. The Kaiser went to Tangier in his yacht to assure the Sultan of Morocco of his support. The "Panther" went to Agadir to protect non-existent German interests. The Conference of Algeiras was called to prevent the annexation of Morocco by France. To keep the peace France consented in 1911 to cede to Germany a fourth of French Congo territory. In consideration of this Germany consented in 1913 to the French acquisition of Morocco, but in the following year Germany declared war with the avowed intention of seizing French colonies.

But on the contrary, the French have seized half of the German colonies of Togoland and Kamerun, thus getting back what they had been forced to cede to Germany in 1911 and a great deal more. These territories are yielding rubber and palm oil, for which the Germans are perishing.

Tropical vegetation is rich in oil and starch. The former supplies the glycerine and the latter supplies the alcohol necessary for explosives. North Africa under the enlightened régime of the French is again becoming what it was in ancient times, the granary of the Mediterranean region. This saved France and her allies from serious suffering thru the cutting off of the Russian grain. Over half a million tons of cereals a year is now exported by the French North African colonies. Besides this, during the first two years of the war Algeria supplied the armies in France with 60,000 head of cattle and 9000 horses and mules, Morocco with 3000 tons of wool and millions of eggs, Indo-China with 360,000 tons of rice, Tonquin with 30,000 tons of antimony and zinc ores, New Caledonia with 100,000 tons of nickel and 13,000 tons of chrome ore, the West Indies with over 200,000 tons of sugar besides coffee and cocoa, Guiana with 3 tons of gold, the Sudan with 50,000 head of cattle and Madagascar with 110,000 tons of frozen or canned beef and 800 tons of beans. So far from being a burden upon the Mother Country, as pessimists predicted, the French colonies have turned in millions of dollars of surplus revenue to the French treasury.



The Black Army was only in the process of formation when the war broke out, as Germany very well knew, but more than twenty-five battalions were ready for service in 1914. Of course the number recruited since has not been made public, but what the Zouaves, Tirailleurs, Chasseurs and Spahis have accomplished in France is known in part to all the world.

Besides soldiers the French possessions have provided help in other fields. Last year there were more than 30,000 colonial laborers in the French munition factories. Half of these came from North Africa and half from Indo-China.

It is a fine tribute to French colonial administration that the natives have volunteered in such large numbers. In many cases the sons of former adversaries of France are now enlisted in her service. A grandson of Abd-el-Kader is a captain of Spahis; a son of the late King of Guinea is a lieutenant and has received the Military Cross and Legion of Honor. The Moors, barely conquered when the war began, are now fighting on the side of the French.

Thus it is that France, Greater France, is finding herself and achieving a real unity. It is one of the revelations of the war that contiguity and kinship are not the strongest of bonds. India is more loyal to England than is Ireland. Many a Malagasy is more loyal to France than many a Frenchman. France has conceded to Algeria the political rights that England denies to Canada and Australia, the rights of representation in parliament. We are likely to see Moroccans in the Chamber of Deputies before we see Boers in the House of Commons. Americans have been too ready to accept the British opinion that the French were not colonizers and that their attempts to establish a colonial empire were bound to fail. We can now see that the French methods, tho different from the British, have advantages of their own. At any rate it is evident that expansion has not weakened France, but quite the contrary. Under modern conditions a compact and homogeneous country is at a disadvantage because it cannot command a sufficient variety in its products and population. The most extended empire is the strongest. England and France are likely to win thru their colonies; Germany is likely to lose for lack of them. When Jules Ferry in 1881-5 started the expansion of France in Africa and Asia he was called "Bismarck's valet" and accused of playing the German game. For his short-sighted countrymen said that France had henceforth only one aim, *La Revanche*, and must devote all her energies to vengeance upon Germany and the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine. But now it appears that Ferry was taking the straightest road to the lost provinces when he went into Africa and Asia. He could more aptly be called the avenger than the valet of Bismarck, for if France recovers Alsace-Lorraine it will be by the aid of her colonies and the Allies, England and Italy, that they have brought her.

## THE PASSING OF MONEY

NOT that money has had its day, or that the part it will play in human affairs after the war is over will not be a large one, do we speak of the passing of money. What we mean, and what many persons besides the political economists are observing, is that money will not again in a long time be identified with wealth as it was after the American Civil War until 1914.

The identification was much more than an appraisal of an individual's estate or of a nation's resources in terms of dollars, pounds or francs. It was an almost superstitious belief that the media of circulation had a mysterious or magical power not quite accounted for in treasury footings, or in the balance of trade. In particular it was an identification in the minds of many hundreds of thousands of dissatisfied voters of money with capital. Amazing as the fallacy seems to the trained economist, the belief that interest on mortgages and the rates charged for short term

loans in crop-moving times were affected by the actual number of concrete gold and silver dollars and paper dollars constituting the monetary circulation of the country has played a mischievous part in American politics. A man as intelligent in some ways as Mr. William Jennings Bryan apparently held that belief, at any rate was supposed to hold it.

A powerful influence toward correcting popular thinking on this subject was set in operation by the banking legislation stabilizing relations between circulation and banking operations, which, by great good fortune, was enacted before the strain of war finance had to be met. When one compares the financial adventures of the Civil War and the panics that followed upon them with present conditions, the advance that has been made seems almost incredible.

The economic necessities, however, of the war in which we are now engaged, have accomplished more than all other causes in economic history to clarify ideas upon the function of money, and its relation to real wealth, and the nations of Europe, no less than the United States, have been set right upon these fundamental matters.

The warring nations have called for money and have used it lavishly, but for the first time the average man has clearly seen that these vast sums of money have been a means only; a convenience, a contrivance, like railway tickets or tokens of any other kind representative of realities, and not the realities themselves. The realities have been wheat and corn; meat and sugar; artillery, rifles and explosives; clothing and tents; battleships, cruisers, destroyers and submarines; railways, rolling stock, aeroplanes and automobiles; hospital supplies; machinery; and a thousand other things; and these realities, it has been seen, everybody sees now, are the substance of wealth.

Probably conservation measures and food rationing have done most to drive the lesson home. The true nature of economizing has been seen. The humblest individual has been made aware that subscribing to Liberty Loans and buying War Stamps, imperative as these duties are, cannot of themselves win the war, or even support armies in the field. We must curtail our consumption of wheat that the armies may be fed. We must put up with meatless days, and use our coal with the utmost frugality.

Most important of all, the public has come to understand that a nation is not as rich at one time as at another time, or one nation as rich as another nation just because the products in each case are of the same value in terms of money when sold in the markets. The nation that is producing great quantities of luxuries and unnecessary trifles is not as well off as the nation that is producing substantial and necessary goods, altho their balance is the same.

The lesson will not be forgotten all at once when peace returns. The world will realize, as it did not before the war began, the vital difference between essential and non-essential goods, and it will have a vivid mental picture of the strictly limited supply of certain raw materials which are necessary for the maintenance of the world's population. It will not be indifferent to the waste of resources in the production of commodities that are non-essential or even injurious. It will insist that every nation take stock of its resources and conserve them. The supplies of iron and coal, of copper and sulfur, not to mention a dozen other things of basic importance, cannot again be used wantonly in making things that minister only to the varieties of life, or to social arrogance.

And because this lesson has been learned the nations will accept far-reaching changes in the structure and functioning of economic society itself. We cannot return to an irresponsible individualism. Individual initiative and voluntary enterprise we must cherish and conserve, as we must conserve natural resources, but they cannot be permitted to "make money" irrespective of the real utility of the goods that they produce.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The Counter-Drive on the Marne

The fifth German drive of the year was quickly ended. It was directed toward Paris, as on the line of least resistance. But there was a lion in the path. After a little progress had been made beyond the Marne, French and American resistance stiffened and the drive was halted. Then, on July 18, came the counter-drive. It was a complete surprise. The customary preparation of artillery fire was omitted. Without warning, and in the midst of a hard storm of rain which usually would have restrained troops from action, whole divisions of American and French troops were hurled against the German lines at various strategic points around the great loop of the salient between Soissons and Rheims. In many cases the Germans were found asleep in their trenches and caves, and where they were awake their resistance was brief and vain. In six hours the Allies retook double the ground that the Germans had won in six days of hard fighting.

Nor was this counter-drive confined to the one initial rush. It was maintained day after day thruout the week, with as much success and as much progress after the Germans were fully roused to meet it as when they were taken by surprise. The brunt of the onset was borne by the Americans and French, but important auxiliary operations were conducted with equal success by the British and Italians. When the Prussian Crown Prince found himself threatened with complete disaster, he sent a hurried appeal for aid to his cousin, the Bavarian Crown Prince, who was confronting the British sectors of the line in Picardy and Flanders. The aid was sent to him, but proved unavailing to stay



French Picture

## THE FRENCH MOSQUITO TANKS

In the present offensive the French have used successfully large fleets of these "mosquito tanks," patterned after the big ones, but easier to handle and equally strong in assault. On the nose of each tank is a device for cutting thru barbed wire; they are heavily armed and carry powerful searchlights.

the Allied storm, while simultaneously British levies were sent down to reinforce the French in the Rheims-Soissons sector.

Vigorous and successful attacks were also made by the French at Montdidier, far to the northwest of Soissons, and by the British in Picardy and Flanders, which had the result of deterring any very large movement of troops to the relief of the hard-pressed German salient between Rheims and Soissons.

The net result of the week's operations was a loss to the Germans of many miles' depth of territory on a frontage of more than thirty miles, of nearly a thousand guns, and of not far from 200,000 men. The German prisoners taken by the Allies numbered nearly 30,000, or more than the total of all losses, killed, wounded and prisoners, suffered by the Allied armies. The number of American troops engaged in these operations was probably well over 200,000. This was sufficient to have a material effect simply on the numerical ground. There was also, however, a most beneficial effect in the inspiring and heartening influence of such American coöperation upon the other Allies, who were made to feel that at last America was participating in the war on a significant scale. It is, moreover, to be borne in mind that there was and is a marked difference between the American and the other Allied troops. England and France have been fighting for four years; they have lost many of their best men, and their ranks now contain a considerable proportion of men who are too young or too old for the high-

est efficiency, or whose physical condition, because of wounds or disease, is not of the best. But the Americans are all of the best fighting age, in perfect condition, and not wearied by years of fighting. The addition of this fresh, vigorous quality to the Allied ranks is not less helpful than the mere increase in numbers.

**The Advance in Albania** The campaign in Albania, conducted by Italians with some French aid, is making not rapid but substantial progress, all the way from the Adriatic coast to the Serbian border. Apparently the Allies have concluded that this affords a more promising route for a flank campaign against the Central Powers than a drive from Salonika. It is obvious, however, that much further Allied progress in Albania will compel the Central Powers to withdraw from Macedonia, and will enable the extension of an Allied line across the peninsula from the Adriatic to the head of the Aegean Sea. A vigorous prosecution of the war in that quarter would be a grave menace to Austria-Hungary, and would largely compensate the Allies for the failure and elimination of the Russian front.

**Allied and Hun Air Raids** Aerial activities of the Allies, and particularly of the Americans and British, are increasing not only in numbers but also in efficiency, and much damage has been done to military centers far back of the German line. Tons of explosives have been dropped upon towns along the Rhine for the destruction of arsenals, munition

## THE GREAT WAR

July 18—Germans surprised by Franco-American drive against Soissons-Rheims salient. Great Allied gains.

July 19—Allied drive continued. British take Meteren. Transport "Carpathia" torpedoed off Irish coast.

July 20—Further Allied gains. Germans using up reserves. Former Czar put to death by Bolsheviks without trial.

July 21—Entire line of Marne River evacuated by Germans with heavy losses of men and guns.

July 22—Prussian Crown Prince called for aid from Bavarian Crown Prince. Czecho-Slovak revolts in Austria.

July 23—Allies crushing German salient between Soissons and Rheims. French victory at Montdidier.

July 24—Continued advance of Allies on Rheims-Soissons salient. French gains in Albania. Bolsheviks begin mobilization of Russian army.



factories, railroad depots, and the like. At this the German press is setting up a piteous wail over the "inhumanity" of the Allies in doing such things. It is, of course, oblivious of the fact that German aviators have been bombarding not military centers but unfortified residential places, and deliberately picking out schools and hospitals for attack. Of this latter infamy there seems to be no question. The recent bombardment of a Red Cross hospital has been carefully investigated, and it appears that the institution was marked with Red Cross signs easily visible at a height of several thousand feet, that German aviators came down to within two hundred feet and circled about as if observing the place and making sure of its identity, and then bombarded it.

#### A Low Record for U-Boats

Official reports show that the destruction of Allied shipping by German U-boats and mines in the month of June totaled only 278,629 gross tons, a smaller amount than in any other month since September, 1916. More significant still is the fact that the total of such losses in the quarter year ending with June was smaller than in any other quarter since the third quarter of 1916. There is no undue optimism in regarding this as proof of the declining power of the submarine terror and of the progressive failure of Tirpitz's policy of unlimited frightfulness. This result is doubtless due to a number of causes, conspicuous among them being the blocking of the ports of Zeebrugge and Ostend, which had been the chief centers of U-boat activity, and the multiplication of "chasers" and destroyers with their depth bombs and other devices for disposing of submarines.

How well even transports and mer-

chant ships are now being protected against U-boats was shown this week in the case of the huge transport "Justicia," a 32,120 ton liner, which was setting out on her westward voyage. Off the north coast of Ireland she was attacked by a number of submarines estimated at from three to eight, in a running fight which lasted more than twenty hours. At least nine or ten torpedoes were discharged at her, some of which were exploded before they reached her by well-aimed shots from her own protective guns. Two torpedoes, however, reached their mark and the "Justicia" was finally sunk. But the contrast between this feat and the easy sinkings of innumerable vessels earlier in the war was not calculated to encourage the Germans.

While thus the U-boat peril is being overcome, Allied shipbuilding is proceeding with extraordinary speed, and the volume of entries and clearances at British ports is increasing. The total clearances for the quarter ending with June was much larger than that of either of the two immediately preceding quarters.

#### U-Boats in Our Waters

While the ravages of German submarine boats in European waters have been somewhat abated, and it is probably true that such vessels are now being destroyed more rapidly than they are being built, a fresh outbreak of their activities in American coast waters occurred on July 20, when one or more of them appeared off Cape Cod, attacked without warning, and sank a tug and three barges, on which were women and children, and threw a few shells ashore—the first time in more than a hundred years that hostile cannon shot have fallen upon American soil. The U-boats then made their escape with-



Underwood & Underwood

#### "KILL TILL THEY CRY ENOUGH"

With that grim battle cry General Gouraud, in command of the French and American troops in Champagne, gave the orders to his men that broke the German thrust and turned it into a victory for us

out further action. The purpose of this performance was not clear. If it was intended to terrorize America, it was a ludicrous failure. If the U-boats came over to attack American transports conveying troops and supplies to France, they acted with remarkable stupidity in thus revealing their presence by attacking vessels of no military significance and probably of less value than the torpedoes which were used in destroying them.

It is thought that the submarines most probably came, however, to scatter floating mines in the sea lanes in which our transports travel, a theory which gains support from the destruction of the naval cruiser "San Diego" off Fire Island, either by a torpedo or by a mine, the probabilities favoring the latter.

#### The Killing of the Former Czar

The report is confirmed that the former Czar, Nicholas II, has been put to death by the Bolsheviks, without even the semblance of a trial, and much disapproval and indignation are expressed thereat. Nicholas was not personally an heroic figure; he was a conspicuous representative of the odious system of "divine right" against which this war is being waged; and his course during the war, before his disposition, was not such as commanded admiration or confidence. Nevertheless, it is justly held that to put him to death in any circumstances would have been an unnecessary severity, while to do so without trial was nothing less than murder. Even the French Terror gave to Louis XVI a judicial trial.

#### Intervention in Siberia

The long controversy over the question of Allied intervention in any part of the former Russian Empire appears to have culminated in an agreement for limited joint action by America and Japan in Siberia. It is intimated that an Americo-Japanese



Underwood & Underwood

#### WHEN AN AEROPLANE GOES BOMBING

The large explosive bombs that are dropped from an aeroplane are fastened under the wings near the tail end. A mechanism near the pilot's hand holds them ready for instant release.





Clinedinst

#### THE JAPANESE RED CROSS COMMISSION OVER HERE

On their way to the front the representatives of the Japanese Red Cross visited this country and studied the Red Cross work we are doing. Prince Tokugawa, head of the commission, is in the center of this photograph; Viscount Ishii, the Ambassador of Japan to the United States, at the left; and at the right Henry P. Davison, chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross

force will be landed at Vladivostok, not large enough to present the appearance of any intent at conquest, but merely large enough to guard the terminal port of the Trans-Siberian Railway and the vast stores there, and to maintain communication with the Czecho-Slovak forces which are operating at Irkutsk and elsewhere in Siberia. These Czecho-Slovaks have shown marvelous military efficiency, and are holding a large part of Siberia against both the Germans and the Bolsheviks. But having no base of supplies they would probably not be able permanently to maintain themselves without outside aid. The Americo-Japanese purpose is, apparently, to provide them with the needed supplies, and thus enable them to continue their thus far highly successful campaign.

Meantime General Horvath, a Serb from Bosnia, long an official of the Russian Government in China, has placed himself at the head of an anti-Bolshevik provisional government at Vladivostok, and his attitude toward the Czecho-Slovaks is yet uncertain.

**No Independence for Lithuania** The attempt of the Lithuanians to select a king for themselves has been vigorously resented in Germany, especially in Prussia, as intolerable impertinence. The semi-official *Vossische Zeitung* roundly declares that "Germany did not occupy Lithuania in order to free the people," and the *Tagliche Rundschau* adds that "Lithuania must not be independent, but must be annexed, preferably to Prussia." This, in spite of the fact that the choice of the Lithuanians is the Duke

of Urach, a member of the royal families of Wurtemberg and Bavaria. The selection of a Hohenzollern would probably have met with more favor at Berlin.

**No Finland Monarch** Finland has indefinitely laid aside the project of choosing a king and organizing a monarchical form of government, and gives hope of the permanent establishment of a republic. This is displeasing to Germany, which has cherished dreams of a Prussian prince as King of Finland, bringing the "Land of a Thousand Lakes" into close alliance with the Central Powers, helping them to transform the Baltic Sea into a German lake, and giving them a frontage on the Arctic Ocean.

**Honduras Joins the Allies** The declaration of war by Honduras against Germany was an event of importance psychologically rather than materially. Had Honduras been pro-German, however, she would have been a menacing spot on this hemisphere which the United States would have had to watch pretty carefully. According to the text of the decree of war as made public in Washington last week, "continental solidarity imposes upon the states of America the duty to contribute according to the measure of their abilities toward the triumph of the cause of civilization and of right." Honduras, it will be remembered, broke off diplomatic relations with Germany some time ago. In the decree declaring war, the Government points out that "the motives which originated the severing of the diplomatic relations of this republic with the German Empire have

become accentuated, being characterized every day by greater gravity for the international life of all the peoples."

The decree is signed by the Council of Ministers and the President and is to be reported to the Congress at its next session.

**Home Rule for India** The British Government announces that it will lay before Parliament at the coming session a comprehensive proposal for Home Rule for India, the outlines of which are disclosed in advance in order that they may be popularly discussed in advance, and that the Government may thus ascertain the attitude of the nation toward them. The plan provides for a national parliament and a number of provincial legislatures. The latter will be elected by popular franchise, and so will a two-thirds majority of the lower house of the vice-regal parliament; but the majority of the upper house of the parliament will be appointed by the Crown. It is intended that this plan shall be adopted for a probationary period of ten years.

**Reform or Boycott for Germany** Lord Robert Cecil, British Minister of Blockade, has issued a statement explaining the position of the Entente Allies in regard to economic policy after the war. He defended the program of the Paris Conference of two years ago on the ground that it was a defensive agreement of eight nations, six of which had suffered the direct ravages of war, to assure for themselves the material means for reconstruction of their injured national prosperity after the war. These objects were still important, but now that "the Alliance of Eight has expanded into the Association of Twenty-four Nations" it was possible to realize a broader program; an international system of economic liberalism and equality, with only such national tariffs as may be necessary for the protection of essential local industry. Only one obstacle remained to such a world-wide economic union; the policy of the Central Powers.

Lord Cecil explained how the German treaties with Russia, the Ukraine, Rumania, Finland, Poland, Lithuania and other national fragments of eastern Europe made them all bondsmen of German trade. Three great highways of traffic, the Baltic, the Black Sea-Dardanelles, and the Danube routes, were now monopolized by the Central Powers. While Germany continued to pursue such policies of plunder and favoritism, she could be allowed no part in the economic system of the Allies.

When peace is restored the place of Germany in the commonwealth of nations will be determined by the test established by President Wilson. If she abandons her old ways and her restless and aggressive policy, if she ceases to use economic policies as a preparation for further war we shall not be slow to recognize the change. The sacrifices for which this war has called are too great and too bitter to permit of our neglecting the President's warning that a complete change of mind and purpose in her Government are the necessary preliminaries to her admission to participation in our economic partnerships.



**Discussing Belgium** The occurrence on July 21 of the Belgian national anniversary has renewed thought of that heroic and martyr nation. The German Chancellor has declared that, while Germany has no intention of arbitrarily annexing Belgium, she will use it as a pawn in the game of peace-making, refusing to surrender it until she is assured of the return to her of her African and other colonies. On the other hand, Professor Hans Delbrueck, one of the most eminent German (Austrian) scholars, and Maximilian Harden, the journalist, have publicly declared that Germany ought unconditionally to restore Belgium to the same freedom and prosperity that it enjoyed before the war, and that there can be no hope of peace in the world until this is done. Mr. Balfour, the British Foreign Minister, has severely criticized the German Chancellor's cynical attitude, while the purpose of the United States to insist upon Belgium's complete restoration as an essential condition of peace has repeatedly been made clear. The Belgian anniversary was publicly celebrated with impressive ceremonies and impressive utterances in this country and the Allied lands.

**Austro-Hungarian Affairs** The Austro-Hungarian Prime Minister in the course of an official address censured the "inhumanity" of the Allies, which he said was responsible for the prolongation of the war. With amazing cynicism he admitted that Russia and Rumania had been sorely oppressed and despoiled in the peace treaties which the Central



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#### WHY BOTHER WITH A BALLOON?

An army camp in the United States has tried out successfully this method of sending an observer up to report enemy movements. The man who goes up is strapped securely in a leather seat and the motive power for his flight is furnished by six big kites. A squad of about twenty men are needed to fly the kites.

Powers had forced upon them, but argued that that was the fault of the Allies, because they had refused to make themselves parties to the same negotiation and had therefore abandoned Russia and Rumania to their fate. Finally, he protested against America's taking cognizance of the internal troubles of the Dual Realm, insisting that Austria-Hungary's dealing with the Poles, Bohemians, Slovaks, Croats, Serbs and other subject peoples must not be meddled with by any outside power.

Meantime discontent and sedition in various parts of that realm wax apace, and we hear of the shooting of hundreds and the imprisonment of thousands of revolutionists. Indications multiply of Austro-Hungarian disintegration, and of the probability that a vigorous drive of Allied forces into that empire would cause a demoralization and dissolution equal to that which Russia has suffered.

**A Socialist Peace Drive?** The latest "peace drive" was made on July 21 in the putatively Socialist paper *Vorwärts*, of Berlin. The terms of peace suggested by it were briefly as follows: Germany to have no annexations or indemnities at the west, but to have a free hand to complete her conquest of Russia and Rumania at the east; the principle of self-determination of peoples to be hereafter considered, together with the disposition of Belgium and the Balkan states; Gibraltar and the Suez Canal to be dismantled and all coaling stations to be opened to Germany; and all Germany's colonies to be restored to her. These quite impossible terms savor more of Junkerdom than of Socialism, and it is noteworthy that simultaneously with their utterance the authorities of the Social Democratic Party express strong dissatisfaction with the course of the *Vorwärts* as no longer in harmony with the principles of the party. It is shrewdly suspected that the paper in question has been

brought under Government influence by the means familiar to Bismarck and his "reptile press."

**Hindenburg's Disappearance** The question which has frequently been asked in the last few weeks or months concerning the whereabouts of General von Hindenburg, now seems to be authoritatively answered. He has several times been reported dead, on one occasion the report being so detailed as to tell that he died of apoplexy after a violent quarrel with the Kaiser. We are now told that for the last six months he has been too seriously ill to take any part in military operations, scarcely able to speak, and quite incapable of writing. Thus are explained his disappearance from the public eye and the exaltation of General Ludendorff to the headship of the Hun armies.

**Pernicious Pacifism** Extensive strikes in munition works at Birmingham and Coventry, England, began on July 24. Most of the strikers are said to have been former "slackers," who entered the factories in order to avoid being called to service in the army; and they have been incited to strike over some fancied technical grievances, thru the propaganda of pro-German pacifists, who have told them that "the more munitions you make, the longer the war will last," and "it is our duty to hold up munitions, to bring Lloyd George to his knees, and to compel him to make a decent peace." British labor generally disapproves the strikes, and the workmen at the Woolwich Arsenal have sent a message to the strikers telling them that they are "earning the blessings of the Kaiser and his army of murderers and the condemnation of all those who are fighting and working to gain real freedom for civilization." The message expresses also a wish that the Government would immediately send the strikers to the front of the firing line, and have their leaders shot.



#### PIONEERING IN POLITICS

Mary Gay, turned up in woman suffrage campaign, secured to Mary Gay, Han, appointed chairman of the platform committee at the convention of the New York Woman's Suffrage Party. Mrs. Han is the first woman to be so honored by any party in any State. She is chairman of the New York City Woman's Suffrage Party and was one of the leaders in the campaign that gave New York women the vote.



### Needed Fifty Thousand Doctors

Nearly 50,000 of the 95,000 doctors now in active prac-

tise in the United States will be required for the army, according to an official estimate made public last week. Of the total now practising, it is reckoned that 23,000 are now in the army.

These figures give the meat of a situation which may force the Government to assume control of the entire medical profession in the United States, supplying both the army and the civilians with the necessary quotas. A gigantic enrollment of all active practitioners plus all who are willing and able to resume practise is now under way, and the new "Volunteer Medical Service Corps" is already being organized. Conferences were held in Washington last week at which leading physicians discussed the probable operation of this plan. It is generally recognized that the civilian health must be closely safeguarded if the nation is to arrive at and maintain maximum fighting efficiency.

The surgeon general of the army and navy, together with the surgeon general of the public health service, are considering a plan for commissioning all teachers in medical schools and assigning them to their present duties. This would constitute a means of preventing further disruption of medical teaching staffs and at the same time recognizing the public service of these men.

While no official announcement of it has gone forth, it is quite apparent that "non-essential" illnesses must be barred—for the period of the war at least. There will not be doctors enough to cure them.

### College Training for War

Seven thousand college teachers and pupils have

gone into training at Plattsburg, N. Y., Fort Sheridan, Ill., and the Presidio of San Francisco as a beginning in a vast military training scheme just launched by the War Department. The purpose of the scheme is to make every important college a military post for the training of men for the army, for the navy, and for essential industries. President R. C. McLaurin, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has taken charge of the organization and administration of the work under the Secretary of War.

The plan is to accept students as volunteers enlisted in the United States Army, put them on a furlough status, clothe them in uniform, and guide them into the kind of training most needed and best suited to the individual and national requirements. Daily military drill will be but one item in the announced program. For the rest they will receive technical training of various kinds. Upon reaching the draft age these men will go automatically into the National Army. Those over eighteen but under draft age may be called at the pleasure of the Government.

Details of the plan may be obtained upon application to the War Department.

### Republican Plans

Addressed by two former Presidents of the United States, the "unofficial"

Republican state convention held last week at Saratoga was a meeting of national importance. Both Messrs. Roosevelt and Taft agreed in urging the election of a Republican Congress this autumn as a war necessity. In Mr. Roosevelt's words:

Since the war began the Republicans in Congress have acted in a spirit of the largest patriotism, and wholly without regard to questions of politics. For the administration measures designed for efficiently carrying on the war they have furnished a larger percentage of support than have the Democrats, and where the administration was wrong the bulk of the Republicans ventured to withstand it and have stood by



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### DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COMMUNICATION

The Government's decision to take over all telephone and telegraph lines beginning August 1 puts almost complete control of communication systems in this country under Postmaster General A. S. Burleson. As far as possible he will keep the present executive and financial arrangements of the various companies

the country, whereas the bulk of the Democrats have not done so, altho there have been some conspicuous and honorable exceptions.

In Mr. Taft's words:

The nation needs the Republican party to give popular expression to an affirmative, aggressive war policy. Its success at the polls in November will spur the Administration to adopt one. A Republican Congress will enact legislation to initiate and carry it on.

Mr. Taft said in another part of his speech:

The President has said, "Politics is adjourned." He is certainly right, in so far as politics is to be used for personal ends or party triumph. But popular government, even in war, must be carried on by parties. Party spirit must, of course, be suppressed where it hampers or embarrasses. On the other hand, party organization of public opinion may be the best way to secure needed government action.

The convention was intended to be not only an old time gathering of the clansmen, but a reunion of disaffected elements, and the reports are to the

effect that success crowned the efforts of the leaders. Of the many speeches, those of the former Presidents have been taken by the press and political observers as the most significant.

At the close of the convention there was a movement to bring about the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt for Governor of New York. Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, chief rival of Governor Whitman, announced that he would withdraw if the Colonel would become a candidate. But Colonel Roosevelt refused to consider the nomination and explained his position:

My work is for the men who are fighting in this war. My mind dwells continually on the problems of the war, on the international problems of the peace which is to close and justify the war, and on the tremendous problems, social and industrial, with which we shall be faced after the war is ended.

An equally unofficial Democratic state convention was scheduled later in the week, resulting largely in the stirring up of interest in the forthcoming campaign and in the launching of the nomination booms of various candidates.

### Standardizing Wages

With strikes for higher pay springing up daily the Government is now

facing a situation similar to that which threatens the industrial peace of Great Britain at almost the same moment. Most of the strikes are caused by the desire of the workers to receive the highest current rate of wages—usually that paid in the shipyards, in aircraft factories, or in other governmental plants. Add to this the fact that the cost of living is still going up, and present industrial disturbances are easily explained.

An attempt is being made by one Federal agency, the War Labor Policies Board, to standardize or stabilize wages. This attempt, not wholly understood by labor, has added to the unrest the fear that the Government was going to hold wages down to the lowest level of subsistence. And to put more fuel into the fire, last week it was discovered that a joker had been inserted in an appropriation bill limiting the amount of wages to a standard fixed by the War Labor Policies Board. Meanwhile, the National War Labor Board, under the joint chairmanship of Messrs. Taft and Walsh, was going about the country making wage awards in war industries—raising wages in fact, to new and unheard of levels: common labor in one locality asked for thirty-five cents an hour and was granted forty. The apparent, if not real, conflict between these two Federal boards brought the situation to a head.

Out of the confusion one or two things seem clear: the War Labor Policies Board, by specific announcement, adopted the policies of the National War Labor Board. The "standardization" of wages which may now be expected to take place will be, therefore, on the basis of the cost of living plus a reasonable sum for maintaining health and comfort. And the National War Labor Board, at the time of going to press,



is about to deliberate on the living wage and issue a decision which will, for the period of the war, standardize and stabilize the weekly industrial pay envelope.

#### The Child Labor Act

In spite of the fact that the United States Supreme Court has declared the Child Labor Act to be unconstitutional, the Department of Labor will enforce its provisions with respect to the placement in employment of boys from thirteen to sixteen years of age. Instructions to this effect have been sent to all officers of the United States Employment Service, which, incidentally, on the first of August is scheduled to begin to assert a Federal monopoly of placement work. These instructions, as officially explained, mean that:

Children under sixteen would not be sent to work in mines or quarries.

Children under fourteen would not be supplied to mills, canneries, workshops, factories or manufacturing establishments.

Children between fourteen and sixteen would be supplied to the above industries only if they are to work not more than eight hours a day or more than six days a week or before 6 a. m. or after 7 p. m.

Affidavits from parents as to the age of a child, the memorandum adds, are not reliable and should be supplanted by bona fide documentary evidence.

#### The Loyalty of Building Trades

A notable conference, called at Atlantic City by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, brought together last week more than 225 representatives of many billions of capital invested in the building trades industries thruout the country. A temporary organization of the trade associations was effected, including labor organizations in addition to "capital" organizations. In a telegram dispatched to President Wilson the conference thus explained itself:

We are glad to bear our share of the burden of the war for liberty and shall cheerfully accept whatever sacrifices and readjustments may be essential to its vigorous prosecution.

The Government has a perplexing problem in the endeavor to restrict construction activities where necessary, while keeping employed labor and materials not needed for war purposes.

To solve that problem successfully in an industry of such magnitude, such ramifications and such large influence on general trade and prosperity will immeasurably strengthen the nation for the support of taxation and loans which must continue as long as the war lasts.

We are assembled to devise an instrumentality thru which the building industry may give united and effective aid in solving that problem.

We pledge you and those officially associated with you the fullest cooperation within our power.

#### More Lightless Nights

The resumption of lightless nights, by specific order of the United State Fuel Administration, was a sudden midsummer warning that the winter is coming and that coal is short. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday are to be lightless in New England, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland and the District of Columbia; for the remainder of the United States, Mon-



Fitzpatrick, in St. Louis Post Dispatch

THE FACE THAT LAUNCHED A THOUSAND SHIPS

day and Tuesday each week will be lightless. "Lightlessness" means the elimination of all unnecessary outdoor illumination, street lights essential to safety being of course excepted.

Half a million tons of coal will be saved by this order, it is estimated. But the Government authorities do not regard the actual economy in fuel as the most important result to be achieved by the order. The order is for moral effect, as much as for anything else—to drive home, in other words, to every man and woman the great necessity for conserving coal. In a



Underwood & Underwood

THE WORLD'S CHAMPION RIVETER

"Big Tom" Horn broke the world's record for shipbuilders when he sunk 6915 rivets in eight hours during the nation-wide contest of American shipyards. A British riveter in the Clyde yards held the record previously.

statement explaining the order, Administrator Garfield had this to say:

In resuming lightless nights with the miners of the country responding loyally to the appeals of the Fuel Administration for increased production, the weekly output of bituminous coal is surpassing all previous records. The efforts of the Fuel Administration, operators and miners to increase production must be supplemented, however, by the elimination of every wasteful or unnecessary use of coal. The enormous war demand for fuel makes it imperative that the country make the most economical use possible, even of the constantly increasing output.

#### Taking Over the Wires

War time governmental control of all telegraph and telephone systems in the United States was proclaimed by President Wilson to take effect after midnight on July 31.

Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster General, will become the directing head of all lines, thus acquiring control of every means of communication, both wire and mail, thruout the country, with the exception of the wireless systems, which are already under the Navy Department.

Mr. Burleson at once issued the following order:

"John C. Koons, First Assistant Postmaster General; David J. Lewis, Commissioner United States Tariff Commission, and William H. Lamar, Solicitor for the Post Office Department, are hereby appointed a committee for governmental management, operation and control of the telegraph and telephone systems covered by the proclamation of the President dated July 22, 1918, of which committee the Postmaster General shall be chairman."

Postmaster General Burleson and the Executive Committee will be confronted at the outset with the task of settling the labor disputes which threatened a nation-wide strike of operators on the Western Union lines on July 8. The strike was averted, it is generally understood, only by the fact that the President asked Congress to give him authority to take over the lines.

The principal cause of discontent was the refusal of the officials of the Western Union to recognize the union the operators had formed and which was affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The policy which the Postmaster General will take with reference to this question will be watched with peculiar interest, for the reason that in the hearings in Congress on the joint resolution for governmental control, Mr. Burleson stated that, while he recognized the right of Government employees to organize, he did not believe they should affiliate with any outside organization.

It is believed here that the Postmaster General will follow the same course that was followed by the Director General of the Railroads when he assumed control of transportation lines, by appointing a wage commission to make a full investigation of labor conditions in the various systems, and then act on their findings. It is also believed that governmental control will lead to a general increase in the wages of all employees.



# THE SHOT HEARD 'ROUND THE WORLD

## America's First Victory in France

BY HAMILTON HOLT



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Americans with rifle grenades ready to fire thru the peepholes of the trench

Last week the editor of *The Independent* told the story of how he fired his first shot at the boche and visited the trenches held by Americans of the Rainbow Division. Here he continues the tale of his experiences on the American front and in later issues he will describe also his visits to the sectors held by Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy. Mr. Holt has just returned from a tour of three months in England and Europe as the guest of the British Government.

THE one American division above all others I wanted to visit was the Twenty-sixth. It ranked as the first National Guard division in France. It was the first American division to engage in a battle in this war. It was made up entirely of New England troops. And the 102d Connecticut boys of that division, upon whom devolved the honor of holding the line against the German shock troops at Seicheprey on April 20 and 21st, were the boys who came from the hills and valleys in the neighborhood of my summer home, from the region where for over 200 years all my ancestors have lived and died.

Accordingly, it was with the anticipatory delight of returning for an "Old Home Week" festival that I started out from American headquarters on May 12, exactly three weeks after the battle of Seicheprey, to see my home boys in the trenches and to hear from their own lips some account of how, as Irvin Cobb would say,

they took the mania out of Germania. Our party consisted of Judge Wadhams, an adopted son of Connecticut on account of his four years at Yale, two escorting American lieutenants, and myself.

Our objectives were, first, an American aviation field, and then General Edwards's headquarters, where we were to receive final instructions before proceeding to the front lines. I shall reserve comment on the various aerodromes I visited till another paper—suffice it to say that after mess with the American aviators we motored to Toul and thence on to a little village where we found General Edwards at his headquarters, in a beautiful old twelfth century chateau that I was informed belonged to the French general who commanded Verdun during the great German drive in 1916. Major General Clarence Edwards, commanding the Twenty-sixth Division, received us in a noble room furnished with rich draperies, gilt and pink antique furniture, and old French portraits on the walls of periwigged gentlemen and lace-collared ladies. General Edwards is evidently a "character." I have come within the spell of very few soldier personalities that impressed me more. He seemed to be a man of great personal dash and decision, and yet withal full of humanity and even tenderness. In one breath he would damn the Germans and in the next exhibit the most fatherly solicitation for his troops. "Heart and guts,"

he said, were the prime ingredients of a true soldier, and he looked as though he had both. He was especially concerned for the morale of his boys, which he said depended as much on proper food, sleep and clothes as dry powder. He even insisted on my reading aloud to Judge Wadhams his recent orders for the "delousing" of the troops, and his eyes twinkled with merriment as I proceeded.

Then the general asked his aide to bring us a map of the sector he was holding and proceeded to explain to us the battle of Seicheprey.

From the general's account and also from the stories, more or less conflicting, of a dozen other participants, I take it the Americans' first real battle went about as follows:

Altho there had been two or three skirmishes between our troops and the Germans immediately after we took over the sector, it was several weeks before the enemy finally planned to go over the top and attack us. When they eventually launched two attacks we dropt them in their trenches. The Germans then summoned 600 shock troops and sent them over to teach us a lesson. But only three got to our front trenches, and of these two were killed and one was captured. The next morning the barb wires in front of our lines were full of German dead. On the 20th, 3500 Germans started for us and the French on our left. They came over in close formation and drove us out of the front trenches. We fell back and reformed. The boys could hardly wait to get the orders to counterattack, but finally permission was given and in two tries we regained all our lines. The 102d Connecticut boys got badly cut up, losing 123 men, about the same number gassed, the same number captured and some 500 wounded. They fired during that fight between 5000 and 10,000 rounds of ammunition. Three of our batteries were rolled out into the open and fired at the enemy for over five hours, tho under a severe bombardment. Major Rau met a counterattack with cooks, signal men and every one available. Our machine gun squad was nearly annihilated. When we regained our line our doctors found the Germans had left there poisoned coffee for our troops.

General Edwards then said, "The best thing for you to do is to have a talk with the boys themselves. Come with me and you shall hear them tell their story in their own words. I'll tell the officers to keep away, so they will talk to you freely."

So he ordered his car and we jumped into ours. He led us a pretty chase up and down the hills at a clip of forty miles an hour till we came to a two-mile stretch alongside of a ridge of hills in full view of the German trenches not two miles away. We now lay up



the pace to at least fifty miles an hour, but the day was misty and either the Germans did not see us or they decided not to take a pot shot, for we received no reminder of their presence. I was not in the least unhappy when we shortly turned behind a hill out of sight of the German observation balloons and quickly drew up at a little crossroads village. The boys who were lounging about came swarming out of the yards and billets to meet us, for the General and two civilians, the first they had seen since the fight, were as much objects of curiosity to them as would be General Pershing walking down the streets of any inland American town. The boys collected about the car in a circle twenty deep, and I instantly established friendly relations by calling out: "I'm from Connecticut, too. I have a home in Woodstock. Is there any fellow here from there?" One private had an uncle who lived in town, and wished to send his regards. Then I asked if there were any who came from Pomfret, Thompson, Eastford, Danielson, Willimantic, etc., and as boys replied "That's my home," "I come from there," I said, "If you will give me your name I will be glad to write to your family, saying that I've seen you and that you're still determined to get the Kaiser." And before I knew it I had 242 soldiers hand me names of parents, sweethearts and friends at home, for me to send letters to. One of the boys gave me a German bayonet that he had taken off the body of a dead German. Another gave me a German water bottle which had been jabbed thru with an American bayonet, and another a belt of cartridges which he wished me to give to his parents in Torrington. The boys were in superb spirits and yelled frantically and affirmatively when I asked them if they wanted to get back at the Germans. "Only let us get another crack at them," they shouted. Without any request on my part they told me that they had the best officers in the American Army and that they would do anything that their officers asked.

I have only space to tell one story of the many the boys gave us from their personal experience. Private Clyde Thompson, of New Haven, said: "The battle started at 3 a. m. I was in my dugout at headquarters 350 yards behind the lines. The Boche came over from the flank and not directly behind their barrage—a very pretty trick. When I came out of my dugout there were five Boches yelling 'heraus mit.' I shoved the door back. They threw grenades at the door and blew it in. I came out the other door, drew my revolver and opened fire. One threw up his hands and fell backward. Two carried him away. The other two fell back. I threw two grenades at them and killed one. The other ran away. I then went to headquarters, picking up the major's orders on the way; we joined Lieutenant Ingersoll and we held the reserve trench with one squad of eight men until 5 or 6, when the Boche left town. While carrying in wounded men I saw three Boches com-

ing up the side of a fence. I opened fire and killed one of them; the other two disappeared. I am recommended for a cross."

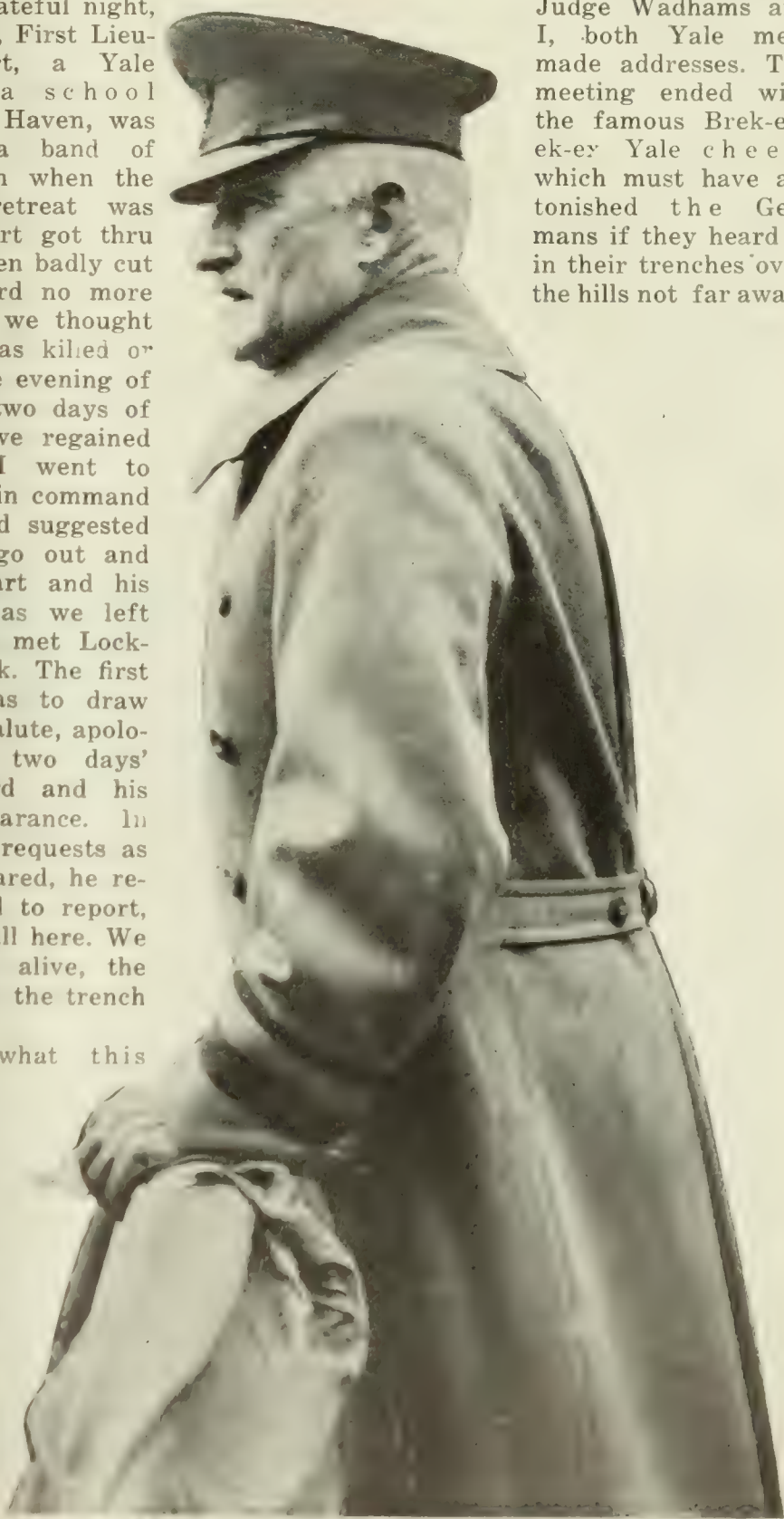
After listening to the various experiences, I walked across the street to where the officers were waiting in a group and talked with them. They told me they had the best boys in the United States Army. Lieutenant-Colonel Dowell said, "They boys will do more than you ask them to. They never have to be driven." I then said to the Colonel, "When I get back to my summer home in Connecticut the people will probably ask me to stand up in the village church and tell them something of how their boys are getting along. Can you give me some message that will interest them?" The Colonel thought a moment and then said, "Tell them this." And then he related the following story, which I wish every American could have heard him tell: "When the Germans made their great attack on that fateful night, one of our boys, First Lieutenant Lockhart, a Yale graduate and a school teacher in New Haven, was isolated with a band of thirty-seven men when the command to retreat was given. The report got thru that they had been badly cut up, but we heard no more from them and we thought the entire lot was killed or captured. On the evening of the 21st, after two days of fighting, when we regained our trenches, I went to Colonel Parker, in command of the 102d, and suggested that he and I go out and look for Lockhart and his command. Just as we left the trenches we met Lockhart coming back. The first thing he did was to draw himself up and salute, apologizing for his two days' growth of beard and his dishevelled appearance. In response to our requests as to how he had fared, he replied, 'I am glad to report, sir, that we are all here. We have eight men alive, the others are dead in the trench with us.'"

Just think what this story of Colonel Dowell means. Here was the first fight in the Great War in which America took part on the soil of France. The honor of representing America fell to a band of Connecticut boys. When the order was given to retreat, this lit-

tle group being isolated did not receive it. They therefore stayed in their trenches for two days, altho completely surrounded by the Germans. And when they were finally relieved, there they were, every single man, dead or alive, at his post. There was not a man who had been captured; there was not a man who had run away. Our histories tell us that America probably never produced a braver soldier than old Israel Putnam. I cannot help feeling that were that old gentleman alive today he would not be ashamed of these boys from his native state.

That evening we were invited to dine at the field hospital run by the Yale unit, which is the closest to the front line of any American hospital in France. There were fifteen physicians and over eighty Yale boys under them, and fifteen trained nurses, all from Connecticut. After supper we adjourned to one of the hospital huts,

for vesper services. Judge Wadhams and I, both Yale men, made addresses. The meeting ended with the famous Brek-ek-ek-ey Yale cheer, which must have astonished the Germans if they heard it in their trenches over the hills not far away.



General Edwards

Commander of the machine gun sector—Broadway General Edwards





*In this map of the world at war is shown the spread of the forces allied to put down the defiance of autocracy*

## ON THE HOME STRETCH

### A Review of the Fourth Year of the Great War

**S**HOULD a war prophet wish to estimate aright the present chances of victory for the two belligerent coalitions which have confronted each other for the four bloodiest and bravest years in human history, he would be well advised to forget the exaggerated hopes and fears which have come with the events of recent months and think himself back to an earlier period of the war. The memorable occurrences of the past two years will leave an everlasting impress on the political future of Europe and the world, but their immediate military effect is to nullify each other. America has come in. Russia has stepped out. Had America held to her neutrality after the Russian revolution it seems most probable that France, Italy and Great Britain would have been forced to agree to a stalemate peace with Germany and Austria-Hungary. Had the Russian revolution found statesmen to guide it and enlightened citizens to defend it, the Central Powers must soon have succumbed to the blockade which cut them off on every side from the resources of the world and to the growing superiority of the Allies in man power on the western front.

The United States is already in a military sense the equivalent of Russia. Our army is not and may never be so large, since Russia could concentrate troops on her own frontier, while ours must be sent across the Atlantic. But the Russian private was almost the worst paid, worst educated and worst treated soldier in Europe, and many of his commanders were incompetent men of doubtful patriotism. The American soldier is fed, equipt and cared for on a generous scale unknown to any European army, he is trained by officers

BY PRESTON SLOSSON

whose integrity is above suspicion, and he fully understands the cause for which he fights. The economic resources of the late Russian Empire are perhaps even more extensive than those of the United States, but they have never been so adequately developed to meet the demands of modern warfare. The diligence of our navy, in conjunction with the British, has cut in half the world's shipping losses as compared with those for the months immediately following the inauguration of unrestricted submarine warfare. British and German official estimates of shipping losses and of new construction vary widely, but it seems probable that construction has already overtaken destruction and that hereafter the shipping tonnage available for ourselves and the Allies will continually increase. Conditions as regards transportation will soon be quite as good as they were before Von Tirpitz convinced the Kaiser that the shortest way to end the war was to starve England into submission by a submarine blockade.

If both sides seem as far from victory as in 1916 it does not therefore follow that the war is indefinitely distant from its end. Four years have not brought a decision, but they have brought internal strains which threaten to wreck both armies and governments. This has already happened in Russia, and it may happen any day in Austria-Hungary.

Germany upholds by her single strength the whole structure of the alliance of the Central Powers, and many signs of demoralization are not wanting even in this virile empire. Food is insufficient for health, the birth

rate is low, crime is increasingly frequent and popular discontent breaks forth from time to time in strikes, naval mutinies and pacifist demonstrations. In France, Premier Clemenceau has had to root out of existence a stop-the-war propaganda which involved even cabinet ministers. In Italy, revolutionary intrigue involved the nation in temporary military disaster. In Austria-Hungary, the Slav population is openly defiant of the Government and famine has robbed even the dominant nationalities, the German Austrians and the Magyars, of all desire to continue the war. Great Britain, with the resources of a world empire to support her, is less exhausted than any of the continental belligerents, but her military strength is now fully mobilized and her casualty lists have reached enormous proportions. The United States alone is able to throw fresh armies into the scales of victory.

#### THE RUSSIAN COLLAPSE

July 1, 1917—Russians assume the offensive in Galicia.

July 19, 1917—Beginning of the Russian retreat.

September 3, 1917—Fall of Riga.

September 10, 1917—Korniloff breaks with Kerensky.

November 7, 1917—Bolsheviki overthrow Kerensky government.

December 16, 1917—Truce between Russia and Germany ends campaign.

On the first of July, 1917, the Russian army under the inspiring instigation of War Minister Kerensky began its third offensive, seeking the victory which in 1915 and again in 1916 had eluded its grasp. The armies of the Empire had failed; might not the armies of the new-born Republic succeed? The situation of Russia in the summer of 1917 curiously parallels that of France after the downfall of Louis Napoleon. On both occasions an autocratic government had been overthrown after



plunging a country into a bloody series of military disasters, largely brought about by its own incompetent and corrupt administration. On both occasions a republican orator and statesman attempted to organize new armies to fling back the invader. And on both occasions the military forces raised by the provisional government were broken by the disciplined might of Prussia. It would be tempting to pursue the parallel yet farther; to compare the Bolsheviks with their creed of embittered class warfare to the Communard insurgents who terrorized Paris in 1871, and to compare the annexationist peace by which France lost Alsace-Lorraine with the peace of Brest-Litovsk by which Russia lost her territories on the Black Sea and the Baltic. But the last word in regard to Russia is not yet spoken, and it remains to be seen whether Russia, like France, will emerge from defeat and civil war to republican liberty.

Once the German counter-offensive in Galicia had begun the war on this front degenerated into rout and massacre. In order to save his army Kerensky was compelled to a general retreat and the abandonment of all that Russia had conquered or reconquered at any time during the war. Indiscipline in the Russian navy permitted the Germans to seize the islands of the Baltic and to land, almost unopposed, upon the Russian coasts. Some Russian regiments fought stubbornly and delayed the German advance for weeks; among these were the Cossacks, some Czechoslovaks who had deserted from the Austrian ranks, and "battalions of death" composed of women volunteers. Other regiments forgot military disci-

pline entirely, disobeyed orders, slew their officers and left the trenches to the enemy. For a time the eastern front held firm in the north, where the Germans were halted by the defenses of Riga, and in the extreme south, where the Austrians made very little progress against the Rumanians. But the capture of Riga and the isolation of Rumania from Russian aid destroyed the last hope of any military recovery until the entire reconstruction of the army could be achieved.

No respite for this necessary work of reorganization was granted Russia. Kerensky as chief of the provisional government had to bear the responsibility for the disastrous collapse of the campaign on which he had embarked. Royalists and conservative republicans blamed him for socialistic experiments in civil administration and for abolishing the death penalty for misconduct in the army. The Bolsheviks, on the other hand, demanded an immediate peace and the exclusion of all "bourgeois" elements from the government. The discontent of the conservatives found expression in the rebellion of General Korniloff, the Cossack commander. His uprising was speedily repressed, but a few weeks later the Bolsheviks were more successful. Kerensky was driven from office and into exile, the Constituent Assembly was forcibly dissolved almost as soon as it had met, and all power was placed in the hands of the Bolshevik party majority on the popular labor councils or Soviets. At the head of the new government were two dominant figures, Premier Nikolai Lenine and Foreign Minister Leon Trotzky, both convinced advocates of an im-

mediate peace. One of the first acts of their administration was the conclusion of a truce with the Central Powers and the opening of negotiations with them. The eastern front had vanished from the war map.

#### BREST-LITOVSK AND AFTER

February 9, 1918—Ukraine agrees to a separate peace.

February 10, 1918—Russian army disbanded.

March 1, 1918—Finnish independence confirmed by pact with Russia.

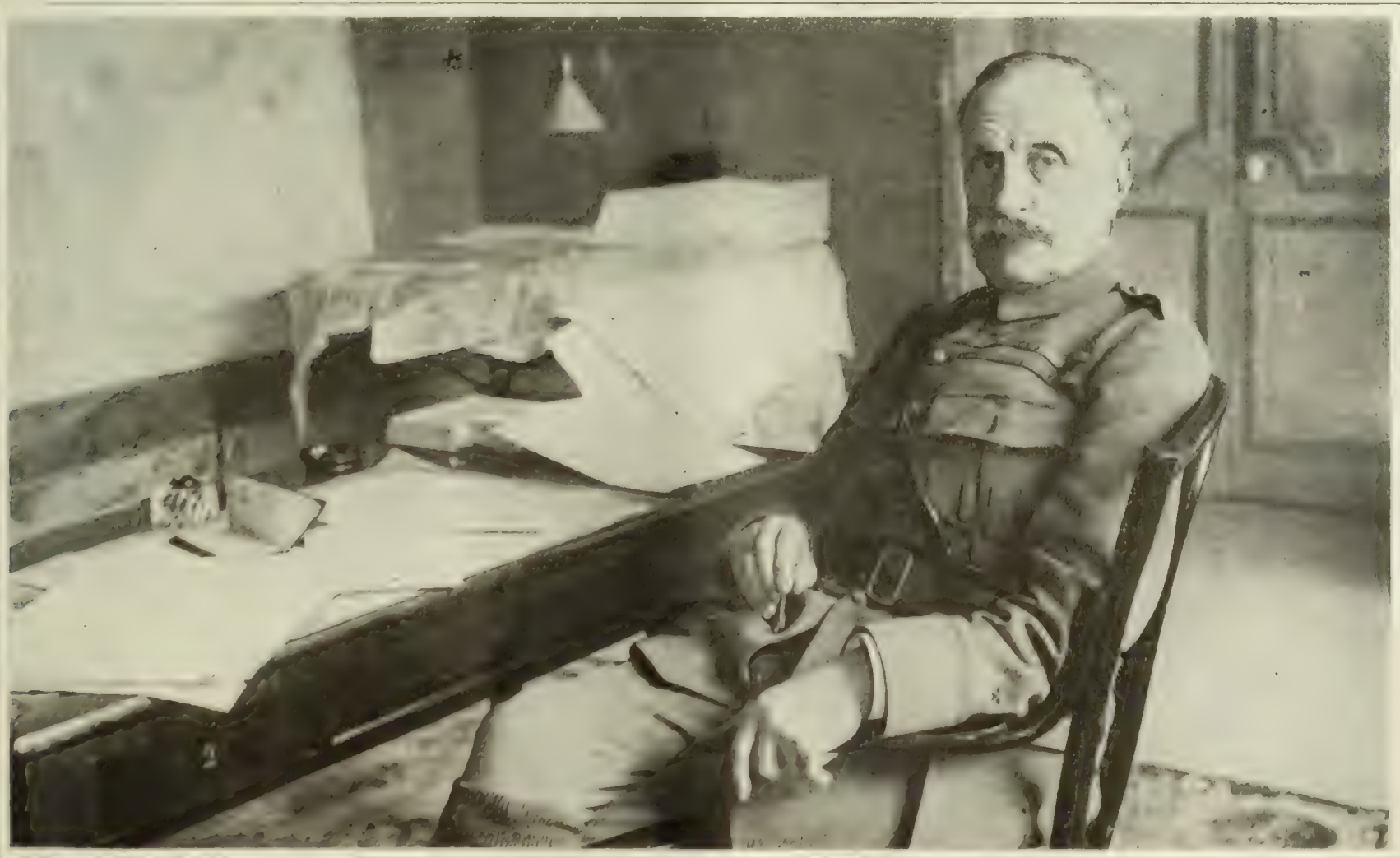
April 5, 1918—Japanese land at Vladivostok.

May 7, 1918—Rumania makes peace.

July 16, 1918—Execution of ex-Czar Nicholas II reported.

The Bolshevik government has never been complete master even of Great Russia, and the outlying portions of the far-flung empire once ruled by the Tsars have broken away from its authority altogether, but the Bolsheviks were sufficiently in power by the opening of the new year to carry out their own domestic and foreign policy in defiance of every opposition. The domestic policy of the new government was "the dictatorship of the proletariat," namely the total exclusion from political power of the educated and propertied classes in order that the Soviets might accomplish the redistribution of the wealth of Russia. As agents of the proletariat will a new revolutionary army was organized, the so-called Red Guards, and a reign of terror established thruout the country to prevent any attempt at counter-revolution by the plundered bourgeoisie.

The foreign policy of Lenine and Trotzky consisted in the publication and repudiation of all the secret treaties concluded between Russia and her allies, the opening of peace negotiations with the Central Powers, and the prolonga-



French Marshal Foch

The man at the helm—General Foch, appointed in the fourth year of the war to command the Allied armies on the western front



tion of these negotiations in order to spread revolutionary propaganda among the German and Austro-Hungarian soldiers still stationed on the eastern front. At the town of Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations were carried on between Trotzky and other commissioners representing Russia and the diplomatic representatives of the Central Powers, including Count Czernin for Austria-Hungary and Foreign Minister Richard von Kühlmann for Germany. The diplomatists of the Central Powers, fearing that prolonged discussion might weaken the morale of their armies, presented the Russians with their ultimatum. Trotzky attempted to refuse assent to the proposed peace terms, broke off negotiations and demobilized the Russian army. This appeal to the Tolstoyan weapon of passive resistance was of no avail. Russia was compelled to accept all of the demands of her enemies without obtaining a single concession. The Central Powers also concluded a separate peace with the new Republic of Ukraina, and thus separated the southwestern provinces of Russia from the rest of the country.

By the peace of Brest-Litovsk and special agreements with Ukraina, Finland and Rumania, the Central Powers obtained a free hand in remaking the map of eastern Europe. Poland, Lithuania, and the Baltic states of Courland, Livonia and Esthonia have been promised independence or autonomy in some form, but the exact details of the relationship to exist henceforth between the new states and the German and Austro-Hungarian empires are still unsettled. In principle, it is decided that they will have rulers connected with the royal families of these powers and be brought into the economic system of central Europe by one-sided commercial treaties. Ukraina received her independence and was even permitted to retain her republican form of government, but was required to sell surplus crops to the Central Powers. Rumania received harsher terms. The Dobrudja (on the Black Sea coast) was severed from Rumania, the Austro-Hungarian frontier was advanced for several miles into Rumanian territory, and the resources of the country were thrown open to the exploitation of the Central Powers. Kars, Batum and Erivan, torn from Russia, went to the Turks, who promptly celebrated the recovery of their "lost provinces" by wholesale murder of the Armenian population of that region.

Finland, which had insisted on virtual independence ever since the Russian revolution gave the people a chance to assert themselves, attempted to make this independence absolute when the Bolsheviks seized the reins of government at Petrograd. But, far from escaping the horrors of foreign and civil war by independence, Finland brought upon herself a double invasion. Russian Red Guards, allied with some revolutionary Socialists in Finland, swept over the unhappy country and committed all manner of atrocities. The Allies being unable to send aid, and Sweden fearing to do so lest she be drawn into

## NEW NATIONS AND WOULD-BE NATIONS

Arabs  
Armenians  
Circassians  
Cossacks  
Czecho-Slovaks  
Danes of Slesvig  
Egyptians  
Esthonians  
Finns (and Karelians)  
French of Alsace Lorraine  
Georgians  
Irish  
Jews (Zionists)  
Jugoslavs (Serbs and Croats)  
Lapps  
Letts  
Lithuanians  
Poles  
Russians of Archangel and Vologda  
Siberian Russians (and Siberian natives of many tribes)  
Slovenes  
Syrians  
Tatars (and Tauridans)  
Ukrainians (and Ruthenians)  
White Russians

the current of the Great War, the Finns called on Germany for help. Germany responded only too promptly, seizing the Aland Islands, occupying Finnish garrisons and punishing the revolutionists by massacre and deportation. The victorious faction in Finland (known as the "White Guards") contained many republicans and even some Socialists, but the experience of the Red Guard invasion and the influence of German intrigue strengthened reactionary political sentiment thruout the nation. Finnish imperialists demanded the conquest of the Arctic coast (Murmansk coast), Karelia, and other parts of northwestern Russia inhabited by people of Finnic race. To achieve this they were willing to accept a German alliance and even a German monarch.

On the map everything is arranged to suit German policy, but the war map conceals many disturbing political complexities. There are boundary questions between Ukraina and Rumania (Bessarabia), between Ukraina and Poland (Kholm), between Bulgaria and Turkey, and between Turkey and the peoples of the Caucasus and the Crimea which have given the Central Powers much anxiety. An expeditionary force of the Entente Allies holds the Murman coast and is supported by popular sentiment in several provinces of Arctic Russia. Siberia is virtually independent of the Bolsheviks and is making experiments in government on her own account, supported by a Japanese expeditionary force in Vladivostok, Russian armies in Manchuria and perhaps a hundred thousand Czecho-Slovak ex-prisoners of war along the Trans-Siberian Railroad. The Cossacks in southeastern Russia and the myriad tribes of the Caucasus are practically independent of any external authority. Even in Great Russia there have been explosions of discontent at Bolshevik rule

and German exploitation, culminating in the assassination of the German Ambassador at Moscow. Crop levies in Ukraina and Lithuania are carried on by the Germans, but are made possible only by the employment of armies of occupation and methods of terrorism. The greatest military and political question now confronting the Entente Allies is whether or not the time is yet ripe to send an army into Russia to rebuild the nation and reestablish the eastern front.

### ITALY'S FORTUNES

August 19, 1917. Italians begin Isonzo offensive.

October 24, 1917. Austrian and German counter-attacks in the Julian Alps.

November 10, 1917. Italian retreat reaches the Piave.

June 15, 1918. Austrians begin new offensive along the Piave.

July 7, 1918. Italians begin drive in Albania.

The military reverses of Russia set free hundreds of thousands of German and Austrian soldiers previously employed on the eastern front, even while Russia was still a belligerent. There was much anxious speculation among the Entente Allies as to where these men would be used: in France, in Greece, in Asiatic Turkey or against Italy? Italy was selected as the victim because of the very critical situation which had developed along the Isonzo. General Cadorna's armies, pushing on from the Isonzo valley across the Carso and Bainsizza plateaus and capturing the highest mountain peaks in the Julian Alps, threatened the vitally important cities of Laibach and Trieste and menaced the very existence of the Austrian army.

But the hour of greatest triumph was quickly followed by disaster. The long line of battle, winding deviously over rugged highland country from Switzerland to the Adriatic, was open to attack at many points and rather inadequately supported by lines of communication to the rear. Ammunition had been used up freely in the Italian offensive and was not sufficiently replaced. Worst of all, a stop-the-war propaganda, partly the reflection of labor unrest in the Italian cities and partly the result of enemy intrigues at the front, had undermined the morale of a few regiments stationed at a critical point. An unprecedented concentration of artillery and poison gas and a vigorous drive at Caporetto in the Julian Alps broke the Italian line. The Italian army on the lower Isonzo had to be withdrawn at once to save it from being cut off by the German advance in the north. From the Isonzo the Italians retreated beyond the Tagliamento and Livenza rivers and finally to the Piave. Few expected that this new line could be held, especially in view of the German attacks on the Asiago plateau, which threatened to sweep the Italians altogether from the highlands and force a retreat across the Venetian plains to the Adige or the Po. In the course of their rapid retirement the Italians lost nearly a quarter of a million prisoners and a large part of their artillery.

At the Piave, however, the advance halted and Venice was saved from the invader. [Continued on page 13]



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



## CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY ON THE FACTORY FRONT

*The women in munitions factories who distill T. N. T. face imminent danger of death as bravely as the soldiers advancing over No Man's Land. T. N. T., or Trinitrotoluene, is a high explosive, extremely dangerous to handle; women who make it are eventually poisoned, too.*



AT THE END OF OUR  
FIRST INNING



© Committee on Public Information, from Western Newspaper Union

AFTER FIGHTING—FOOD

Just out of the trenches after twenty days of steady fighting these American soldiers of the First Division Infantry are going strong on the camp chow



© Committee on Public Information, from Western Newspaper Union

GETTING RID OF THE COOTIES

This boiler-like sterilizer bakes into thorough cleanliness the vermin-filled clothes of men from the trenches. Trench fever comes from cooties





#### GETTING THE LATEST WAR NEWS

These are the men who are making the war news keen in the rest between periods of trench duty to get a paper and find out how the war is going. A soldier in "The A. E. F." expresses the general feeling. "Those guns were going like that all night, but mostly around two o'clock," he said. "Nobody around here seems to know anything about it. I wish I could get hold of an American paper and find out something about that fight. I've sent to Memphis for 'The News Scimitar,' but somehow it don't seem to get here."

#### THE ROLL OF HONOR

The boy at the right, Jack Bamforth, eighteen years old, was killed in the advance of the Marines on June 15, the battle in which the Germans fighting opposite paid reluctant honor to our Marines by calling them the "Teufelhunde." These official citations, awarding the distinguished service crosses, help to show how the name was earned. Corporal Ray W. Chase, Marines. "Assumed command of his platoon in the attack on enemy gun positions in the Bois de Belleau on June 8, 1918, during which they captured two machine guns and killed their crews. He did not retire from the action until all his men had been killed or wounded." Major Edmund B. Cole, Marines. "In the Bois de Belleau displayed extraordinary heroism in organizing positions, rallying his men, and disposing of his guns, continuing to expose himself fearlessly until he fell"



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#### FIRST CALL FOR SLUM!

To battle weary men the kitchen is a landmark of cheer. Hot slum is a heartening stimulant. "slum," we hasten to add, is beef stew



# SAVE UP NOW FOR THE NEXT LOAN

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON

**T**HE campaign for putting over the fourth Liberty Loan has begun, and the date of the opening of the sale of the bonds has not yet been announced. The posters tell us to begin to save for the loan. The admirable publicity division of the Treasury Department is recruiting writers and artists to write and draw in the great cause of extracting

American dollars out of non productive or selfish investments and into the pocketbook of Uncle Sam, who has already scheduled staggering expenditures for the year which will end, fiscally speaking, on June 30, 1919. At this mid-summer moment, then, it is particularly desirable to understand the why and wherefore of the new loan, coming, as it will come, close on the heels of the passage by Congress of a record-breaking revenue bill.

The facts are few and simple.

During the twelve months just begun the Government needs \$24,000,000,000.

In taxes already laid and to be laid the Government will collect \$8,000,000,000.

From loans, in round figures, must come \$15,000,000,000 or \$16,000,000,000.

Put in the terms of the family budget, the average person will have to pay about 100 per cent more this coming year in taxes, and in addition buy bonds to an amount somewhat more than 50 per cent greater than during the past year. Express in cold dollars and cents, this is what we are "due for." Short of an unexpected, impossible and probably undesirable peace, this is what we shall have to do to help win the war with our money.

The fourth Liberty Loan campaign will in a sense be a repetition of the first, second and third drives. There will be the appeal to patriotism, the governing, controlling appeal. There will be the appeal to the fighting spirit; there will be the appeal to the careful investor for whom tax-free Government securities are a welcome relief from tax-burdened industrials. But most of all there will be the appeal to every American to help set the house of the world in order by setting his own house at home in order—the appeal to efficiency in handling domestic finances.

"A great many people," says John Price Jones, assistant director of the Liberty Loan press bureau in Washington, "spend more money than they need to spend simply because they do not know from day to day how much money they actually are spending. The experience of a great many successful busi-

ness men has proved that a simple system of setting aside the surplus in your check book will solve your problem in a very satisfactory manner. The system for our present purposes should be described as the war account. If you are earning enough to permit a surplus in the bank above immediate needs, open a war account in your check book. When you receive your salary, or your income, meet your current debts, allow for a necessary working balance at the bank, then deduct immediately from your regular account as large an amount as you possibly can and place this to the credit of your war account, kept in a parallel column in your check book.

"Keeping your regular balance down in this manner to current needs prevents wasteful spending. It may seem in a way superficial and yet in thousands of cases it has proved itself in practise that if a man looks at his regular account and finds that it is low he will refrain from some expenditure which he would make if there were in his regular bank account a substantial balance over immediate needs. Your war account should be regarded as an account of honor held in trust for the war uses of the Government and drawn on only to meet taxes, payments on Liberty Bonds, or War Savings Stamps, or Y. M. C. A. or Red Cross, or some definite Government purpose. Whether you have a bank account or not your surplus over immediate needs belongs to your Government."

It might be said that the fourth Liberty Loan campaign will be the most truly education of all. The first campaigns awakened the people to the fact of the war, to the needs of the Government during the war, to the immensity of the war. The fourth drive takes it for granted that the people are awake and in earnest; that, moreover, they realize the dire necessities of democracy in this crisis; and that, realizing this, they are ready to go ahead and accept the new campaign as a more or less regularly recurring incident in their financial existence—a compulsory savings system, as it were, comparable to putting aside for a rainy day, or

making allowances for the big expenditures of the year, like insurance and the mortgage. What the Government is seeking to do in this campaign is to get the American people accustomed to thinking in terms of a national and family budget—in terms of both at once.

"It may be safely assumed," says Mr. Jones, in a notable sentence, "that the great majority of the

American people realize that the real truth of the matter is that in war time income does not really belong absolutely to the individual. The individual receives it in trust, every dollar of it, subject to the superior war needs of the Government."

An old issue raised and made in some quarters rather acute as a result of the earlier campaigns is easily met from this point of view. This issue can best be explained by a story.

A certain New England factory girl has received for the last year or two a weekly wage of eleven dollars and some cents. The wage may or may not be too low—probably it is. At any rate, from that wage, ever since the first Liberty Loan campaign, the management has deducted one dollar each week as an installment payment on Liberty Bonds. This girl claims that the management gave her practically no choice but to subscribe—told her that everybody else was subscribing, and indicated that she had better "come across" if she wanted to be considered patriotic. One dollar from eleven leaves ten, and the girl says that ten dollars a week is not enough to live on and support a mother.

It accordingly came about that when the second Liberty Loan fell due, the girl was behind with her bills, and, feeling that she must subscribe, borrowed money on her first bond. Then, with the coming of the campaign for the Third Loan, illness befell her mother, and it was necessary to sell everything at a loss to pay the hospital and the doctor. I believe this story to be typical of thousands of purchasers of Liberty Bonds, and while stories like these have been used to discourage the purchase of Liberty Bonds, to many officials in Washington they carry quite a different significance.

Liberty Bonds represent savings. At the rate of one dollar a week in one year it would be possible to save a little over fifty dollars. This does not seem an unreasonable sum to require of every adult American workingman or woman. Granted that at times the means used by a patriotic foreman or shop superin- [Continued on page 148]





# BRINGING IN THE BOCHES

**W**ITH the American Army on the Marne, July 18.—A survey just completed of the woods south of Mézy, thru which the Germans advanced against the Americans on Monday morning, and subsequently were driven back across the Marne, revealed that more than 5000 Hun fighters had been killed there. The officers who made the survey tell me that the bodies at some spots were three and four deep where in close formation the Germans tried to go ahead against our machine guns. According to the usual ratio between the killed and total casualties, this would mean that we inflicted more than 20,000 casualties on the boche.

Practically the whole of the Kaiser's famed 10th Guard Division came across the Marne against the Americans, and very few of them got back. Prisoners taken from the 6th Grenadiers said one battalion was annihilated in the woods, and of the other battalion about one company was left.

A general review of this operation shows that one reason why the Germans suffered such heavy losses in the woods forming the triangle from Fossoy, to Mézy, to Crezancy, was that the Americans were overwhelmed by such large numbers that the line could not hold, but nevertheless refused to retreat where it could possibly hold a place in the woods. This sent the German advance sweeping over large numbers of nests which sheltered ten, five, or two Americans, and sometimes one, who stuck while the boches passed by and then opened up on them.

Last night tales of heroism of these men were being told. I believe that of all of them the story of Sergeant J. F. Brown was most notable. Brown commanded a detachment of eleven men when the German onslaught came. They had shelter, which saved them under the heavy German bombardment, and when the advancing boche came along they let him pass, and then got ready to turn their machine gun loose. But just then a hundred or so more Germans came along. Brown ordered his men to scatter quickly. He ducked into the woods, and saw the Huns put his beloved machine gun out of the war. The Germans passed on. Brown looked around and seemed to be alone. He started toward the Marne, away from his own lines, and met his Captain, also alone.

These two Americans, out there in the woods in the dark, the Captain with an automatic pistol and Brown with an automatic rifle, saw that the boche barrage kept them from getting to their own lines, and so decided to kill all the Germans they could before they themselves were killed. They lay in the thicket while the Germans passed by in large numbers. According to Brown's report, they heard two machine guns going back of them, and decided to go and get them. The two crept close and charged one of the machine guns, which killed the American Captain. Brown got

BY EDWIN L. JAMES

the lone German gunner with his rifle. Then up came an American Corporal, also left alone in the woods, and Brown and the Corporal started after the second German machine gun, behind a clump of bushes.

They got close, and Brown with his automatic rifle killed three Germans, the crew of the gun. Then, attracted by the shooting close at hand, up came the eleven men Brown had commanded, each looking for Germans. Brown resumed command, and led the party to where they could see more Germans in a sector of trench taken from the Americans.

These thirteen Americans performed a feat never to be forgotten. The Germans evidently were left in the trenches with machine guns to meet a counter-



*Drawn by Gustav for the New York Evening Post*

attack should the Americans make one. Brown posted his twelve men about the Hun position in twelve directions. He took a position where he could rake the trench with his automatic rifle. At a signal the twelve Americans opened up with their rifles from twelve points, and Brown started working his automatic rifle. Brown said he didn't know how many Germans he killed, but fired his rifle until it got so hot he couldn't hold it, and had to rest it across a stump. The Germans, then thinking they were attacked by a large party, decided to surrender. A German Major stepped out of the trench with his hands high, yelling "Kamerad!" Brown laid down his heated rifle, and while three of the hidden Americans guarded him, advanced toward the Major. Then all thirteen Americans moved in and disarmed the Germans. Brown said he didn't know how many there were, but it was more than 100.

Then, with Brown and the Corporal at the head, and the other eleven Americans in the rear, the procession started thru the woods, guided by a doughboy's compass, toward the American lines. It wasn't plain sailing. They were behind the German advance, and had to pass

it and a space between the fighting Germans and the Americans. On the way thru the woods several parties of Germans saw the advancing column, with Brown and the Corporal at its head, and hurriedly surrendered.

Beating thru the thicket, Brown led his party to a place where the German advance line was broken. Just as he started over the American lines the Germans laid down a barrage. This got four of the Germans, but didn't touch an American. Brown and his twelve comrades got back with 155 prisoners. The four killed made a total for the thirteen Americans of 159.

American officers were almost dumfounded at the strange tale Brown brought back, but doubt vanished when, soon after he reached regimental headquarters, a military policeman showed up with a large bundle of maps and plans Brown had taken from dead German officers killed by his automatic rifle, and handing them to Brown, said: "Gimme my receipt."

Brown, who is twenty-three years old and last year was a shipping clerk, had met this man on the way back, and, turning over the maps, which made a heavy bundle, had stopped while he scribbled out the receipt he demanded. Meanwhile barrage shells were falling all around. This receipt is part of the records of the American Army.

The prisoners included a major, one captain, two lieutenants, and a number of noncommissioned officers.

It is this individual fighting of Americans lost in the woods that dumfounded the Germans. Many prisoners actually complained of it as unfair warfare. Generally the rule for soldiers cut off from their command and isolated is to surrender. The Americans evidently knew nothing about such a rule, but kept on fighting. Some of them, of course, were killed, but, hiding out there in the woods, they played havoc with the advancing Germans.

This story shows how the Americans fight: A certain machine gunner rigged his gun alongside a thicket thru which he hoped to get advancing Germans. Just then a stray shell blew off his right hand. The German column, to his despair, he saw passing out of range of his gun, which he was unable to move with one hand. He drew his automatic, and, firing it with his left hand, guided the German column to the line of his machine gun, which he turned loose with telling effect.

Two other Americans, lost in the woods, came up, attracted by the firing, and got the wounded gunner back to his own lines.

Here's another little story that sounds like fiction, but every word of it is true. An American corporal was captured by a German captain at the head of his detachment. The captain sent the American, in care of two German privates, back across the Marne in a canvas boat used by the boche in crossing the river. The corporal rocked the boat, upsetting it, and, swim- [Continued on page 169]



# The Countryside

A MONTHLY SECTION DEVOTED TO SENSIBLE AND EFFICIENT COUNTRYSIDE LIVING BETTER HOUSES : BETTER ROOMS : BETTER GARDENS : BETTER ROADS AND BETTER TOWNS FOR THOSE WHOSE INTERESTS LIE BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE FARM

## A FRIENDLY HALL

BY ABBOT McCLURE AND HAROLD DONALDSON EBERLEIN

THE hall should always be inviting: it sounds the keynote to your whole house. Don't skimp it in the share of thoughtful attention and planning bestowed. As a matter of fact, the hall far too often comes out at the little end of the horn when furnishing schemes are put thru; it really ought to be one of the first things thought of and not the last. It is usually the hardest part of the house to furnish well, it is quite true, and doubtless just because it is difficult and its interest restricted it is so often slighted, presumably from much the same spirit that prompted the man in the parable to hide his one talent because he hadn't imagination enough to see what could be done with it, nor push enough to make the effort.

From the expression "furnish well" one is not to infer any allusion to cost, much or little. The writers have seen halls, on which money had been lavished without stint, that were veritable monuments of expensive ugliness; they have also seen halls on which practically nothing had been spent, that were models of good taste and interest. And let it be plainly stated, before going any further, that it is altogether foreign to the purpose of the present discussion to counsel any expenditure of cash in carrying out these suggestions. For obvious patriotic reasons all unessential expenditures should be eliminated now. The only expenditure that is advised is the expenditure of mother wit and average ingenuity. An open mind and intelligent planning will be sufficient.

Just how or where to begin the task of compassing hall improvement "without money and without price" need not be a perplexing problem if we are willing to do two things—banish the tyrannical bogey of convention; reduce our procedure to fulfilling certain definite principles. The first step in avoiding stupidity and producing interest is to steer clear of the obsession for having exactly what everybody else has. Time was when every correctly appointed hall boasted a hatrack as its *pièce*

*de résistance*. The bigger the hatrack, the better. Nothing could have been more abjectly ugly than those hatracks, with their miscellaneous accompaniment of hats, coats, sticks, umbrellas and overshoes, and nothing more stupid than those halls. They were thoroly conventional and thoroly depressing. That day has happily passed. Freed of timorous deference to conventionality, we may go on to apply constructive principles.

First, however, let us fix clearly in our minds just what is the nature of the hall and what its function. Four types of halls concern us—(1) the hall that gives access to the various ground floor rooms and contains the stair or gives direct access to it; (2) the long, narrow hall of the city house or the hall that is merely an enlarged vestibule and shut off, as far as possible, from stair and rooms; (3) the long gallery, either on ground or upper floors of country houses, that connects with the entrance and stair halls and gives immediate access to the rooms; and (4) the stair hall, sometimes within the house and having no direct connection with the house door. The hall that is virtually a living-room plus a stair at one side or in one corner, such as one finds in numerous suburban and country houses of informal type is, of course, treated as a living-room and does not here concern us. The function of the hall is to serve as the main artery of the house, to afford ingress to and [Continued on page 158]



*This entrance strikes the right keynote in combination of utility, simplicity and charm*



*Stair walls present an awkward space that may sometimes be relieved by pictures*





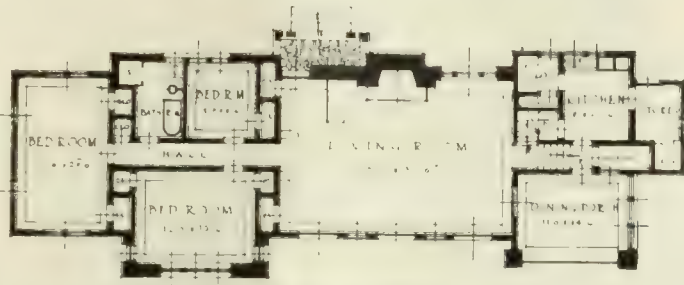
# AN ARCHITECT'S HOUSE ON A HILL TOP

THE FORD BUNGALOW  
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.

IT is not enough that a house on a hill should keep from sliding off. It misses its opportunity woefully if it does not fit unobtrusively and easily into its situation, a result to which both material and contour must contribute. In both these respects the summer bungalow designed by Mr. George B. Ford for Mrs. Ford and himself carries the stamp of architectural insight. Stone walls nearby, aged into a beautiful weather-beaten color, furnished the material for the walls of the main part of the house, and the unstained red cedar shingles that cover the wings blend quietly with the stone and help to create the impression that every informal house should give—that the building is an outgrowth and inherent part of the earth. By skilfully placing a broad stone gable at the upper end of the rambling little house and slightly dropping the lower wing, the architect has adequately echoed the contour of the hill.

The house is built like a cliff dwelling, on a promontory above the water, with a sheer drop of seventy feet at the rear and an outlook of thirty miles, sweeping over the hills of Sharon, in Connecticut, and the Catskills in New York State.

Besides the white-painted entrance the



only color is supplied by the red lead of the front door and the picturesque "kick-ups" at the terminals of the ridge-pole.

GEO. B. FORD, ARCHITECT  
BY H. S. GILLESPIE

It was the aim of Mr. Ford, who is an architect and city planner, and his wife, whose ability as an efficiency engineer is unquestioned, to provide a place for rest and relaxation, hence every detail was planned with that end in view. The big living-room, 20 by 30 feet, with its mammoth fireplace and groups of French windows opening onto a terrace, sets the pace for a comfortable house. Gay chintz hangings contrast interestingly with the unstained wood. To the right opens the bedroom suite, composed of three chambers and bath. They are cleverly divided by banks of shelves which contribute closet and shelf-room on both sides of the partitions.

Each room has a closet with low boot-shelf, hooks and a clothes-rod. Innumerable shelves and inclosed recesses in the living-room form receptacles for the disposition of household utilities, and in the hall leading from the living-room to the private suite are linen-closets and other conveniences. Few summer homes are as efficiently planned as the Ford cottage, for every possible built-in closet, cupboard, table and chest has been supplied. The house contains every convenience customary in all-the-year houses.

## YOUR DOG IN DOG DAYS

BY WALTER A. DYER

MANY of our dogs, particularly the long-haired sorts, are naturally cold-weather animals, and in the heat of summer they suffer not a little discomfort. Physically they are liable to become slightly debilitated, so that they need to be watched to be kept in good health.

In the first place, there is the dog's temper, proverbially uncertain in dog days. A healthy dog is as good natured in hot weather as in cold, but one in poor condition or in discomfort may forget his manners occasionally and become as peevish and irritable as an overheated man. Keep up his vitality with proper feeding and treatment, get rid of fleas and worms, give him plenty of drinking water (a dog may become mad with thirst) and never tie him out in the hot sun.

In feeding the dog in hot weather, omit all sugar, starchy food, and cornmeal; French potatoes from the diet. They are all heating and may upset the digestion, and cornmeal may, in addition, produce skin eruptions. Avoid overfeeding. Stale bread, oatmeal, etc., combined with a moderate amount of meat (be sure it is not tainted) and well-cooked green vegetables such as onions, cabbage, etc., and the beans

and peas left from the family table, all moistened with skim milk or soup, makes the safest diet and a balanced ration. Cut down on oatmeal, rice, and green vegetables if they prove to be too laxative.

In summer the dog needs to be bathed occasionally, for his own comfort and that of his human companions. Rub in a thick suds of tar or carbolic soap, rinse, and dry thoroughly before allowing him to run.

Fleas attack nearly all dogs in summer, especially the long-haired breeds. They



make their victims nervous and cross, keep them in poor condition, and cause constant scratching that may result in sores and skin trouble. The best remedy is a coal-tar preparation such as creolin or cresoleum. Mix a tablespoonful with each gallon of warm water, add a little washing soda, and wash the dog thoroly. Try also to destroy the eggs by burning the bedding frequently, and thoroly cleansing the box or kennel.

Hot weather may cause an upset in his digestion. First try a laxative—castor oil, compound cathartic pill, syrup of buckthorn or epsom salts—to remove any cause of irritation. Then, if his stomach seems not to be acting properly, give him a digestive tablet after meals, containing pepsin, pancreatin, and nux vomica, or pepsin, bicarbonate of soda, and charcoal. Summer skin eruptions are likely to be a form of eczema. Be sure the dog has no cornmeal, dress the sores with a good lotion, and give the dog a tonic. A good tonic for this purpose is a pill, three times a day, made of quinine sulfate  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 grains (according to the size of the dog), iron sulfate  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 grains, extract of hyoseyamus  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 3 grains, with extract of taraxacum and glycerine enough to make a pill.

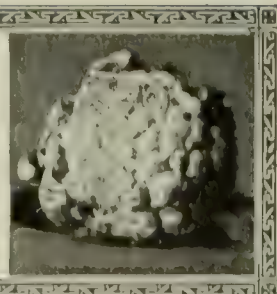




# What to Do in August

A GARDEN GUIDE BY HUGH FINDLAY

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURE IN SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE



## THE FLOWER GARDEN

**Perennials** Sow the seed of phlox, delphinium, Canterbury bell, digitalis, hollyhock and pinks this month for bloom next year. The seedlings should be transplanted and protected over winter. Sow the seed in the cold frames and protect the seed bed from heavy rains or the burning sun. Water when necessary and keep well ventilated.

If a green background for your perennial beds is desired, transplant the evergreens this month. The ball of roots should be wrapped in burlap and should not be allowed to dry out. Water after planting.

Gather all withered flowers and cut out any sickly branches from your shrubs. Sprinkle a little bone meal over the surface and work it into the first inch of soil. Never spray the shrubs in the heat of the sun.

**Roses** A mulch of decayed cow manure chopped up fine will aid in securing a good bloom in the fall from the teas and hybrid teas. If cow manure cannot be secured, apply pulverized sheep manure or fine bone meal. Spray the ramblers frequently to keep in check the red spider. Spray the (Aphis Rosae) plant lice with Black-leaf 40. Spray the rose hoppers or thrips with a strong suds of whale oil soap, after which the foliage should be dusted on the underside with hellebore. If mildew appears, dust the foliage with flowers of sulfur. After the enemies are destroyed spray the plants with clear water.

**Cuttings** Have the cutting bed level and composed of clean sand. Give the propagation bed plenty of ventilation during the night and protect the cuttings from the sun until they make root. Cuttings of all the soft wooded plants such as fuchsia, colons, heliotrope, geranium, etc., may be made now. Select only strong, vigorous plants free from disease. Keep all bloom pinched off while the cutting is making root. Cuttings should be shifted into small pots filled with a rich garden loam within three to four weeks after planting in the propagation bed.

**Late Bloom** Stir the soil frequently about the fall blooming asters, cosmos, chrysanthemums, etc.; allowing the air to get into the soil makes it warmer, liberates plant food and hastens the bloom. When it is available, there is nothing better for these fall blooming plants than liquid cow manure. Bone meal and phosphate stirred into the soil are also good.

**Seed** Dry the seed of dahlias, poppies, pansies, sweet peas, etc., before placing them in a dry, cool place. Seed should be well matured and from healthy plants if the desired results are to be expected. Keep the seed from mice, moisture and frost.

## VEGETABLES

**Spinach** New Zealand spinach is the best hot weather variety of spinach. In the North it may be sown from April to September 10 and South from August to October. One ounce will plant one hundred foot row. It should mature in fifty to sixty days and yield about one bushel of spinach.

**Beans** Sow the seed, one quart to one hundred foot row, twice this month.

The soil should be very fine and rich. As soon as the plants appear, start to cultivate and keep a dust mulch over the surface of the soil. They should mature in from forty to sixty-five days and yield twenty to twenty-five quarts.

**Late Peas** Sow the seed of the dwarf varieties from three to four inches deep in a rich, mellow soil. Pack the soil firmly about the seed with the back of the rake or hoe. Never soak the seed before planting or water after planting. Both practices cause sudden germination and should a drouth follow the crop is practically destroyed. One quart of Early Morn or Little Marvel seed will sow one hundred feet. They should mature in seventy days and yield about four peck.

**Onions** Top dress the soil with a little pulverized chicken manure mixt with sand, or pulverized sheep manure if the bulbs are poorly formed. Just before a rain a little nitrate of soda or sulfate of ammonia may be scattered at the rate of two pounds per square rod. Cultivate freely after applying any of the manures.

**Early and Late Celery** Start to bank or board early celery by the middle of the month. Banking with soil in order to blanch the celery often causes heat rot. A heavy paper may be wrapped about the plant, leaving a little of the top leaves sticking out. All celery while blanching should be well ventilated. Late celery should be planted out the first of this month. The soil should be very rich and the texture fine. It takes about two hundred plants for one hundred foot row. Stocky plants should mature in one hundred days. Transplant in the evening and water freely. Shade for two to three days with boards, shingles, etc. This practice will give the plants a start during this dry month.

**Salsify** One ounce of seed will plant one hundred foot row. The soil should be mellow to a depth of eight inches. Leave the plants in the soil over winter and they will be twice the ordinary size next spring. Seed should be sown one-half to one inch deep.

**Chinese Cabbage** This type of cabbage is gaining favor in many sections of our country. The plants may be set out in August in rows twenty-four inches apart, the plants fifteen inches apart in the rows. They mature in the cool fall in from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty days.

**Vegetables for Fall and Spring** Sow the seed of turnips and rutabaga the last of the month. To have vegetables the early part of April sow the seed of corn salad and mulch. Welsh onions may also be planted and harvested in March. Lettuce (loose leaf) sown the early part of the month in a cool shady place will mature before frost.

**Thinning** Give the winter root crops, beets, carrots, parsnips, etc., room to develop. Nothing is gained by crowding the plants. Crowded plants never reach the proper size or mature sufficiently to keep all winter.

**Cultivation and Watering** Cultivate the land frequently. A dust mulch will eliminate weeds, keep the soil sweet and conserve moisture. Cultivate after a rain but never when the soil sticks to the implement. Water only when the plants are suffering from drouth. Watering every day and only sprinkling the surface has a tendency to check a healthy growth. Water in the evening and get the water to the roots. Do not over water: puddling and washing the soil are both bad.

**Pests** Dust the cabbage with hellebore if attacked by the green worm. A little salt may be used after the heads are formed but it sometimes burns the tips

of the foliage and is not generally recommended. If the leaves are lousy with plant lice, spray with kerosene emulsion or whale oil soap.

If the foliage of the asparagus is disappearing and short furrows are eaten in the tender growth, dust the plants when wet with dew with powdered arsenate.

Spray the late potatoes two to four times with Bordeaux mixture to prevent the late blight. Add three pounds of arsenate of lead to check the potato beetle.

If the tomato leaves are eaten, the tomato worm (large green caterpillar) is at work. Hank picking or poison (Paris green or arsenate of lead) will destroy them.

## FRUITS AND BERRIES

**Apples** If the harvest apples are picked before they are fully ripe, they have a better flavor and keep longer. Keep wind falls raked up and destroy those not fit for use. Remove and burn the fall web worm. The leaves are brown and bunched together with a web. Make a systematic inspection of trees. If you find a blighting and blackening of the leaves and tips of shoots with the bark depressed, remove with a sharp knife. Cut well below infected parts and disinfect wound and knife.

**Cherries and Plums** If you have failed to cut out all black knot, see that it is removed and burned before fall. Have the neighborhood clean it out from domestic and wild stock and the disease will be eliminated.

**Raspberries and Blackberries** If you detect a gray crack on the stems (Anthracnose), spray with Bordeaux and cut and burn badly infested canes. If orange colored spots appear on the leaves, the plants have the red rust. Burn infected plants and then start a new berry patch in another part of your garden.

**Currants and Gooseberries** The crop for next year is forming in the buds this month. Keep the plants free from aphid (Greenfly) by spraying with Black-leaf 40. Mulch the plants with decayed manure after cultivating the soil and destroying all weeds.

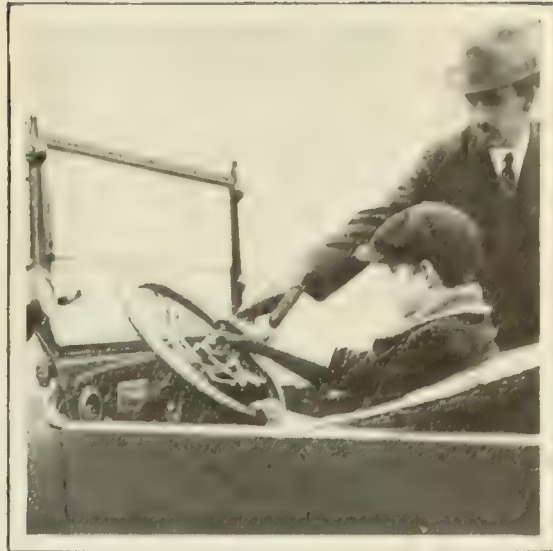
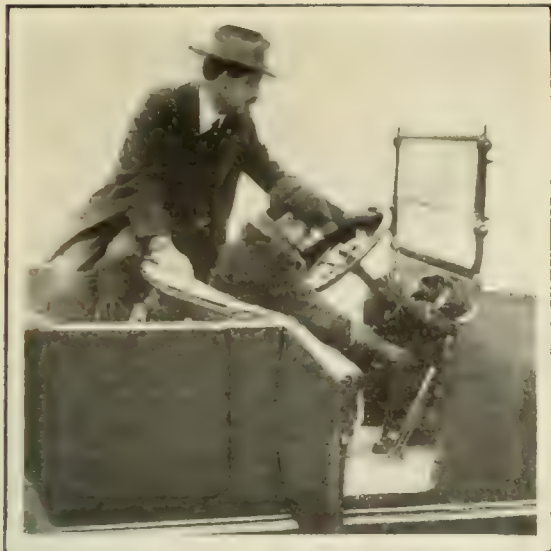
**Strawberries** Potted plants should be shifted to their permanent bed early this month. The soil should be free from weeds, deep and rich in humus. If the roots are bound in the pot, loosen them a little before planting. Be careful not to bury the heart of the plant in transplanting it. Cultivate frequently until the plants are mulched in the fall. All weeds should be kept out.

## IN THE GREENHOUSE

**Fern House** Keep the walks moist and the plants shaded. The house should be well ventilated. Ventilators should be closed during a rain. Soil should be stirred. Mosses should never be allowed to form on the soil. Sprinkle lime over the drainage bottom of the benches before placing the pot ferns. Keep the ferns and palms free from scale by washing the foliage in a strong suds of whale oil soap.

**Carnations** Whitewash the benches with lime and mix in a little carbolic acid and sulfur in order to destroy all pests. Fill the benches with a rich garden loam, chopped decayed sod, decayed horse manure and considerable lime mixt in. Transfer the plants from the field to the benches early this month. Water freely. All bloom should be picked off until the plant becomes well established.





In teaching gear shifting, watch the road

Explain simply how the motor works

Devote plenty of time to spark and throttle

# TEACHING THE YOUNGSTER TO DRIVE

BY C. H. CLAUDY

EVERY parent with young hopefuls in a car is constantly combating the plea "let me drive—I know I can!" And most of us shake our heads and say "No" to nine hundred and seventy-three beggings! But at the nine hundred and seventy-fourth, or thereabouts, we weaken—and once we weaken, we are lost!

As every one knows who can do it, driving an automobile is not a particularly difficult task. But knowing how to do it, and knowing how to teach others how to do it—whether a child or a wife, a sister or some other fellow's sister—is, if not a horse, at least a motor-car of another color altogether! If we told the truth it would often be that we decline to teach Master Bob or Mistress Nellie how to drive, not because we really fear their unskilled fingers on our precious wheel, but because we distrust our own ability to impart our own knowledge.

As a matter of sober fact, children learn to drive much more easily and quickly than do their elders, just as they master skates and bicycles, skis and tennis rackets, baseball bats and partial payments with greater speed and aptitude than do grown-ups. The rub comes in the fact that twelve-years-old lacks judgment, and his imagination is not trained to the foreseeing of the terrific financial results which may follow a collision.

But judgment can be trained, and few things will develop self-reliance, quick decision and quick wit more than driving Dad's car, even if Dad is always along and ready to grab the wheel if things go wrong.

Commence instructions with the steering. Let Master Bob or Mistress Nellie sit beside you and steer, reaching across you to do it. It's an awkward position, but a safe one. You will be surprised how quickly little hands and minds master the peculiarities of the wheel and how readily they learn to "straighten her up" before the curve is completed, how quickly they discover the secret of "the bag wheel" in and out of traffic. Almost with the first five miles the car stops wobbling.

Even this point, change seats. When the young pupil sits in the driver's seat for the first time, let it be on a long road with little traffic. Shifting seats will give you more full control of the steering and the speed, and while your foot can

reach the service brake but awkwardly, you have the emergency right at hand.

Don't undertake to teach clutch, foot-brake, accelerator, spark or throttle until steering is second nature. If the average demonstrator and teacher of new purchasers had time to follow that rule, we would have more grown-up drivers worthy the name. Half the trouble in learning to drive a car comes from trying to master everything at once.

When the boy or girl can steer the car fearlessly and anywhere, then, and not until then, is the time to take the next step, which should be in the use of service brake and clutch, the latter only in relation to the former. Make a hundred little spurts and let Bob bring the car to seven or eight miles an hour with the service brake. Let him get the feel of it, and teach him that pushing out the clutch when applying the brake is a rule made to be broken on occasions. But teach him to do it, nevertheless; otherwise he will stall the engine—a bad thing to do in traffic.

Let him learn to let the clutch in gently—very gently. And don't be impatient if the car jerks at first, for little legs will be tested with a strong spring clutch, until they learn its weight and pressure.

Having progressed so far, which should mean at least three half-hour lessons and more, rather than less, for safety, the hardest part of learning to drive lies right ahead—gear shifting. If you know, explain what the gear-set is, why it is what it is. Nothing will help any one more in learning to shift gears noiselessly and effectively than to see a gear-set with the lid off and get a clear mental picture of those cog-wheels sliding into each other with every movement of the lever.

Next spend half an hour shifting gears with the motor still and the car motionless. Get the pupil to fix firmly, not only in his mind but in his muscles, the little formula "To start car—press clutch—lever left and back—clutch released, gently, accelerator prest. Accelerator released, clutch prest in, lever forward, right, forward, clutch released, gently, accelerator prest. Accelerator released, clutch prest in, lever straight back into high, clutch released." Yes, written down, it seems complicated, but that is what has to be done to get from a standstill into high, and only practise will do it. Practise with the car stationary will do much to save gears and nerves.

Shifting gears for the first time with the car in motion, let Bob practise with only one gear at a time. That is, having the engine running, gear in neutral, have the pupil depress clutch, slip gear to first, and start the car. Then have him stop it, slip gear to neutral, and try again. Do it a dozen times or more before trying the shift from first to second, and master that before trying to get into high. It is all so simple, once the muscles coördinate, but it takes a little practise and a little patience.

Meanwhile, be either behind and leaning over or at his side, both to prevent accidents and to be guide, philosopher and friend. Incidentally, you will be steersman, because your pupil will put all his attention on his gears and go blissfully into the ditch if you don't watch the road, one hand at least on the wheel, while these first principles are being mastered.

One writes of it at length and in detail as if it were really a difficult job. But it isn't. Any bright boy or girl of ten or twelve will learn it in half the time you or I did—and show a lot more courage about trying it alone than either of us possess! But, for the sake of their future driving and your own peace of mind, let the steps be slow and sure and each one well learned before the next is taken up.

Once the clutch, accelerator (in its relation to gear shifting), brake and gear lever are mastered, the rest is easy. But because it is easy doesn't mean it should be hurried over. After all, it's *your* car, and you don't want it driven as if it were an ice wagon! So devote plenty of time to the spark and throttle on the wheel, and make sure



Back, the car very carefully. Make Bob understand that "slowly does it"

[Continued on page 161]



# POULTRY HOUSES FOR WAR TIME

BY E. I. FARRINGTON

HUNDREDS of people having been induced to raise chickens this summer as a part-time duty, are now confronted with the necessity of finding quarters in which to keep them after they have developed into laying pullets. Only a little house is needed for chickens when they are small, but it is useless to keep a flock of laying hens unless they can be given a comfortable and fairly commodious house. This doesn't mean an elaborate or expensive building. On the contrary, the fewer frills a poultry house has, the better.

No poultry house will give good results unless it is absolutely dry and free from drafts. It isn't necessary to have a warm house, as poultry keepers used to believe. Double walls and double windows are no longer considered even advisable. It is very much more important to have the house well ventilated. Poultry does not suffer from the cold, if the atmosphere is dry, unless the temperature drops well below zero. Of course, tho, something depends upon the breed. Hens like Leghorns and Anconas with long combs are likely to have them frosted in extreme cold weather, and so need more protection than Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds having small combs.

The house suitable for a farmer's flock may not be best adapted for the few hens kept by the town dweller in his backyard. Thoro ventilation, however, is indispensable, whatever the location, so that open front houses, or some modification of this type, are in favor among poultry keepers everywhere. No house should have the front entirely open unless it is at least twelve feet deep, for otherwise the wind will blow on the fowls at night while they are on the roosts.

The most satisfactory type of house with an open front is one which has a double pitch roof, with a longer pitch in front than at the rear. The amateur will be better satisfied, probably, with a house which has the front partly enclosed. Perhaps there is no better design than one which calls for a long opening two feet above the floor, with one or two long glass windows extending almost from the roof to the sills. Then there is no lack of fresh air, yet the wind does not blow on the hens and the sun is allowed to reach a large part of the interior. The advantage of having the windows low lies in the fact that the hens can bask in the sun very early in the morning.

Some poultrymen consider the double pitch roof the best of all. Others like the monitor type and still others the semi-monitor type of roof. Yet the shed-roof type is adopted in the majority of cases because easy of construction and generally satisfactory. The shed-roof house cannot well be deeper than ten or twelve feet, for otherwise the roof would have to be too high in front in order to get the proper pitch. Indeed, there is hardly enough slope in a twelve foot house, and unless the construction is strong there is some danger that the roof will be broken down by an accu-

mulation of snow. No poultry house should be larger than is necessary for the convenience of the person who works in it. Four feet is high enough for the rear wall and seven feet for the front.

The shed-roof house naturally carries all the water which falls on the roof to the rear, a decided advantage. When a double roof house is used there should be troughs in front. The shed-roof house admits the maximum amount of sunlight because the highest part comes in front. In some sections, tho, where the climate is naturally damp, it is found advisable to build a house with a double pitch roof and to make a little rack of boards under the peak to hold a thick layer of straw or hay, which helps to absorb moisture.

The size of the house must depend naturally upon the number of hens to be kept. The extent to which the hens must be confined is also to be considered. In some sections it is possible to allow the hens an outdoor run almost every day in the year. In other places they must be kept inside for several months. Some poultry keepers with only a small backyard keep their hens housed all the year round. This is perfectly feasible if the birds are given plenty of room and if the house is thoroly ventilated. When this close confinement is necessary five square feet of floor space for each bird is none too much.

If the house is to be permanent, and especially if the ground is rather damp, it will be worth putting in a cement floor. A board floor will be fairly satisfactory, tho, if rats can be kept out. In point of fact, earth floors are used more commonly than any other kind, and some poultry keepers prefer them. The floor must be six inches or a foot higher than the ground outside to keep it dry. Sometimes it is possible to make a cement foundation even when a cement floor is not used. If carried two feet under the ground it will exclude rats. Another plan is to sink closely woven poultry netting into the ground all round the house. Unless there are some special reasons for making separate pens it is best to keep the hens in one flock. They will lay just as well as when separated, and less labor will be needed to care for them.

Keep the interior fittings as simple as possible, and elevate them from the floor. Nest boxes and perches should be constructed so that they can be taken out at any time for cleaning. Dropping boards are ad-

visable in a small house, but are not needed in a larger building.

Have your perches level. If they are arranged one higher than the other in the old fashioned way, you will find your birds having a nightly contest for the highest roosting place. The American breeds need about nine inches of roosting space for each hen. When there are several parallel roosts, have the first ten inches from the wall and the others eighteen to twenty inches apart. Don't have more roosting space than is required in cold weather. There is no reason for having the roosts more than three feet from the floor, and two feet is high enough for the heavier breeds. Bumble foot is apt to result if the hens are compelled to descend from highly elevated perches, especially if they alight on a hard floor. Nothing better can be found for a perch than a two by four inch scantling. Some poultry keepers advocate putting it the broad side up, but the majority prefer to have the small edge at the top, the corners being rounded off a little.

When warm weather comes shed-roof houses may become so hot at the rear, where the roosts are located, that the hens suffer and become debilitated. Relief can be obtained by making openings in the rear walls just under the roof, for in this way a circulation of air will be established. Tight shutters are needed to close these openings when it gets cold again.

Two very good nests can be made by using an orange crate with a narrow board nailed across the front. Dark nests are not necessary but hens prefer them, and when they are given there is less danger of the egg-eating vice. A new type of nest consists of a long box without partitions and with an opening at each end. This box is partly filled with hay and the hens walk thru it, making their own nests wherever they choose. The front of the box consists of a hinged board which can be lowered to permit gathering of the eggs.

If one is keeping hens of the American or Asiatic breeds which are almost certain to develop broodiness when spring comes, some kind of breaking up coop will be almost indispensable. It can be made of any light boards or of wire with a slatted floor, and hung on the side of the house where it will not be in the way.

It is advisable to have the floor of the house covered with litter several inches deep, but if the feeding dishes or the watering dishes are placed on the floor this litter will be scratched into them. Accordingly practical poultry keepers have elevated platforms for them.

The cost of the materials should not greatly exceed one dollar for each hen in the house. By sending to the Agricultural Department at Washington for Bulletin No. 889, one can get the complete bill of materials for a house eight by eight feet, which would be big enough to house twenty hens. Of course dry goods boxes can be utilized, but it is difficult to get satisfactory results from poultry unless they have a good house.



*This type of house is one of the best for backyard flocks*



# *Pictures from Home*

## Maintain the Morale

### As seen by the RED CROSS

W. Frank Persons, director general of the Bureau of Civilian Relief, is just home from France and has a word to say about those letters from home.

"It is very important" he says "to keep the American home a Living Reality to those boys over there. Write your letters regularly and frequently, giving complete news.

"This serial story of home life should be illustrated with plenty of snapshots and pictures. News and frequent pictures of children are peculiarly important. Those at home see the children daily; but from a distance of 3,000 miles, and in a war environment, it is difficult to imagine a satisfactory picture of how a child who was left wearing curls really looks after his first hair-cut, or how he looks with his little fists pushed down in the pockets of his first pair of pants."—*From an interview published in the Lake Division News of the American Red Cross.*

### As seen by the Y. M. C. A.

"There are two things the soldiers *always* carry with them; photographs of the 'home folks' and letters from the 'home folks.' The pictures, often with a small Testament, are always in that breast pocket over the heart. I think they sometimes are put there as a kind of charm to ward off bullets. Anyway, that's where they always are. And the look in a man's face when he shows you the picture of his mother, his wife, his children, and you say—as you always do—they are very beautiful, will bring tears to your own eyes."—*Charles W. Whitehair, an active Y. M. C. A. worker in France, in the American Magazine.*

### Pictures and Letters

Our great benevolent organizations are looking to the physical comforts of the boys "over there." Their mental comfort, that cheerfulness of spirit that so far controls the "will to dare and do" comes best from home.

The chatty, newsy letter with its touch of humor, simple little snap-shots of the home and of the home town doings—these are the things that keep the sacred fires burning in their hearts;—that give them the strength and courage to smile, smile, smile as they battle for the cause that we all hold sacred.

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.



# SHALL WE RETURN TO HORSES?

BY JOHN R. EUSTIS  
DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT  
MOTOR SERVICE

**R**ECENTLY there appeared in the daily press a news item which seems to add in significance the more one considers it. This item went out by telegraph from Newport, Rhode Island, the summer resort of America's aristocracy, and had to the effect that as the summer season took up their abode there, a marked increase in the use of horse drawn vehicles was evident. The item ended with a quotation from the leading carriage and harness dealer who said that the demand for horse drawn carriages, victorias and phaetons, and for harnesses, exceeded that of any season for many years and presaged a general abandonment of the automobile in favor of the horse.

This may or may not be an indication that people are beginning to consider it politic if not really advisable, to curtail their use of passenger automobiles during war time.

Motor vehicles of all types have been classed as luxuries by Congress and singled out for special taxation, present and prospective, while the Fuel Administration and other war born Governmental agencies class the passenger car as "non-essential" or at least "less-essential." At present there is ample evidence that the production and use of passenger cars is to be taxed severely and curtailed in forthcoming Federal legislation. Prognostications range all the way from a horse power tax to one on gasoline, by way of special consideration for the passenger car owner, and recommendations from the Treasury Department include both, with the addition of a 20 per cent tax on the sales price of automobiles.

On the other hand the horse drawn vehicle, whether classed as a pleasure carriage or a commercial conveyance, is entirely without the pale of special taxation or regulation.

Therefore, people may argue, it cannot be unpatriotic to substitute horses for motors, particularly as freedom from special taxation and unrestricted use of city streets and country highways are also secured.

**T**HIS attitude, in view of the foregoing, is not unnatural, but there are other factors which warrant very careful consideration.

First in the matter of food conservation, which is said to be necessary to win the war, or at least to relieve the famine conditions prevailing among our European allies.

There are about five million motor vehicles in use in the United States now, of which fully four and a half million come within the classification of passenger automobiles. Each of these cars is doing the work of at least two horses, so if the latter are substituted for automobiles nine million more horses will be needed. Statistics compiled by the Department of Agriculture show that it takes an average of five acres of tillable land to raise enough food to supply each horse in the country each year. Therefore some forty-five million acres of tillable

farm land now raising food for human consumption, either directly or by feeding meat and dairy animals, must be devoted to supplying these additional nine million horses. This land is at the present time, according to Government statistics, feeding about fifteen million people each year.

In view of these facts it can hardly be considered patriotic to substitute horses for automobiles.

Rather it would seem advisable for the Government as well as individuals to promote the number and use of automobiles in order to decrease the number of horses. There are now about twenty million horses in the United States, and one hundred million acres of tillable land are devoted to feeding them. Seventy-five per cent of the work done by these horses can be done better by motor power, thus releasing sufficient land, seed and labor to feed annually about twenty-five million people.

It would therefore seem that a campaign to encourage the substitution of motor vehicles for horses would be an important part of the program of the Federal Food Administration. Oats and hay require tillable land, seed, and labor for their production; oil for motor fuel is contained in the earth in inexhaustible quantities, and is readily pumped out and easily refined. At the present time gasoline is a by-product in the refining of fuel oil which is so extensively used by naval vessels.

**T**HE reason why the Federal Fuel Administration demands a radical curtailment in the production of passenger automobiles is principally that coal may be conserved for the operation of railroads and the manufacture of munitions. As a matter of fact an increased use of automobiles for travel will save far more coal than is needed for their production. The estimated annual passenger mile service of automobiles in this country is sixty billion against thirty-five billion for all our railroads combined. The seating capacity of passenger automobiles in this country exceeds that of all our railroads. Consequently it is evident that anything which curtails the use of automobiles, will tend to add to the already too heavy burden which is carried by the railroads.

The principal difference between horse travel and motor travel is in the factor of speed; in other words, time. In the present national emergency time stands at the head

of the list of those things which we must conserve.

For example, there are about six and a quarter million farms in the United States, and out of the four and a half million passenger cars in use 2,700,000 are owned and driven by the people living on these farms or in rural communities closely adjacent to them. It would be most conservative to figure that in the necessary traveling between farm and town or railroad station each of these passenger automobiles saves two hours each week for its owner. This alone means more than five million hours a week which the farmers of this country will lose from productive labor if they go back to horse travel. This is equivalent to the labor capacity of a hundred thousand men.

**T**HE time of men in other walks of life is hardly of secondary importance to that of farmers in the present emergency. Doctors remaining at their regular practise must multiply their efficiency to meet the decrease in their number due to military service. This is largely possible thru motor travel, and conditions that tend to handicap the use of automobiles by medical men are to be deplored. Men in other professions, in business and even laboring men, whether directly or indirectly engaged in work essential to carrying on the war, must conserve their time in order to add their mite to the national efficiency which spells victory. The idea that much of the use of passenger automobiles is for pleasure and therefore not necessary, is largely erroneous. Canvasses made in this and other countries in the last two years show that approximately 80 per cent of this use is for strictly utilitarian purposes.

The expediency and reliability of motor travel is attested by the extent of the employment of passenger cars in our army, both here and abroad, by producers of munitions, military supplies and ships, all the way from executives to machinists; by department chiefs and subordinates at Washington, and by the very officials and legislators who seem determined to take steps which will curtail the use of automobiles thruout the country.

**T**HERE is another factor in this curtailment of passenger automobile production and use which must not be lost sight of. This is the effect on the automobile business. The making of motor vehicles ranks third among the manufactures of this country and it is estimated that more than 5 per cent of our population is dependent upon the production, sale and maintenance of motor vehicles for its livelihood. Such a gigantic business can hardly be curtailed without the results being felt thruout the entire country.

Further — a nation's prosperity is largely governed by the extent of its foreign commerce. The automobile industry has built up a tremendous export business, which for the year 1917 almost equalled the combined exports of agricultural machinery, electrical machinery and apparatus, and all locomotives and railroad cars.



*With Newport leading, other summer resorts may abandon motor cars and return to horse drawn vehicles, costing the country more than automobile manufacture and travel*





# A 4-Minute Lesson In Personal Efficiency

To Help You Discover the Biggest Ambition of Your Life and How to Achieve It Quickly

By Edward Earle Purinton

The Famous Efficiency Expert

**R**ECENTLY I talked with the highest salaried man in the world. I asked him how he had succeeded. He quietly answered, "I have not succeeded! No real man ever succeeds. There is always a larger goal ahead."

This multi-millionaire has outrun every rival on earth. But he has not reached the goal of his own satisfaction—any more than YOU have. But he is efficient. He began by wanting something so hard the whole world couldn't stop him.

## What Do YOU Want?

What would you like to be more than anything else? Look back ten years. How would you like to live that period all over again? If you could have known then what you know today, how much time, health, money, faith, energy you could have saved!

I have believed for many years that the right kind of a course in practical, every-day, human efficiency, would supply an effective and much needed, short-cut to highest achievement and would save many grinding, discouraging and *expensive* years of haphazard experience.

It is much better to learn and profit by the mistakes and false moves of others than to waste valuable days and years waiting for experience. Don't rely on your own bitter experiences in the hope of doing better "next time." With the proper knowledge you will save mistakes.

It has been my privilege to act as teacher and counsellor for thousands of ambitious men and women—from the million dollar corporation head to the most humble beginner in the ranks.

And I have concluded that the average man engaged in a large enterprise who has not yet applied efficiency methods to himself and his associates has been losing from \$1,000 to \$100,000 a year—while the individual, professional or industrial worker has been losing from \$100 to \$5,000 a year.

For twenty years I have been studying at close range, the exact reasons for these people's failure to get ahead. And into my new Foundation Course of Seven Lessons, I have put the results of this study of individuals and business concerns.

By showing you in my lessons what other men and women—just like yourself—have learned and done and been. I believe sincerely that I can save you about ten years of costly experimenting and can show you how to save your strength and energy and special abilities for clean-cut, economical and success-bringing work.

Efficiency is nothing less than the difference between wealth and poverty, fame and obscurity, power and weakness, health and disease, growth and death, hope and despair. The step from one of these extremes to the other is a short and easy one—if you **KNOW HOW**.

Take one of my pupils whom I shall call Mr. X because if I ever met an "un-

known quantity" he was one when he first came to me.

He has increased by about 500 per cent his daily output of work, his optimism and will power, his health reserve and his financial resources.

How did he do it?

First, he analyzed *himself*. Have you ever done this—thoroughly? If not try it.

I can tell you I never saw such a change in a man.

For the first time he knew what he wanted to do, what he wanted to be, what he wanted to have in life.

Then he went boldly at the attainment of his ambition.

He studied his possibilities—physical, mental and spiritual. He learned that his

ambitions lay within reach of his natural gifts.

Finding that he was out of gear in certain ways—he set out to repair his faulty machinery. He made the most of his job. He learned to save two hours a day. He talked with men higher up.

He studied and tried every conceivable way of improving his work. He was always planning his *line of advance*. Every opening higher up found him prepared to fill it ably.

He changed his living habits and increased his daily output of energy about 200 per cent.

He stopped being a pessimist and grumbler and became the most cheerful man in the whole organization. Having grown friendly-minded, he attracted a host of new friends. He prospered. He advanced. He became a leader. He developed courage.

But remember this: Mr. X was not an exceptional man by any means. He was just *average* to begin with. When I first knew him he was making \$15 a week. Today he is probably without a rival in his chosen field—and his name is known throughout the business world. You can do the same or better.

EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

\* \* \*

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For several years, at the request of the Independent Corporation, Mr. Purinton has been at work, codifying his vast experience, compiling it into a course easy to follow, fascinating to study, and—more than all else—beneficial in a concrete practical way to every man and woman who takes it up.

This course of instruction has been called the Purinton Foundation Course in Personal Efficiency. So confident are we that you will see the tremendous value of this great Course that we are glad to send the **ENTIRE** Course of seven books containing over 125,000 words to you on approval. Keep the Course five days. Read the first lesson or two. See what a splendid work Mr. Purinton has completed after twenty years of study. Compare it with others costing much more. See if you can afford to be without it. Consider whether this Course will improve your health and increase your pleasures and salary. We say it will. Let us prove it.

You assume no obligation except to return it within five days if you decide not to keep the Course. The Purinton Foundation Course in Personal Efficiency may be worth thousands of dollars to you. Be efficient **NOW** and send the coupon before this introductory offer is withdrawn.

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He has been teacher, editor, lecturer, hygienist, psychologist, social service leader, efficiency engineer, and counsellor for men and women in every walk of life.

His best known previous work, "The Triumph of the Man Who Acts," has been read throughout the world. His works have gained more than a million readers. His help has been sought in every state in the Union and in twenty foreign countries.

This great audience includes bankers, business and professional men, educators, manufacturers, railroad executives and heads of million dollar corporations. They all have something to learn from Mr. Purinton.

A thousand important business houses and institutions have already ordered Mr. Purinton's works for their friends, patrons, clients or employees.

## A FEW OF THE MILLION AND WHAT THEY SAY:

**MELVIL DEWEY, President of The National Efficiency Society, says:**

"I have never yet picked up this work for five minutes without getting direct practical value from some new thought or some unusual or more telling presentation of an old one. These stimulating pages bristle with epigrams and sparkle with the texts of a thousand sermons. No man can read his work without getting ideas and better suggestions that will enable him to improve the greatest and most complex and most important of all machines he will ever use—Himself."

**IRA J. STEINER, Educational Director, Camp Cody, says:**

"Mr. Purinton has rendered a great service to the present cause by bringing out this wonderful Course in Personal Efficiency, which is the first of this particular type of Courses in practical, applied efficiency, and nothing I feel is more needed in this present conflict at the front, in the camp, in the shop, in the office, on the farm and in the school than the matter of being personally efficient."

**TRUMAN A. DE WEESE, of the Shredded Wheat Company, says:**

"If I were rich I could distribute about a million copies of Mr. Purinton's Efficiency Work among the million Americans who I think need the sound wisdom and advice it contains."

**JOHN H. PATTERSON, President of the National Cash Register Company, says:**

"I began to mark passages in your writings which I wished especially to remember. I found after I had completed my reading that I had practically marked up the *entire work*."



## To do one thing well—

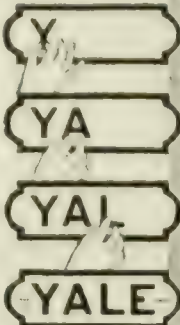
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**PROF. I. HUBERT, Toledo, Ohio.**

## A FRIENDLY HALL

(Continued from page 158)

gress from the house, privacy to the rooms from those entering, and protection from the draft. As it is a place to pass thru conveniently, it ought also to be pleasant enough to invite one to linger on the way. It ought to have an aspect of breadth and space and give no suggestion of stuffiness.

The five principles to steer by in hall furnishing may be tagged *Utility, Reserve, Consistency, Restraint* and *Scale*. They are universally applicable and trustworthy. As to background and movable furnishings, certain cardinal desiderata are here given which may or may not be indulged in according as the conscience of the individual dictates or disapproves outlay at this time, but greater stress is laid upon what may be accomplished without expense as a policy that may now be unreservedly commended. This qualification should be borne in mind and if some item suggested is not already among the possessions of the reader, a little reflection will probably discover a suitable substitute. Under the conditions, it is evident that *rearrangement* must be one of the chief factors in the task.

The principle of *Utility* and convenience prescribes that the items of furniture included in the hall furnishing scheme shall have a definite and obvious use. "Very well, then," says the hatrack apologist, "why do you exclude the hatrack?" Because the hatrack is ugly and awkward, the articles it accommodates can be and are much better bestowed elsewhere, and its use encourages careless, slouchy habits and puts a premium upon the accumulation of unnecessary impedimenta. Therefore it is one of the very first things to eliminate. Coats, hats, umbrellas and overshoes should be put in a cupboard. If there is not one built into the wall conveniently near—there almost always is, however—then use a row of pegs or hooks in some inconspicuous place under the stairway, put a shelf above and hang curtains in front. It is not seemly to thrust the family wearing apparel in the fact of every one entering the house. If you are fortunate enough to have one of the old English or Italian hanging cupboards (about the height and depth of a bookcase) all the articles mentioned may be therein disposed and the piece itself adds a valuable decorative touch. For the accommodation of messengers, delivery people and others who have occasion, from time to time, to wait in halls, some unobtrusive form of bench, settle, stool or chair is essential. A low chest answers the same purpose very well besides affording ample space for overshoes and similar articles. A stand, table or console, placed somewhere conveniently near the house door, is necessary for a card salver and for the hats and gloves of callers. Their coats can go on chairs, bench or chest. If a convenient and protected place can be found for it, a small dressing table with a vanity box on top of it, having a mirror in the lid (or else a mirror hung on the wall) will prove a thoughtful and much appreciated provision for the comfort of guests arriving by motor who may be a bit blown about on their way to call. The drawer of the table is a useful place for gloves and clothes brushes. There is no reason why a low chest of drawers may not be made to serve this very purpose or some other equally useful in a hall. Common sense is an excellent touchstone by which to test work and if the furnishing of a hall displays proper consideration for utility, no matter how unconventional its treatment, it will probably have sterling merit and interest as well.

The principle of *Reserve* dictates that

while everything possible should be done to create an air of hospitality, all evidences of personal and thoroly informal treatment should be kept for the rooms which are necessarily of more intimate character. A hall altogether lacking in reserve and crowded with a profusion of all sorts of things that afford an intimate personal index to the tastes and habits of all the occupants of the house is about as agreeable as an effusive "hail fellow, well met" sort of person who slaps you on the back after an hour's acquaintance.

*Consistency* requires that the furnishing be in keeping with the character of the appointments in the rooms into which the hall opens. It is not to be expected that the hall equipment should indicate the specific *kinds* of furniture to be found in the rooms, but the *manner* in which the furnishing there has been done. If the house is simply and quietly furnished, the hall should promise such a further development; if elaborate elegance and formality are the ruling notes elsewhere, then the aspect of the hall should give some intimation of what is to follow. Especially in small halls where so little furniture can be used, it is of the first importance that that little be chosen with the most punctilious regard for thoro suitability.

*Restraint* should be shown first in the quantity of movable furniture used and second in the extent of the movable decorations employed. Use no more movable furniture than utility, or, perhaps, a certain concession to symmetry, requires—table or console, chest, chairs, mirror, and the like—and be sparing and severe in the amount of movable decorations. Let such decorations as are admitted be altogether appropriate and let them have vigorous, concentrated interest. Long galleries in country houses and inside stair halls, separate from the entrance, admit of somewhat more intimate and less restrained methods of treatment, and a greater number and variety of pieces may consistently be used there, with due provision for seats.

*Scale* requirements forbid the use of large and conspicuous pieces in a hall of small dimensions where their size will be unduly accentuated and overpowering; on the other hand, do not put small and insufficient looking pieces in a space where they will seem lost. In a hall with low ceiling, give preference to low pieces; in a high-ceiled hall it is well to consider the furniture's vertical emphasis. In a narrow hall, where every inch of space counts, be careful not to use pieces that project. For instance, in the matter of tables, it is better to use the long narrow kind, such as the high Chinese teak tables, a narrow standing Sheraton hat shelf, one of the Queen Anne drop-leaf tables with leaves down, or a tall, long and narrow Empire console.

Apart from interest of composition, which is always to be considered, two of the chief desiderata in the background of a hall are light and a due amount of agreeable color. Light sand-finished or painted walls or walls covered with a light paper of inconspicuous pattern are to be recommended.

In the matter of movable decorations a great deal of interest can be secured by a few well-chosen articles—a bowl or two of good vigorous color to enliven the ensemble; a few plants or flowers, either growing or in bowls; a hanging, perhaps, to ingly—of purely decorative character.

If the landings of the stair be broad enough, it will add both interest and dignity if a chest, cabinet, table, tall clock or some equally appropriate piece of furniture be placed there.



## TEACHING THE YOUNGSTER TO DRIVE

(Continued from page 161)

your pupil understands thoroly not only what to do with the spark lever but why to do it. Force your motor enough to let the sharp, metallic knock be heard which comes from too high a spark. Let your young driver get the sound well in his ears, and see that he understands *why* he hears it—that the explosion in the cylinders is occurring too soon, and that all the lost motion in main bearings, piston bearings and wrist-pins is being taken up in a sharp blow which we call a "knock." Teach him that as the spark lever is pulled down to the bottom of the quadrant (or up, as the case may be in your particular car) the explosion occurs later and later in each cylinder. Let him understand that with the throttle (which controls the amount of gasoline gas and air taken from the carburetor into the cylinders) in the same place, the *lower* the spark, the *less* the power. Teach him that slow driving in high, especially in traffic, means a retarded spark, and that the best drivers never force the spark to its highest, except for great speed.

Explain the uses of hand throttle and accelerator. Both do the same thing—open the butterfly valve in the carburetor—but the hand throttle *stays* open, where you put it, while the foot accelerator is closed by a spring when you take your foot off. Teach your boy or girl to drive with the foot rather than the hand, because so doing leaves both hands free, and also insures the closing of the throttle whenever the right foot is wanted for the brake. The accelerator spring can't *forget* to work!

Stop the car, open the hood, and follow out the connections of spark and throttle so the young driver can know not only what each does, but how. Give a little talk on the motor and how it works, and explain the carburetor, the manifold, the water system, and the electrical system. Nothing scientific or difficult—just the same general information your instructor gave you. What? Yes indeed, he will understand it—any boy who can master driving a car can master the principles which underlie its working!

Finally, teach your lad to back the car. Nothing is more important—as far as the car is concerned—than proper backing. But be at the wheel yourself the first time, and let your boy *feel* the proper motion of the steering wheel in going backward about a curve. A car backs differently from the way it goes forward, and it is confusing at first. But twelve-years-old gets used to new sensations in the most amazingly quick time, and—if you'll let him—in a week he'll be backing your car into your garage for you more surely and with less nervousness than you displayed six months after you bought your motor!

The fine points of driving can well be left for experience to develop. No new driver—whether he be six or sixty, or anywhere between—learns really to *drive* a car under six months or a year. We all learn to move our cars around in an hour, a day, a week, but there is a vast gap between just making it go and really driving it.

But the points of fine driving will come with practise, particularly if you spend a little time and patience in showing your pupil. Teach him *Safety First* from the beginning. No one ever caused a front-end collision by driving slowly. But lots of rear-end bumps have happened from slowing up too quickly without the warning hand thrown out. Make your pupil observe the rules of the road more scrupulously than you do *yourself*. Show him by practise as



## Who Was the Real Criminal?

There he stands. Boyish escapade has led to crime. Only a few years ago he was a clean, bright, little chap of whom his refined parents were justly proud.

Being bright, he was an inveterate reader. He read, not wisely, but too much, without discrimination—or supervision.

His parents had forgotten what a tremendous influence book heroes and heroines have upon the mind and character of the young.

He found and devoured books that created false ideals—a false conception of life. His *Ivanhoe* was a Jesse James; his *Joan of Arc* was a "Powder Nose Annie."

And so he drifted, deeper and deeper into the under currents of life and he, who had once been a bright, clean, eager lad, followed the footsteps of his depraved heroes, beyond the pale of the law.

But—who was the real criminal? The boy's father—or mother?

## What Do Your Children Read?

Childhood days are the plastic days—when the childish mind can easily be molded and shaped to high ideals, when the directing influences of later life are indelibly formed.

You can safeguard the future of your boy—and girl, if you act promptly in securing for their entertainment and inspiration the

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These wonderful books represent an idea—a truly great idea, evolved by a coterie of splendid men and women—men and women who never forgot the viewpoint of youth.

Between the covers of these books are to be found all a child may need from alphabet days to maturity. The subjects run the complete gamut of life, from fairyland to college days.

HOW THE LITTLE ONES WILL DELIGHT in having you read to them the wonderful fairy stories—the very best fairy stories in the world. And, as they grow older, they will find in this library, splendid characters, delightful stories to suit every mood and every age, from childhood up to manhood and womanhood. Romance, adventure, history—all intensely interesting—and clean.

## The Young Folks' Library Has Gone Into More Than 75,000 American Homes

There is not space enough here to begin to do justice to The Young Folks' Library idea—its splendid plan of Character Building. Let us tell you all about it. Let us send you—free—an exquisitely prepared book, replete with illustrations in color, describing The Young Folks' Library. Best of all, let us show you how the possession of this Library will safeguard and develop the morals and ideals of your children. You, yourself, in reading these books, will find new gems of thought and gradually the idea of The Young Folks' Library will dawn upon you—and you will be glad.

## But You Must Act Promptly

The cost of producing these books is advancing rapidly. The present edition is limited. The next edition must cost more money. Let us tell you how easily and at what a remarkably low cost you can now have The Young Folks' Library. Write today. Do this for your children. Every passing day closes one more door of opportunity—opportunity for you to bring your children into touch with the greatest influence for good ever devised by man. Write NOW!

University Research, Milwaukee, Wis.

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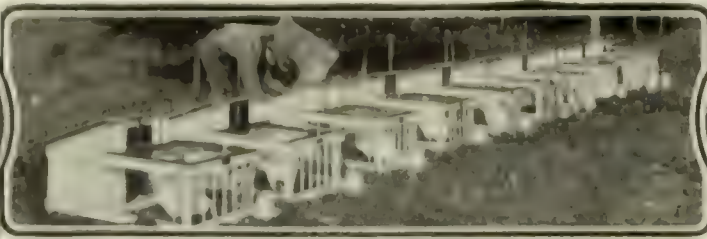
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well as precept that a good driver sees how much space, not how little, he can leave in any passing of another vehicle. Teach him road courtesy—the horn which warns of passage from the rear without demanding it—the passing a standing car on a muddy road slowly, the cutting off of glaring lights at night on meeting another car, the hand indicating a turn.

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Instruct your pupil so that he drifts up to danger, an obstruction, a congestion in traffic, rather than runs up to it, depending on brakes to stop him. Let him learn to use the emergency brake, but teach him, too, that the good driver seldom has to use it because he doesn't have emergencies of his own making. Teach him to leave his car on a hill with a gear engaged and the front wheels turned, so that if the brake slips the car will not slide away. Show him about cold weather starting, and make him see for himself, before taking the car out, that water, gasoline and oil are present in sufficient quantities.

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## SAVE UP NOW FOR THE NEXT LOAN

(Continued from page 156)

tendent to secure subscriptions may partake somewhat of duress, in the long run is not the compulsion a good thing? The Government has declared itself in favor of granting to workers in war production a living wage, defining that term to include reasonable standards of health and comfort. Should not that wage be sufficient to enable every laborer to set aside, in Government securities, a hundred or half a hundred dollars against old age and bad weather? And if not, to use the old phrase then, why not?

I merely put the question because it is one which has arisen in connection with certain immediate situations involving industrial unrest and affecting the lives and happiness of a goodly proportion of the population. I know perfectly well that the managers of the Liberty Loan campaigns do not favor compulsion: when the Government compels, it taxes. I know that the war savings stamps were devised to take care of the pennies and dollars of people whose purses do not permit larger investments. It is also a demonstrable fact that the wage-earners as a whole are sincerely patriotic and are buying bonds to the limit of their ability to a greater extent than many folks who are better able to. The New England girl put in about ten per cent. of her entire income; supposing we all did that?

If Liberty Bonds are to be a permanent part of our domestic fiscal problem thru the years till the war is won, they will require of us several things. One is budget-making and sane domestic financing. Another is sustained faith in our Government and its cause. And another is the setting not only of a minimum standard wage, but the allowance, in that wage, of a minimum standard savings account. The whole war would be worth fighting for that.

WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

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BRINGING IN THE BOCHES

(Continued from page 157)

ming back to the south bank of the river, made his way unharmed to American regimental headquarters. As he was reporting to an American colonel in walked one of our men with the German captain who had captured the American corporal three hours before. As they recognized each other the corporal broke into a laugh and the German captain said: "You must be a brave man."

Three American doughboys captured and sent back across the Marne killed their three guards with their bare hands and got back to their own lines after swimming the Marne.

Seven other Americans, including a lieutenant, were taken over the Marne by the Germans. The lieutenant knocked one guard down with a stick of wood, got his gun and disarmed the other guards. The seven Americans started to swim the Marne, when a boche machine gun opened on them. The lieutenant and one American were killed. The others got back by swimming under water.

I give these instances because nothing else tells so well the spirit of the American fighters. They haven't got all the training of seasoned veterans, they don't know how to retreat, but they have "guts." They don't know when to quit. Caught out there in the woods by the Germans advancing three ways, they didn't try to get back, but stayed where they were because that's where the Germans were, and they came to France to kill Germans. There in the woods, without food or water in most cases, and swept by a merciless shellfire, often wearing gas masks for hours at a time, hundreds of Americans stuck, fighting sometimes singly, and generally in bunches of three or four. They fought until their ammunition gave out, and then fought with captured guns.

The Germans made their first advance thru the woods at three o'clock Monday morning. It was nine o'clock that night before the Americans came back, with the boche fleeing before them, and were joined by their comrades, who had borne their part so well.

Perhaps our boys would have driven the boche back on the Marne anyhow, but I happen to know that the knowledge of the presence of their comrades still fighting in the woods against such odds lent a punch to their successful counterattack. It must be remembered that these soldiers never saw a battle before. They do not know many of the rules, but they do know one—fight as long as the fighting is good, and then fight some more. In Broadway parlance, the show staged by the Americans east of Château-Thierry has been a howling success. It may be remembered that the show they staged northeast of Château-Thierry was the same sort of a performance. The French have now changed the name of Bois Belleau to Bois de la Brigade de Marines.

Man in Passing Car—Have an accident, old fellow?

Man Under Car (grimly)—No, thank you, just had one. *Au revoir.*

The Commanding Officer—Close on first company!

The Cadet Officer—My company is already dressed, sir. *Purple Cow.*

It must be very difficult to be a German cartoonist, and not be allowed to call attention to the fact that the Crown Prince looks exactly like a dachshund. *Cleveland Plain Dealer.*



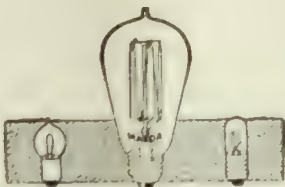
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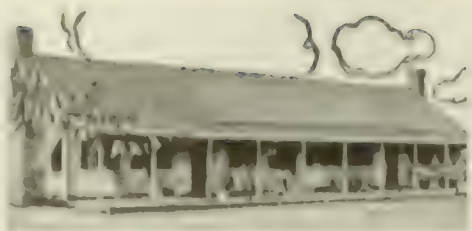
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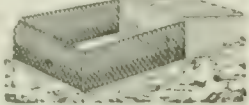
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THE INDEPENDENT

## ON THE HOME STRETCH

(Continued from page 152)

General Diaz replaced Cadorna, aid was hurried to the Italian front from France and Britain, all unpatriotic intrigues were suppressed by a government at last awake to its peril, and everything was done to refit the Italian army with needed supplies and to restore its shaken morale. A long period of comparative quiet along the Piave permitted full recuperation for Italy. When an Austrian army attempted in June to repeat the triumph of the previous autumn it found a very different Italy barring its way. The Austrian drive was unable to break the Piave line, and such troops as did obtain a foothold beyond the river were cut off from their supports by serious floods. Caught between the victorious Italians and the rain-swollen river they surrendered by the thousand. The retreat from Caporetto was at last avenged.

The Italians have also made some recent progress in Albania. From the Adriatic to the Aegean a composite army of Italians, Greeks, Serbs, French and British holds the Balkan front, but for some unknown reason there has been no important offensive in this theater of war during the past year. Perhaps the Italian advance in Albania may forecast an end to this long deadlock.

### HINDENBURG'S HAMMER

November 20, 1917—British make surprise attack toward Cambrai.

December 1, 1917—German counter-attack halts British progress.

March 21, 1918—Germans open campaign by great drive toward Amiens.

April 9, 1918—Germans attack south of Ypres.

May 27, 1918—Third German drive strikes south to the Marne.

June 9, 1918—Fourth German offensive.

July 15, 1918—Germans attack east and west of Rheims.

Thruout the year 1917 the Western Allies kept the offensive on the entrenched line from Switzerland to the Flemish coast. The Central Powers, bent on crushing Russia, Rumania and Italy, could not at the same time throw their full force into the campaign in France and Belgium. The Allies, with both numbers and munitionment in their favor, compelled the Germans to abandon one position after another. Hindenburg's great retreat in March was conducted with little loss, but later in the year the British made gains east of Arras and east and south of Ypres in the face of stubborn German resistance which involved heavy losses to the defenders as well as to the assailants. The French were more successful in their advances from Verdun and near Craonne than were the Germans in their costly attacks along the Chemin des Dames. In December the British gained much ground near Cambrai by a sudden attack, not preceded by usual artillery bombardment but carried out with the aid of a large number of "tanks." On the whole, the Allies had cause to be satisfied with the year's work in spite of the heavy rains which had halted the British drive in Flanders and the recapture by a German counter-attack of some of the territory won in the Cambrai drive.

The new year opened with much gloomier prospects. Russia and Rumania were virtually out of the war and Italy's campaign had closed in disaster. Germany was free at last to settle accounts with France and Britain. It is an open question whether or not the Germans had, as was alleged, an actual superiority in men and artillery on the western front, but they had a very decided advantage in position. The battle front from Flanders to Verdun sweeps thru northern France in a great curve, with the result that the Germans who have the "inside track" can shift men and supplies from one part of the line to another in much

shorter time than can the Allies, who are compelled to travel around the outside of the bend. The Germans, moreover, had devastated the country over which they had retreated with such ruthless thoroughness that the Allies had to build new lines of communication for the use of their armies, whereas the Germans had undamaged roads and railroads to supply their lines. The German armies also enjoyed the advantage of absolute unity of command, which was not the case with the Allies until the appointment of General Foch to supreme command after the spring campaign had opened. Finally, the Allies could afford to wait until their armies had been strengthened by American aid; Germany had no America to draw upon and would never again find herself relatively so strong on the western front.

In the spring of 1918 the Germans made five successive drives at the Allied lines, spending lives recklessly in each advance but shifting to a new sector of the front whenever an attack was halted by the arrival of reinforcements for the defenders. The first blow (characterized by the war correspondent, George Periss, as "in design and execution the most powerful operation in the history of warfare") recaptured the territory which had been lost in the German retreat of the previous year and approached almost to Amiens. The second blow won for the Germans the hilly ground south of Ypres, but not the city itself. The third attack drove a deep wedge between Reims and Soissons with its base north of the Aisne and its apex at Chateau Thierry on the Marne. The fourth drive, along the River Oise, aimed directly at Paris, but did not achieve much progress and a surprise attack on Reims a few days later failed altogether. Unable to reach Paris with their armies, the Germans bombarded it with new long range cannon from a distance of more than seventy-five miles.

For about a month after the close of Germany's fourth offensive there was a comparative lull in the campaign. The Allies took advantage of this respite to improve their positions by local raids and to bring into the trenches a large American force, hitherto held in reserve. The fifth German drive opened to the east and to the west of Reims. East of the city little was gained, but to the west the Germans forced their way beyond the Marne. On this occasion the Allies were ready to parry the blow. They forced the Germans from their positions south of the Marne and crushed in the western side of the German salient near Soissons. Americans took an important part in this action.

### AMERICA IN THE WAR

April 2, 1917—President Wilson makes the decision for war.

June 5, 1917—First registration for compulsory military service.

October 27, 1917—American soldiers enter French trenches.

December 7, 1917—War with Austria-Hungary.

July 4, 1918—Merchant fleet launched from American shipyards. More than a million American soldiers in France.

July 18, 1918—Americans take part in great battle near Soissons.

The American achievement may quite possibly be the decisive factor in the Great War. We have increased our army from about two hundred thousand to more than ten times that figure, we have carried over a million men across the Atlantic and taken over several miles of trench line from the Allies, we have oversubscribed three Liberty Loans and financed the Entente Allies, we have added about five million tons of shipping to our merchant marine, and, in spite of U-boat warfare, we have increased our shipments of food and munitions to



Europe while supplying our own army with all its needs. For the year following July 1, 1917, our Government spent more than \$12,600,000,000; a dozen times the normal expenditure in time of peace. Last but certainly not least, our army has seen active fighting in the greatest battles of the year and has contributed not a little to breaking the force of Germany's offensive.

It is not yet possible to speak of an "American campaign" as the army contingents under General Pershing have been scattered along the western front at various points, the location of which has been carefully concealed until the enemy discovered it in the course of fighting. The most important actions in which large American forces have been engaged center around Chateau Thierry, where the trench line bends farthest south between Rheims and Paris. Our engineers and aviators have been everywhere on the western front and even in Italy. Among the American aviators who have paid their last full measure of devotion to the common cause are ex-Mayor Mitchel, of New York City, killed in a trial flight, and Quentin Roosevelt, killed in action. Our aircraft production has been seriously delayed by controversy over methods of construction but is now proceeding satisfactorily. The American navy has done useful work in hunting down German submarines in both European and American waters.

#### OUTSIDE OF EUROPE

August 14, 1917—China declares war.

October 26, 1917—Brazil declares war.

December 10, 1917—British enter Jerusalem.

During the past year several nations have joined the Allies; Brazil, China, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Liberia and Nicaragua. None have joined the Central Powers, altho some neutral nations, notably Ukrainia and Finland, have fallen more or less under German influence. Difficulties of transportation have prevented Japan, China and the Allied nations of Latin America from actively sharing in the fortunes of the battlefield, but they have been of much assistance in supplying shipping tonnage and in giving their fellow belligerents preference in the export trade. Japan may play a more active role should the Allies determine to intervene in Russia.

If we except the chaotic civil war which rages thruout Russian Asia the only important theater of war outside Europe at the present time is the British battle line in Asiatic Turkey. The destruction of Russian military power not only permitted the Turks to reconquer Armenia, invade the Russian Transcaucasus and occupy northwestern Persia, but it also endangered the British army in Mesopotamia. The advance from Bagdad to Mosul was halted and the British placed on the defensive. In the west the British were more successful. After repeated failures they advanced thru southern Palestine and entered the city of Jerusalem, which thus passed under Christian sovereignty for the first time since the days of the Crusaders.

#### THE POLITICAL FRONT

August 1, 1917—Pope Benedict proposes peace to the nations.

October 29, 1917—Count Georg von Hertling becomes German Chancellor.

November 15, 1917—Clemenceau appointed French Premier.

January 2, 1918—President Wilson details American peace term.

April 17, 1918—Foreign Minister Czernin of Austria-Hungary resigns.

The fourth year of war was marked by a growing hunger for peace on the part of all belligerents, particularly those who had been in the struggle from the first. It is true that the Central Powers have not, even to this day, issued any such detailed statement of their war aims as did the Entente Allies in their joint answer to President Wilson's note. It is also true that the En-



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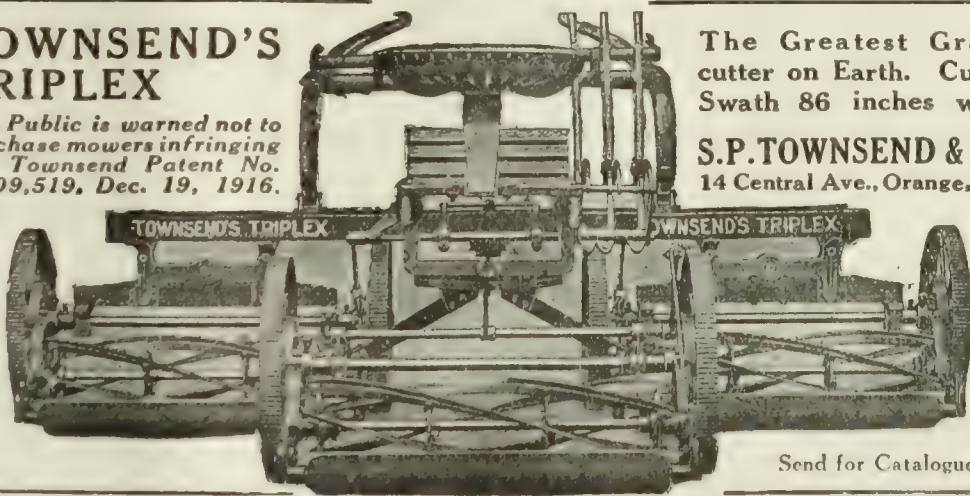
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tente Allies have not yet revised their declaration of January, 1917, altho the changes which have taken place in Russia have made some clauses of that declaration obsolete. But spokesmen of individual countries have made frequent public statements of the terms on which they would consider peace.

The Pope took advantage of the end of the third year of war to outline a plan of settlement which might prove acceptable to all the belligerents. He proposed a general diminution of armaments, the restoration of conquered territory, the abandonment of claims for indemnity, the liberation of Poland and a territorial settlement by agreement between France and Germany and between Italy and Austria. The German Government, which had evaded returning a direct answer to President Wilson's request for a statement of terms and to the Reichstag resolution favoring a peace without conquests, answered the Pope's peace overture in a very sympathetic manner. On territorial questions the German reply said nothing definite, but it placed great emphasis on the advantages of limitation of armaments; rather strangely in view of the fact that at the Hague conferences and on other occasions it was the opposition of Germany that prevented the powers from adopting a program of partial disarmament. The Austro-Hungarian reply was on similar lines. President Wilson replied to the Pope that greatly as America desired peace it was impossible to "take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure."

The next round of diplomatic statements was called out by the Russian peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk. Premier Lloyd George spoke for England on January 5 and President Wilson for the United States three days later. The substance of the two statements was almost identical, but President Wilson's remarks were somewhat the more definite and concrete in form, being summarized in fourteen enumerated propositions. The American terms included: (1) the abolition of secret diplomacy, (2) the freedom of the seas, (3) no commercial discriminations, (4) reduction of armaments, (5) adjustment of colonial claims with reference to the welfare of the native populations, (6) evacuation of Russian territory and freedom from foreign interference for her people, (7) the restoration of Belgium, (8) the righting of the wrong done to Alsace-Lorraine, (9) the settlement of the Austro-Italian frontier on the principle of nationality, (10) autonomy for the peoples of Austria-Hungary, (11) the settlement of the Balkan question on national lines with free access to the sea for a restored Serbia, (12) freedom for the nationalities under Turkish rule and international guarantees for the free use of the Dardanelles, (13) the restoration of an independent Poland with access to the sea, (14) a general association of nations. Chancellor von Hertling, for Germany, and Foreign Minister Czernin, for Austria-Hungary, replied to the President's peace proposals in an unsatisfactory manner.

The ungenerous peace terms imposed on Russia and Rumania by the Central Powers put an end to the period of negotiations. President Wilson has more than once restated the American position, but has not substantially altered any of his fourteen proposals, nor has any statesman of the Allies proposed a definite alternative policy. President Wilson's statement of January 8 may therefore be taken as the minimum peace basis of the nations at war with Germany; the individual nations reserving, no doubt, certain additional proposals of their own for the peace conference. From statements by spokesmen of the Central Powers it is apparent that they would sacrifice their military conquests in the west in re-

turn for the free hand in the exploitation of eastern Europe promised them by the peace of Brest-Litovsk.

All nations unite to give public condemnation to "secret diplomacy," and yet there is nothing more certain than that peace negotiations float like icebergs, mostly below the surface. Premier Clemenceau, of France, wrecked the political career of Count Czernin, the adroit Foreign Minister of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, by revealing the secret negotiations of the Emperor Charles who, presumably without the previous consent of Berlin, acknowledged "France's just claims regarding Alsace-Lorraine."

The Bolsheviks, by publishing the confidential papers of the Russian Foreign Office, have thrown a flood of light into some dark corners of diplomacy. The "secret treaties," now no longer secret, provided for the partition of the Turkish Empire into spheres of influence for the benefit of the Allies; the expansion of Italy to the east of the Adriatic; the solution of the Polish question, and therefore the determination of Germany's eastern frontier, by Russia, and the determination of Germany's western frontier according to the wishes of France. Various documents which were unearthed show that the Russian military clique plotted the betrayal of Rumania, that Italy asked her allies to agree not to accept peace mediation from the Pope, and that the German Emperor at the time of the Russo-Japanese war had attempted to bring about an alliance of Russia and Germany against Great Britain without the previous knowledge of France, altho Russia at that time was bound to France by a treaty of alliance.

Not less interesting have been the recent disclosures of German intrigues and plots in neutral countries. The correspondence of the deposed King Constantine of Greece shows that only the military pressure of the Entente Allies—much criticized at the time—kept the King from betraying his country to Germany. The seizure of papers belonging to the German Embassy in this country revealed a widespread plot to wreck the industries of the United States which were exporting to the Entente Allies and to cover the country with paid spies and propagandists. In Rumania, while that country was yet neutral, German official agents smuggled explosives into Bucharest and phials of disease germs for the inoculation of horses. The intercepted telegrams of Count Luxburg, the German diplomatic representative to Argentina, contained the famous advice that Argentine ships for Europe be "sunk without leaving a trace."

Prince Lichnowsky, German Ambassador to London at the opening of the Great War, wrote in 1916 a narrative account of the German diplomacy which led up to the war, but it was not made public till the present year. In this memorandum he shows that Great Britain had made concessions in both Mesopotamia and Central Africa which satisfied all of Germany's demands for colonies and open markets; that Sir Edward Grey worked constantly for peace with Germany; that the crushing of Serbia even at the risk of war with Russia was determined at a secret conference held in Potsdam on July 5, 1914, and that Germany's commercial future had been sacrificed to the hunger of the military oligarchy of the Empire for conquests on the continent of Europe. A letter from Dr. Mühlton, a former director of the Krupp company, confirms Prince Lichnowsky's account of the aggressive plotting of the German war party during July, 1914, to make peace impossible. It may be said that never before in history has a conspiracy to bring about a war been so thoroughly exposed within so brief a period.



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# The Independent

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## A TALK WITH CORPORAL X

BY THE PARIS CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

An American soldier, just from the front, carrying his rifle and forty-one pounds of equipment, trudged up three spiral flights of stairs in the New York Times office in Paris to see the American papers. He stayed nearly all day, poring over files, thus devoting 25 per cent of four days' leave to catching up on home news.

"France is a great country," he said, "but two things get on my nerves. I never can find out the name of the village in which I am fighting, and you would never know from the French newspapers that there was such a place as Glens Falls, New York. Now, Glens Falls is a regular place. I come from it."

He was searching *The Times'* files as he talked. Suddenly there was a grunt of delight.

"Now, there's something about Glens Falls right here," he said. "I knew there would be. It says that the paper mill men are not going to strike. Well, they'd better not. This is a hell of a time to strike in America. They're getting a lot more now than I got in the paper mills. But you would think that the French papers would say something about Glens Falls once in a while."

"About that other thing that bothers me—not knowing the names of the places where we fight—some French villages are just one street and two long rows of houses. Sometimes the name of the village is painted on the last house. We were fighting thru one of these streets the other day when I saw the name, but before I had time to spell it out a shell blew off that corner of the house and I never knew where I was."

"I felt kind of sore, because I had got this cross of war just outside that village the day before for taking a message thru shellfire. Now, somebody will ask me where I got it and if I don't know they'll say I'm a faker."

He showed me the cross of war on his coat, with a silver star added to the ribbon. The cross was for making his way from one shell hole to another under heavy fire with an important communication. The silver star had been added because the soldier had risked his own life to bring in a wounded French lieutenant. He also wore a ribbon showing service in Mexico.

"I want to get all dolled up in these crosses and things like a regular Frenchman before I go back home," he admitted. "Some fellows say they don't care, but all are crazy for 'em. I was hoping I'd get something all the time, crawling among these holes."

"Of course, the star was different, because you don't think of medals when you've got a wounded man across your back."

He turned from medals to equipment and thrust his rifle into my hand.

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By Frank Farrington

"That's the best rifle in the American Army," he said, "just lift it. Balance it. I've used sixteen all told in Mexico, the United States, and France, and that's the best of the lot. I believe it would load, aim and shoot all by itself if I was too busy. It never gets heavy because it has such a good balance, just like a garden hoe after you get used to it."

"That's a beautiful gas mask, too. Best I've ever had, it fits comfortably, and when you get the knack you can spit out of it. I'd like to keep the same gun and mask all the way to Berlin. There's a village I'll know the name of."

Then the soldier resumed his search of the files for home town news.

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

THE KAISER Wilson should have his throat cut.

MARY ROBERTS RINEHART—The American woman is a pampered woman.

DOROTHY DIX—There is no way of gagging the intelligence of a debutante.

SKIPWICH CANNALL—I am Jehovah the Great. Nothing is as great as I am.

SENATOR HIRAM JOHNSON—There is a cowed press today and you know it.

GLEN BUCK—War makes widows, but oh Algernon, widows also make war.

EZRA POUND—In an uninterrupted night one could get a good deal of kissing done.

WALT MASON—The pants I drew in Father's will are fit for ample service still.

GENERAL VON HINDENBURG—The country suffers. It is deplorable but it is for the best.

PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE—The British mercantile marine is the windpipe of the Allied armies.

H. D. COX, M.D.—The fewer remedies you employ in any disease, the better are your patients.

ENID BAGNOLD—When a woman says she cannot come to lunch, it is because she doesn't want to.

BUGS BAER—Crowns are dropping off royal skullpieces like ripe huckleberries in a Missouri gale.

THE POPE—Nothing is more powerful to placate the Divine Majesty than the holy sacrifice of the mass.

GENERAL FOCH—The victory always goes to those who win it by superior force of intelligence and will.

HARRY KEMP—Must it always be one of life's big ironies that the poet and artist is regarded as a loafer?

OLIVE WADSLEY—The only truth that ever matters to a woman is that told by some one who cares for her.

JOHN HASTINGS TURNER—They say we come naked into the world; it is untrue. A woman is born with a kiss in each hand.

ED. HOWE—Had Lincoln failed of the Presidency and become a Chautauqua lecturer I sometimes think he would have been a dangerous disturber.

EDWARD A. FILENE—The man who doesn't spend his money and himself in this war will spend the rest of his life explaining why he didn't—or lying about it.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—I would require every American citizen to repeat each waking hour, "Patience, Patience, God reigns, the Government at Washington still lives."

ROSE PASTOR STOKES—Theodore Roosevelt in the Kansas City *Star* has attacked the Administration and said things any Socialist would have been sent away twenty years for saying.

JAMES JOHNSON, M.D.—I declare as my conscientious conviction that if there were not a single physician, surgeon, man, midwife, chemist, apothecary, druggist or drug on the face of the earth, there would be less sickness and mortality than now prevails.





*Press Illustration*

#### THE AMERICANS COME THRU

*In surroundings such as these, where each man must fight for himself, the Americans forced their way to victory in Belleau Wood*



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## THE MEANING OF THE GERMAN RETREAT

THE Franco-American counter-offensive from the Marne, started July 18, had at the end of ten days recovered about half of the territory gained by the Germans in their last offensive. The Germans went forward about thirty miles; they have fallen back about fifteen. The ground regained is not of so much importance as the fact that the German plans for a final offensive this summer have been disarranged if not altogether frustrated. These plans had been worked out, prepared for, and rehearsed with all the military science that the German General Staff had at its command and in the first three offensives of the season they had worked better than their authors had hoped. When the Germans started their southward drive from the Aisne they only expected to get to the Vesle, but finding resistance unexpectedly weak they pushed on swiftly to the Marne. This put them in a deep and dangerous salient and their efforts were next directed toward widening its base toward the west and east. The first of these offensives, the attempt to extend the base line west of Soissons, was foiled by the stubborn resistance of the French. The second offensive, the attempt to extend the eastern side of the salient by taking Reims and Epernay, was countered very cleverly by Foch's offensive on the western side of the salient. This plan is said to have been devised by General Pétain and his staff. It was submitted to the Commander in Chief of the Allied armies on July 12 and approved by him the following day, that is, two days before the Germans began their movement up the Marne toward Epernay.

The ingenuity of the plan may be seen when we consider the difficulty of the situation. By their spring offensives the Germans had brought their lines within forty or fifty miles of Paris both on the north and the east. This compelled Foch to keep the bulk of his reserves in the angle between these lines in order to protect the capital. The Germans, having thus pinned him down to this position, rashly assumed that they would have freedom of action and could throw the weight of their forces wherever they pleased. By their drive from Soissons to Château Thierry they had cut the principal railroads leading from Paris to the eastern front. How then was Foch to meet the menace of the eastward drive? To check this he would have to subtract a considerable contingent from the troops defending Paris and send them by roundabout routes to the eastern side of the German salient. This diversion of forces might perhaps save Reims and Epernay, but at the risk of losing Paris.

But instead of remaining on the defensive in either quarter Foch decided to take the offensive, so as soon as the Germans were across the Marne and well on their way toward Epernay from the eastern side of the salient, Foch launched his attack on the western side. The Germans were not expecting this, for during the last four years the Allies had mostly confined their efforts to holding such portions of the line as the Germans chose to attack. The enemy did not

realize that the armies of the Allies were "under entirely new management." But Foch has always taught as a fundamental principle of his system of strategy that the best defensive was a strong offensive. He had, besides, been recently reinforced by a million young Americans anxious to win their spurs and fighting with a dash and recklessness very different from the war-weary and over-aged soldiers who now make up a large part of the armies of all the European belligerents.

These fresh forces interspersed with French veterans, thrown against the German west front between Soissons and Château Thierry, completely turned tables on the Germans. They were forced not only to abandon their advance toward Epernay but to withdraw from the southern half of their salient. They were driven from the Ourcq as they were driven from the Marne, and it remains to be seen whether they will be able to make a stand on the Vesle or will be obliged to fall back to their original line along the Ladies' Road north of the Aisne.

The German retreat has been conducted with sufficient skill to avoid disaster. The flanks have held in spite of heavy pounding on the side of Soissons and Reims, so the Crown Prince's army was not "pocketed" as some of our oversanguine journalists anticipated. The Franco-American troops took some 25,000 prisoners in the first few days and found in the woods north of the Marne immense stacks of big shells intended for the attack on Paris. But since then the captures of men and supplies have been less and it seems that the seventy divisions which occupied the salient have mostly been withdrawn together with their guns. The losses on both sides have been heavy, but we do not know whether the offensive or defensive have suffered most or how it leaves their relative strength. Neither side has been obliged to draw upon the forces which face one another on the Amiens-Ypres front and this battle can be fought on much the same terms—so far as numbers go—as before the Germans gained and lost the Marne.

But if the fight for the Channel ports is renewed the Allies will have one immense advantage over the former conditions. They have gained confidence and in the only rational way of gaining confidence, by experience. They know now that a German advance is not invincible. German strategy is not infallible. The Germans have not only been out-fought; they have been out-thought. The American troops have demonstrated their courage and—what was more in question—their discipline and training. The Germans now know that their new foes are equal to any they have encountered. They have suffered the most severe setback since the first battle of the Marne. At Fère Champenoise on September 7, 1914, Foch struck the first blow at German power. At Fère-en-Tardenois on July 28, 1918, he has perhaps delivered the decisive stroke.



## THE RESTRAINT OF MOB-MINDEDNESS

THE President has discharged an important duty and rendered a substantial service to American civilization in his strong declaration against mob-mindedness.

It is a humiliating fact that the declaration was called for, but when a fact has become notorious nothing is gained by denying or ignoring it. Mob-mindedness is, all in all, the worst thing in America. It is the sin of which we should be most deeply ashamed. The record of lynchings in the United States since the Civil War is long and gruesome.

Race antagonism has given excuse and provocation to mob-mindedness in the South, but we make a profound mistake if we assume that it has been the one cause of mob-mindedness. There have been too many terrible manifestations of collective violence in northern states and against white men to permit us to adopt that explanation. Lawless violence against I. W. W. men, rightly or wrongly accused of criminality, and more recently against men rightly or wrongly accused of disloyalty, have warned us that mob-mindedness has many provocations, can find material of many kinds to work on, and may break out anywhere.

Mr. Wilson's word will be influential. It will actually be a powerful deterrent. No man in this country or in the world is listened to at the present time with so much deference. In the South he is respected as no other public man has been for a generation by the men who have mistakenly defended lynching as an unfortunate social necessity. Thruout the North he is respected by all the elements that are sternly for carrying on the war. The considerations that he has urged against lawlessness are unanswerable. Lawlessness is the negation of that very civilization which we profess to defend. It makes our allies grieve, for it is a manifestation of the same spirit that thru the Hun has ravaged France and Belgium and assassinated women and children under the plea of necessity.

For, we must remember, the mob spirit is practically always a product of more and other psychological forces than mere vindictive rage. More often than not a lynching is conducted as systematically as a legal execution. It is planned and put thru by grimly resolute men who return quietly to their occupations as if they had discharged a public duty. Usually it is in large measure a product of resentful dissatisfaction with the slow processes and the uncertainties of the criminal law. It is this fact which makes it necessary for those who deplore mob-mindedness to make an intellectual as well as a moral appeal. The men who justify lynchings must be made to see that social order loses infinitely more than it gains when the formal procedures of the law are flouted and violence is resorted to.

When Teutonism has been destroyed, a task quite as formidable as the war will confront a liberal civilization. The menace of destructive revolution must be faced and the struggle will be long and bitter. The philosophy which justifies cruelty, destruction, sabotage, waste and lawlessness in every form must be exposed and put out of business. Only so can social order, justice and happiness be made secure. The task will be an impossible one unless we in America clarify our thinking on these matters, impose upon ourselves the self-discipline of enlightened free men, and sternly repress all outbreaks of the mob spirit.

## GETTING ON WITHOUT GENIUSES

IT has been often noted as curious that the Great War has produced no great warrior. Most of the generals of both sides who figured in the despatches of 1914 are now little heard of. The wooden idol which the German people raised in honor of Hindenburg is not yet nailed up, but already he is being eclipsed by Ludendorff. Foch, who is regarded as the greatest strategist on the side of the Allies, has now for the first time an opportunity to show what he can do. These or some man of less prominence may

turn out to be equal to the most renowned commanders of history, but the noteworthy fact remains that a war involving twenty-five nations has lasted for four years without the appearance of any superlative military genius, such as has characterized the wars of the past. At any rate, armies greater than Cæsar, Napoleon, Charles XII or Frederick the Great ever commanded are now being successfully managed by men who in most cases are obviously not of that magnitude.

But it has not been so often noted that what is true of modern warfare is true of modern life in general. It does not necessarily require great genius to manage great affairs in business. Some of our "captains of industry" are men of undeniable genius, but financial and industrial enterprises of unprecedented extent are nowadays maintained, even launched, by men of quite ordinary ability. The organization of an office force, the planning of a factory, the erection of a building, the construction of a ship, the financing of a corporation, the running of a newspaper, the management of a publicity campaign, the equipment of an exploration party, the feeding of a working force, the purchasing for a department store, are all operations so well understood now that it is not difficult to find men who can carry them on competently if not brilliantly.

It is questionable if the average brain capacity of the human race has increased within historic times or if individuals of superior natural endowment are any less rare than formerly. Certainly the achievements in which the moderns surpass the ancients are due not to superior ability but to education and organization. By learning how to do things in the best way and then training others in that way a great deal more can be accomplished than by an individual genius. It takes an athlete to jump a ten foot ditch. Probably not one man out of a thousand could possibly do it by any amount of determination or exertion. But the other 999 could, if properly organized, fill up the ditch. It required a great genius like Columbus to discover America, but if by some chance America had remained undiscovered up to the present time the captain of any ordinary tramp steamer could have done it. Darwin was a genius, but much more has been found about evolution since his time than he ever knew and most of it by men of less intellectual ability. The great discovery of modern times is that it does not require a genius to make discoveries. No one less than a Copernicus or a Galileo could in the discouragements and confusions of their times have elucidated the constitution of the solar system and the laws of falling bodies, but in our well equipt observatories and laboratories problems of much greater difficulty are worked out by men who are not necessarily endowed with their exceptional originality and will power. Modern painters and sculptors of mediocre ability can do as good work as the old masters. This is proved by the fact that it is so easy to forge antiques or to mistake an imitation for an original. Even an expert like Dr. Bode of the Berlin Museum pays \$25,000 for a wax bust of Flora on the supposition that it is by Da Vinci and is only undeceived when it is found to be stuffed with Manchester rags. In literature it is the same. There are many living scholars who would be capable of fabricating a missing play of Shakespeare, ancient epic, book of Aristotle or chapter of the Bible and if the forgery were discovered it would be thru some accidental anachronism, not by any inferiority of style or thought. Imagine the sensation that would be produced by the discovery of a Greek or Latin romance equal to the average of the five hundred novels published every year in America. We see that even in the fields of the creative imagination as in art, literature and science the many can do what was formerly possible only to the few.

Since the war began there has appeared in France and



England and more recently in this country a large number of books and articles aiming to show that the Germans did not deserve their reputation for scientific, scholarly and technical ability, that they were mere imitators and plodders, that they have had no great men of late and that all the great inventions and discoveries of recent times had been made in other countries. Of course polemical literature produced under such circumstances is not to be taken too seriously, but let us assume that it is all true, that Germany has been devoid or deficient in original genius. How then shall we explain the rapidity with which Germany had been gaining on her competitors in commerce and industry and the disproportionately large share that she has contributed to the world's fund of historical and scientific knowledge? How can we account for the fertility of invention and ability of adaptation that she has shown during the years that she has been cut off from the rest of the world? Obviously the only explanation is that Germany has found a way of using mediocre men to do the work that formerly could be accomplished only by exceptional men. Whether Germany actually grows fewer geniuses per acre than France and England is a question which it is impossible to determine and on which it would be rash to express an opinion. But at any rate it seems clear that Germany's achievements have been rather due to her knack of getting more out of the ordinary individual than to any superiority of natural endowment.

Germans of the saner sort would go far toward agreeing with those who decry German genius. Professor Ostwald in analyzing national psychology claims for Germans only one point of superiority, the power of organization. Friedrich Naumann in his "Central Europe" says also:

What is distinctively German is not a new quality, non-existent elsewhere in the world, but the methodical increase of a capacity which other peoples have too, but which they do not develop in so scholarly and deliberate a fashion.

Now this view of the matter is decidedly encouraging. If the Germans were really supermen, as some of them claim and as some of their enemies seem inclined to believe, then we should have to lie down and let them walk over us or wage a hopeless warfare like African savages against the whites. If they had chemical brains and we did not, then we might as well give up and buy our dyestuffs from them. But one graduate who went over to Germany and gained entrance to one of the great chemical plants that led the whole world in coal tar products was surprised to find the laboratories no better equipt and his associates no better chemists than those he knew in America. But there were more of them and they worked harder, that was all. In England a rich man like Lord Rayleigh taking up science in his leisure time might make a brilliant discovery like argon. But for one such there would be in Germany a score of men grubbing away all the time and in the long run their contributions to science might amount to as much. So in this war we do not know that Germany has any military genius of the highest order, but we do know that she has a staff of well trained and business-like men that serves her purpose quite as well.

Genius is an erratic thing. We do not know of any way of increasing the crop and we cannot depend on "the man of the hour" coming to time. But fortunately we have found out that everything or nearly everything that genius can do can be done by common men. The need of great men is as great as ever. The opportunity for great men is greater than ever. But we can, if necessary, get along without them.

## DEMOCRACY BEGINS AT HOME

### President Wilson's Challenge to Americans

MY FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:

I take the liberty of addressing you upon a subject which so vitally affects the honor of the nation and the very character and integrity of our institutions that I trust you will think me justified in speaking very plainly about it.

I allude to the mob spirit which has recently here and there very frequently shown its head among us, not in any single region but in many and widely separated parts of the country. There have been many lynchings, and every one of them has been a blow at the heart of ordered law and humane justice.

No man who loves America, no man who really cares for her fame and honor and character, or who is truly loyal to her institutions, can justify mob action while the courts of justice are open and the governments of the states and the nation are ready and able to do their duty.

We are at this very moment fighting lawless passion. Germany has outlawed herself among the nations because she has disregarded the sacred obligations of law and has made lynchers of her armies. Lynchers emulate her disgraceful example. I, for my part, am anxious to see every community in America rise above that level, with pride and a fixed resolution which no man or set of men can afford to despise.

We proudly claim to be the champions of democracy. If we really are in deed and in truth let us see to it that we do not discredit our own. I say plainly that every American who takes part in the action of a mob or gives any sort of countenance is no true son of this great democracy, but its betrayer, and does more to discredit her by that single disloyalty to her standards of law and right than the words of her statesmen or the sacrifices of her heroic boys in the trenches can do to make suffering people believe her to be their savior.

How shall we commend democracy to the acceptance of other peoples if we disgrace our own by proving that it is, after all, no protection to the weak? Every mob contributes to German lies about the United States, what her most gifted liars cannot improve upon by the way of calumny. They can at least say that such things cannot happen in Germany except in times of revolution, when law is swept away!

I therefore very earnestly and solemnly beg that the governors of all the states, the law officers of every community, and, above all, the men and women of every community in the United States, all who revere America and wish to keep her name without stain or reproach, will coöperate—not passively merely, but actively and watchfully—to make an end of this disgraceful evil. It cannot live where the community does not countenance it.

I have called upon the nation to put its great energy into this war, and it has responded—responded with a spirit and a genius for action that has thrilled the world. I now call upon it, upon its men and women everywhere, to see to it that its laws are kept inviolate, its fame untarnished.

Let us show our utter contempt for the things that have made this war hideous among the wars of history by showing how those who love liberty and right and justice and are willing to lay down their lives for them upon foreign fields stand ready also to illustrate to all mankind their loyalty to all things at home which they wish to see established everywhere as a blessing and protection to the peoples who have never known the privilege of liberty and self-government.

I can never accept any man as a champion of liberty either for ourselves or for the world who does not reverence and obey the laws of our own beloved land, whose laws we ourselves have made. He has adopted the standards of the enemies of his country, whom he affects to despise.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

From the Marne  
to the Ourcq

The attack of the French and Americans on the Marne was so sudden and unexpected that the Germans made a precipitate retreat. More than five hundred cannon and thousands of machine guns fell into the hands of the pursuers and German soldiers surrendered by the score on the slightest excuse. The prisoners taken in the first week numbered over 25,000. But this demoralization was soon checked. The German retreat became orderly and gradually slowed up until now north of the Ourcq it seems to have come to a standstill. Altogether some seventy divisions have been identified in this field, which means that the Prussian Crown Prince had to extricate from the Marne salient about a million men with all the munitions and supplies accumulated for the Paris drive.

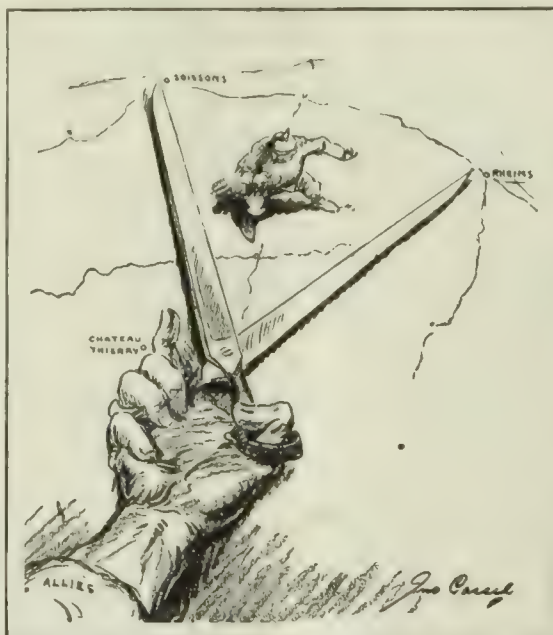
In order to check the advance of the Allies while the war material could be removed several divisions of Bavarian troops were borrowed from Prince Rupprecht and sent to the front on the Ourcq together with some of the Prussian Guards. Large numbers of airplanes were hurried to the scene of conflict and sent in fleets of five or ten over the Allied lines to bomb the troops and fire the observation balloons. All told, forty-six airplanes were brought down in this sector within four days. The resistance offered by the Germans has been chiefly due to their lavish use of machine guns. Each division of 12,000 men has 400 machine guns, which means about one to every five yards of front. A third of these may be in action at one time.

In the woods near Fère-en-Tardenois the Americans discovered the emplacement of two of the superguns with which the Germans have been bombarding Paris from a distance of sixty miles. A branch track ran from the railroad into a pit forty feet across and fifteen feet deep. This pit was nearly filled by a steel cylinder made of inch and a quarter armor plate and weighing over a thousand tons. Upon this was mounted a rotary gun carriage moving on ball bearings ten inches in diameter. The projectiles are 15.2 inches in diameter and weigh 1600 pounds. The gun had been removed, but the Germans did not have time to take apart and hoist out the carriage.

The Germans lay their defeat on the Marne largely to the employment by the French of a new type of tank, smaller and swifter than those of the British. These maneuver in among the advancing troops with great agility and have in many cases charged and captured artillery positions. According to German estimates the French have 800 tanks in use here. The French also were able to employ cavalry in pursuit of the retreating foe.

The number of American troops engaged in the Marne salient is given out as 315,000, of whom 189,000 are actual combatants. The Germans claim the capture of 4000 prisoners within the last few days and of 24,000 altogether since their offensive started July 15.

**Crossing the terrain on which the Ourcq** present campaign is fought are the four rivers that traverse it from east to west between five and ten miles apart, the Aisne, the Vesle, the Ourcq and the Marne. These in all wars from Cæsar's time to the present have formed the successive barriers to invasion of Germanic hordes from the north. Of these four only the Aisne and the Marne are of any considerable size; the other two are their tributaries. The Ourcq is a short and shallow stream



Cassel in New York Evening World, © Press Publishing Co.  
THE CUTTING EDGE

which provides Paris with part of its water supply thru a canal sixty-seven miles long. At the beginning of the war when General von Kluck, instead of advancing on Paris as was expected, swung past it to the east in order to reach the French army on the Marne he left his right flank on the river Ourcq exposed to an attack from the Paris side. Joffre seized the opportunity and a body of troops motoring out from Paris, September 6, 1914, struck such a heavy blow at the German flank that the German troops were obliged to withdraw from the Ourcq and the Marne to the Aisne, leaving all their impedimenta behind.

History repeats itself. Now, nearly four years later, the Germans have again been defeated on the Ourcq and the Marne and are retreating toward the Aisne. They abandoned the Marne on Friday night (July 26) and retired behind the Ourcq, leaving a rear guard with instructions to hold their old positions. The French and Americans pur-

sued as soon as they found the trenches in front of them evacuated.

The chief point in the new German line was the small town of Fère-en-Tardenois, a station on the railroad leading from Paris to Fismes and Reims. It lies in the middle of the German salient and so served as a storage and distributing point for the troops on the Marne. The French captured Oulchy-le-Château, on the Ourcq six miles west of Fère, and the British captured Chaumuzy, fifteen miles east of Fère, but the center at Fère was still stoutly held in order that the guns and supplies along the Ourcq might be withdrawn beyond the Vesle.

To dislodge the Germans from Fère-en-Tardenois, the keystone of the German line, fell to the lot of the Americans. The Germans had taken their new positions at midnight of Saturday, but before daybreak on Sunday morning the Americans were at them. The first to wade the Ourcq were Lieutenant Patrick Dowling, Corporal James McGowan and Thomas Lyden, all of the 165th Infantry, which was made up of the old 69th New York. Three times the Americans waded the river, which is about two feet deep, but they were unable to hold the northern bank in the face of the German machine gun fire. But finally our engineers had got two bridges across and a fourth and final rush at eight o'clock carried them securely into Fère.

The contest for Sergy, a village three miles up the Ourcq from Fère, was even more fierce. Here the Crown Prince did us the honor of sending forward some of his choicest shock troops, the Fourth Division of the Prussian Guards. These were passed to the front between the retreating troops and recaptured Sergy. But the Americans returned to the charge repeatedly and the village changed hands nine times in the first day, remaining at the end in ours. The Germans had placed their machine guns among the houses and trees and on the hills commanding the river and the open slopes over which the Americans had to pass. The German artillery showered the rear ranks with high explosives and gas shells. But in face of the murderous fire and in spite of repeated repulses the Americans charged the Prussians with the bayonet and drove them out of their strongest positions. It was a fight to the finish with no quarter granted on either side. The second time the Americans entered Sergy they found that the wounded Americans had been killed. The Germans also have been using the white flag to entice our soldiers within gunfire. Consequently the Americans make few prisoners. The village of Seringes, two miles east of Fère, was as hotly contested as Sergy but finally taken by the Americans.



**Intervention  
in Siberia**

Last week it was reported that Japan had come to an agreement with the United States as to the extent and character of the proposed joint intervention in Siberia and that a body of American engineers had been ordered from Nagasaki, Japan, to Vladivostok, Siberia, in order to begin the reconstruction of the Chinese Eastern Railroad leading into the interior. But a later reply from Tokyo indicated that Japan was not willing to comply with the conditions insisted upon by President Wilson as necessary to prevent the expedition from taking the aspect of an invasion. The actual impediment to joint action is not disclosed, but it is known that Japan, regarding the protection of the Pacific as her own peculiar duty, would have preferred to undertake the task of restoring order in Siberia without assistance from the Allies or America, and was willing to extend her military control of the transcontinental railroad as far west as the Urals. From Berlin and Bolshevik sources it is rumored that Japan has demanded as the price of her assistance in this crisis the cession of the Dutch East Indies. But this is officially denied from London and is doubtless invented for the purpose of sowing suspicion of Japan in the minds of the Dutch, Australians and Americans.

It is proposed to send American, British, French and Italian contingents

**THE GREAT WAR**

July 25—Baron von Hussarek becomes Austrian Premier *vice* Dr. von Seydler. Strikes in British munition works.

July 26—Railroad strikes and peasant risings in Ukraine. French take Oulchy-le-Château.

July 27—Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Schwerin accepts crown of Finland. Czecho-Slovaks take Simbirsk on Volga.

July 28—Americans capture Fère-en-Tardenois. Famine and revolt in Rumania.

July 29—Australians take village of Merris on Lys River. British strikers return to work.

July 30—French take Grand Rozoy. Field Marshal von Eichhorn assassinated in Kiev.

July 31—United States Government takes over telegraph and telephone lines. Marquis of Lansdowne urges peace negotiations.

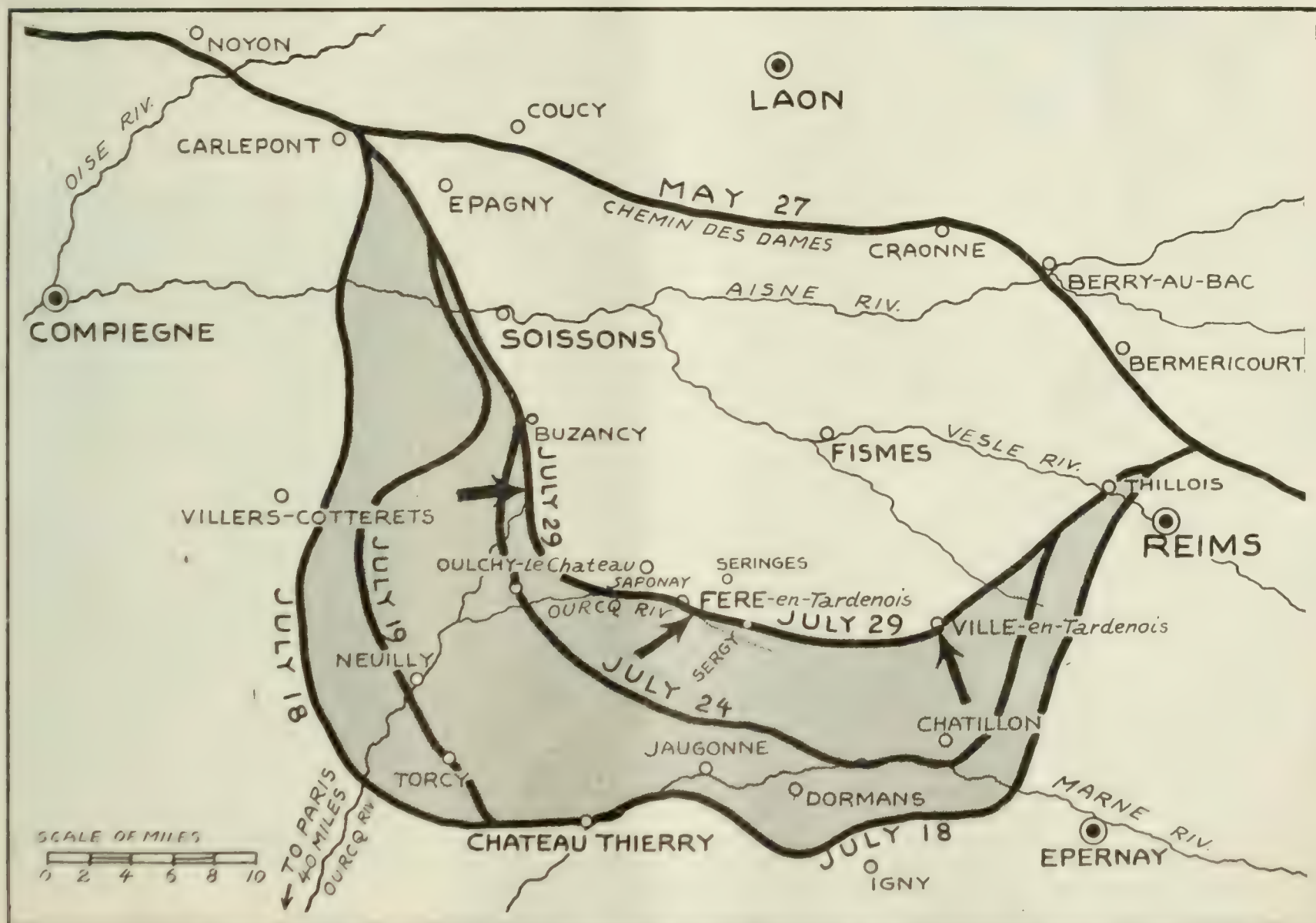
along with the Japanese. They will carry supplies and arms for the Czecho-Slovak forces now holding large stretches of the Siberian railroad. The munitions manufactured in the United States for the Kerensky government before its overthrow by the Bolsheviks are available for this purpose. It is intimated that Justice L. D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court may head the commission to be sent to Russia to reassure the people as to the peaceful intentions of America.

**The Siberian  
Situation**

Once the joint expedition has been launched the difficulty will be to determine which of the various factions to support. There appear to be a half dozen claimants for sovereignty in Siberia. The Soviet or Bolshevik government of Moscow views the proposed expedition as a capitalistic conspiracy of the imperialistic powers of Japan, America and the Allies to overthrow the socialistic republic. There are said to be 12,000 Bolshevik troops on the Manchurian frontier ready to repel any invasion or counter-revolution. They are aided by German and Austrian soldiers who have been imprisoned in Siberia.

On the other hand the Czecho-Slovaks or Bohemians who also had been captured during the war have been fighting the Bolsheviks to force their way out of Russia by Vladivostok. But now that intervention has been decided upon it is perceived that they are much more useful where they are than they could be on the French front, so Professor Masaryk, the head of the Czecho-Slovak National Council, now in Washington, has cabled to them to remain in Russia and aid will be sent them.

An anti-Bolshevik government for Siberia was formed by a Duma meeting at Tomsk, February 10, 1918. This, unlike the Soviets, includes representatives of various classes, the municipalities and the zemstvos (provincial assemblies).

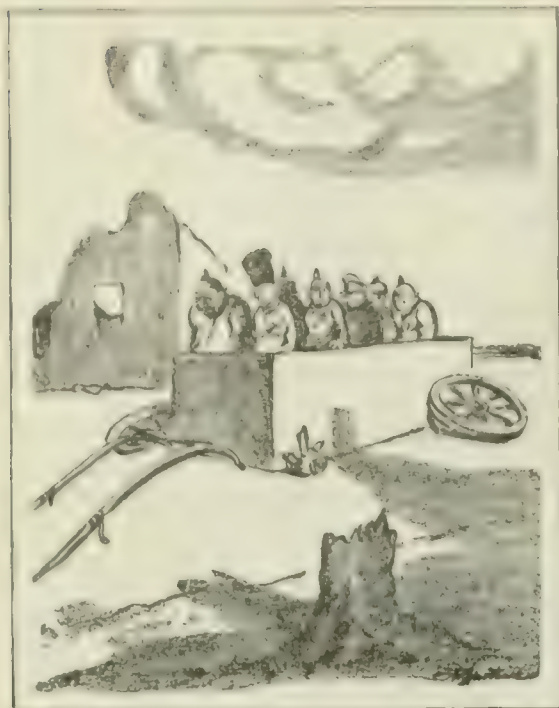


**SWEEPING BACK THE GERMANS FROM THE MARNE SALIENT**

The dated lines show the advance and recession of the German wave. The shaded area is the ground regained since Foch took the offensive on July 18. On the 24th the Americans crossed the Ourcq River and took Fère-en-Tardenois, an important distribution center. They have also, after hard fighting, secured possession of the neighboring villages of Sergy and Seringes. The Germans may have to fall back to the Vesle or even to the Aisne



## THE FIGHT THAT FAILED



St. Louis Post-Dispatch

PAPA AND THE BOYS SEEING PARIS



Kirby in New York World

THE REFUGEES

Another provisional government has been established at Omsk, Siberia, which also repudiates the Bolshevik legislation and claims to be the supreme authority of independent Siberia. The government of Vladivostok, however, refuses to recognize the authority of either Moscow, Tomsk or Omsk, and asserts that it alone stands for Siberia.

General Horvath, who was originally associated with the Tomsk government, seems now to have set himself up at Harbin as an independent power in Siberia and Manchuria for the purpose of overthrowing the Bolsheviks. With him are allied certain Russian railroad men and financiers and they have provided large sums for the purchase of agricultural machinery for harvesting the crops. The Allied ministers at Peking have refused to recognize the authority of General Horvath.

General Semenov, who headed a Cossack counter-revolution to rescue Siberia from the Bolsheviks, was defeated by them and driven back to Manchuria, where he is held on the other side by Chinese troops determined to prevent the war from extending into their territory.

### Troubles of the Soviet

Nikolai Lenine, the head of the Soviet or Bolshevik Government at Moscow, in an address that has just reached this country, said:

All the energies of the Soviet power must now be concentrated in prolonging the breathing spell, in exploiting the antagonisms among the imperialists, and in maintaining and strengthening the Soviet power until the interposition of the international proletariat. We are the defenders of the Socialistic Fatherland. But for its defense we need a standing army, an orderly hinterland, and established order in the system of supply.

In accordance with this conception of his duty, Lenine has ordered the mobilization of a Red Army to defend the Soviet republic against its external and internal enemies. He regards both the landing of Allied troops at Vladivostok on the Pacific and at Kola on the Arctic as invasions of a neutral and peaceful country in contravention of international law. But the landing of the British, French and American marines at Kola was carried with the cooperation of the local soviets and by the permission of Secretary of War Trotzky. Its purpose is to protect the stores and railroad of the Murmansk coast against the Finnish White Guard and Germans with whom the Red Guard was recently at war.

The Allied representatives who left Vologda because they were warned by the Soviet Government that the city was to be bombarded tried to go to Archangel, but the Soviet there compelled them to go on to Kandalaska.

In the place of Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador at Moscow, who was assassinated on July 6, the German Government has despatched Dr. Helfferich, a distinguished financier and former Vice Chancellor. In order to protect him from the fate of his predecessor two battalions of German troops will be stationed at Moscow as an embassy guard. The Soviet Government has taken advantage of the assassination to rid itself of its enemies of the Social Revolutionary Party. More than two hundred of these have been executed for complicity in the crime, among them the revolutionary heroine, Miss Spirodonova.

Counter-revolutionary movements are being put down with great severity by the Reds. When they recaptured Yaroslavl several thousand of the White Guard were drowned in the Volga while trying to escape and 350 of those taken prisoner were shot. The lower Volga, the chief artery of Russian grain traffic, is under the control of the Czechoslovaks who have seized Samara, Kazan and Simbirsk, in spite of the opposition of the Bolsheviks.

### German Ruler of Ukraine Killed

Field Marshal von Eichhorn, the German military commander in the Ukraine, was assassinated on July 30. He and his adjutant, Captain von Dressler, were driving thru the streets of Kiev when a bomb was thrown into their carriage from a passing cab. Both were mortally wounded. The assassin was a Russian of twenty-three who had come to Kiev

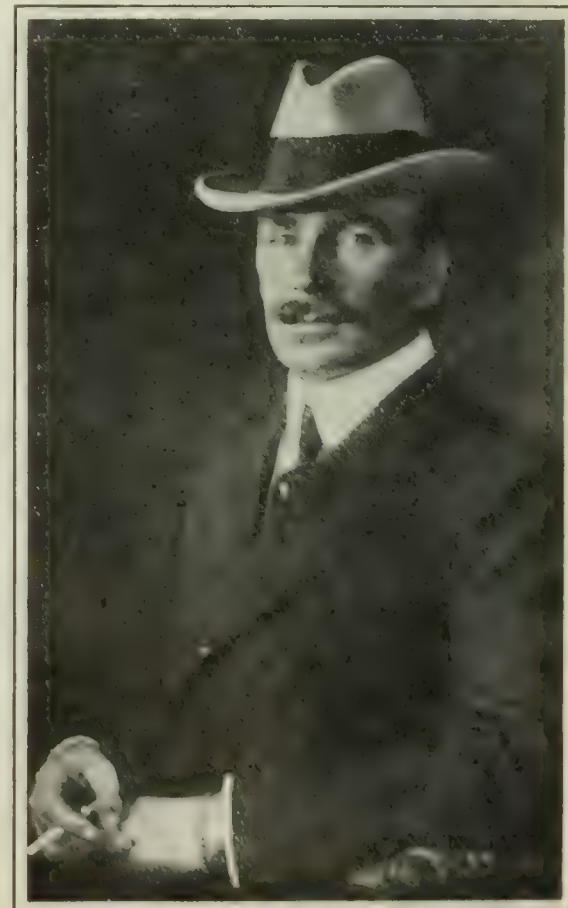
the day before from Moscow, commissioned by his commune to kill the Field Marshal. Following so soon upon the assassination of the German Ambassador, Count von Mirbach, in Moscow, it shows the rising tide of hatred of German domination in Russia and the powerlessness of the Bolsheviks to maintain order. General Eichhorn had aroused especial animosity in the Ukraine by the confiscation of the peasants' grain for the use of the German armies. When the Rada, the Ukrainian National Council, which had made peace with Germany at Brest-Litovsk and had invited in German military aid, proved not sufficiently subservient he dispersed the assembly with German troops and set up a Cossack Hetman as dictator.

A movement to undo the work of the revolution and reestablish the autocracy with Grand Duke Nicholas as Czar has been started by a monarchist congress at Kiev. There was a bloody street fight between the monarchists and Bolsheviks on the adjournment of the congress. Prof. Paul Milukov, leader of the Constitutional Democrats, has been expelled from Kiev by the Ukrainian government.

All of the railroads of Ukraine are held up by a strike and the peasant rising against the Germans who have been commandeering food has assumed vast proportions. Over 75,000 peasants are now said to be armed and determined to overthrow the pro-German government.

### The Czech Revolt

The encouragement given by President Wilson and the Allies to the national aspirations of the Czechoslovaks has greatly strengthened their resistance to



Press Illustrating

### FINLAND TAKES A KING

Most countries nowadays are trying to get rid of kings—but evidently not so Finland. A deputation sent to Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Schwerin to ask him to accept the throne received his prompt acceptance and he set out at once for his new kingdom.



German domination. Dr. von Seydler, the pro-German premier of Austria, took office the last of June, but before July was over he was forced to resign and was threatened with impeachment. Dr. Stransky, the Czech deputy who moved the impeachment of the premier, denounced him in the following language in the Austrian parliament:

One of the greatest hindrances in the way of peace is the oppression of small nationalities. Not only has President Wilson put that clearly in the foreground in his peace utterances, but Burian has also recognized it by pointing to the necessity of Austria reforming herself.

Instead of endeavoring to reconcile the various races, von Seydler proclaimed the German policy and seeks to crown fifty years of German terrorism by throwing those nationalities as chained slaves to the vengeance of the German Moloch. The Germans indeed are beginning to perceive that their hegemony is approaching its close and they wish to set seal on their brigandage by the foundation of the German Province of Bohemia, and the partition of that country is to be the first step toward that end.

Austria is simply a century old crime against the freedom of humanity. It is the greatest national duty of the Czech people to damage that Austria wherever and whenever possible.

Austria is not a state, but a hideous dream of a hundred years; an Alpine load of tyranny, and nothing else. Austria is a state without patriots and without patriotism. It is an absurdity. It is a state the Czechish soldiers of which have thrown themselves against the enemy—to embrace them, to make common cause with them.

But the motion of indictment was voted down by 215 to 162, for the Ukrainians and some of the Yugoslavs supported the Government. The Social Democrats attempted to introduce a motion demanding that Austria break away from the imperialistic policy now dominant in Germany and take immediate steps to secure a democratic peace on the principles of no annexations or indemnities and the self-determination of all peoples. The resolution was rejected.

Baron von Hussarek, former Minister of Education, has been appointed premier and promises a business administration without political issues for the present.

**British Munition Strike** The strike in the British munition works, which seemed likely to be a serious impediment to the prosecution of the war, has been brought to an end partly because of the indignation voiced by the public against such unpatriotic action and partly by the firm attitude of the Government. The strike was precipitated by an embargo issued by the Ministry of Munitions to "restrict the engagement of additional labor by firms already having as large a proportion as their munition work warrants, having regard to the present labor shortage." This was interpreted as an attempt to reduce still further the employment of skilled labor and curtail the power of the unions. At Birmingham, Coventry, Leeds and other industrial centers the workers determined to resist the embargo and many of the works were closed down for a few days. The strikers claimed to have over 100,000 men out, but according to the Government the actual workers did not



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#### SISTER GETS HER CHANCE TO SERVE

The War Department's decision to rescind its rule that the sisters of men in the army shall be forbidden service overseas has just been made after urgent requests from the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A., in view of their increasing need for women workers in canteens, camp libraries, entertainments and Red Cross activities. These girls are canteen workers of the Red Triangle, serving hot soup to the men in a field hospital.

number over 15,000. Premier Lloyd George issued a statement that

They have ceased work, not in pursuance of a trade dispute, but in an endeavor to force the Government to change a national policy essential to the prosecution of the war. While millions of their fellow-countrymen hourly are facing danger and death for their country, the men on strike have been granted exemption from these perils only because their services are considered of more value to the state in the workshops than in the army.

This was accompanied by the threat that all men who wilfully absented themselves from work after the following Monday would be deemed to have placed themselves voluntarily outside the munitions industry and would therefore become liable to conscription under the military service act. At the same time the Government offered to appoint a committee of inquiry, including representatives of the unions, to investigate the alleged grievances. This offer was accepted by the strikers and most of them returned to work on Monday.

**U-Boat Warfare** Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, gave an encouraging view of the shipping situation to the House of Commons. A year ago, he said, ships were being sunk faster than they could be built; now they are being built faster than they can be sunk. Then the world's net loss of shipping amounted to 550,000 tons a month, but during the last quarter there has been an average net gain of construction over destruction of 100,000 a month. The sinking had been reduced and the building had been increased. In Great Britain 150,000 men are now employed on new construction of warships and auxiliaries and 120,000 on merchantmen. Nearly two-thirds as many men were employed on merchant ship repairs as on new mer-

chantmen. On account of the shortage of skilled men the Admiralty had decided to adopt the American custom of concentrating upon a simple standardized ship that could be put together with a minimum of skilled labor.

The total losses for the month of June amounted to 275,629 tons, which is the lowest of any month since September, 1916. Of these British shipping totaled 161,062 tons and Allied and neutral shipping 114,567 tons.

These figures and especially the fact that a million Americans had been safely brought over aroused criticism in the German press against the German Admiralty for failure to keep its promises as to U-boat performances. In reply to these complaints Admiral von Holtzendorff, chief of the German Naval Staff, stated that "the Americans have at their disposal debarkation ports all the way from the north of Scotland to the Mediterranean coast of France" and U-boats could not be expected "to lurk off all these harbors on the chance of being shot at by the strongly protected transports, convoyed by fast naval vessels. The convoys do not come with the regularity and frequency of railway trains but irregularly at long intervals and often by night and in fog." It was, the Admiral said, more profitable to cut down the cargo space and destroy war material by attacking merchantmen rather than troopships. The losses in shipping and supplies inflicted by the U-boats up to July 1, 1918, amounted to \$12,000,000,000.

It was Admiral Holtzendorff who in February, 1916, assured the Chancellor that unrestricted U-boat warfare would force England to sue for peace in six months.

The list of losses for July will doubtless be higher than for June, since it





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## APACHES ON THE KAISER'S TRAIL

These Indian scouts, who served with the American army in the Mexican expedition against Villa, are going after Germans now. They were trained directly under General Pershing

must include as one item the 33,000 ton "Justicia," the fourth largest ship in the world. Various and diverse accounts of her destruction have been made public by passengers and sailors of the ships in the vicinity. According to some the "Justicia" was pursued and persistently attacked by a squadron of eight U-boats for more than twenty-four hours and that ten torpedoes were discharged at her before she was sunk. But the British Admiralty denies that the U-boats attack in squadrons and that it was a mere accident that one or two U-boats happened upon her.

**Quantity of troops reached the Production 300,000 mark** came last week as a big piece of news which occasioned no surprise. Had it been made public four months ago it would have been highly sensational—even the prophecy of it. But the nation is now fully aware of the fact that the great American war machine is practically in stride—airplanes being the single main exception. American troops have long been in France—some have arrived in Italy, and Russia may be next to receive quantities of the polyglot companies which we are turning into the fray.

Coincident with this news comes an announcement by the Shipping Board of the year's progress not only in ships but in the completion of a chain of shipyards upon whose products rest in large part not only the success of the war, but the prosecution of the great after-the-war trade program. One hundred and eighteen yards are now fully finished, and forty-four are partly done, twenty-three of the latter being more than three-quarters finished. One review says:

Many of these yards have been built from the ground up, while the others have been extended and enlarged to such a degree that many of them amount almost to new yards.

The building of ships has been such a fascinating problem to Americans that they have been quick to lose sight of the herculean task of organization and development which had to precede the construction of new vessels to beat the submarine. Back of the weekly outputs of tonnage has been a long stretch of work, sometimes discouraging, always necessary, which only just now is nearing completion. Thirty-seven steel yards, which the United States had when the war began, have grown to seventy-two. The old yards have been increased from 162 ways to 195, and more are being added. Eighty yards for building wooden ships are now in operation or nearing completion. The rest are for the building of concrete ships.

**Ways and Means**

With Congress practically doing no business except in so far as its committees keep the wheels turning, the central fact of interest in legislative Washington is finance—past, present and to come. The present necessities grow out of past obligations and mortgage the future. Discussion of the new tax bill continues in the chambers of the Ways and Means Committee, and everyday new light is thrown on the complex problem as a result of investigation. For example, it was found last week that the total revenues likely to be derived from income and excess profits taxes will amount to only \$4,340,000,000 instead of the \$6,000,000,000 contemplated by the Treasury Department as capable of being raised from these sources. This means that the schedules so far tentatively agreed on must be revised.

A leading member of the committee is quoted as follows on this very important point:

It simply means that with the highest taxes on incomes and excess profits we have been able to agree on we are still \$1,500,000,000 short of the amount that everybody thought would be raised from those taxes. How we are going to make up the deficiency is more than the committee knows at this time. If the Treasury insists on an \$8,000,000,000 bill, it means that we will have to look for new things to tax or will have to dig deeper into the incomes and excess profits of business.

The Ways and Means Committee is reported with apparent reliability to be considering these proposals:

Tax of 80 per cent on all net income in excess of the 10 per cent exemption, estimated by the Treasury to yield \$2,400,000,000.

Tax of 40 per cent on all net income in excess of exemption of 10 per cent and not in excess of 20 per cent, and 80 per cent on all net income in excess of 20 per cent estimated by the Treasury as possible of yielding \$1,750,000,000.

Tax of 60 to 80 per cent on the difference between the average per cent of profits for the best four of the six years from 1911 to 1916, inclusive, the years to be selected by the corporation, and the profits for the taxable year, with a deduction of 10 per cent for capital put in since 1916. No estimate of the revenue to be raised under this scheme was made by the Treasury, but it was said this tax would affect concerns that made large profits before the war as well as since the beginning of the war.

**Extending Government Control**

The first step in the Railroad Administration's

operation of the Cape Cod Canal will be the dredging of a 25-foot waterway and the restoration of towage facilities so that, according to calculations, within two months water-borne coal for New England can be moved thru this important short-cut. Coastwise vessels will be routed thru the canal, thus shortening their trips north and south and at the same time rendering them less likely to suffer from the depredations of submarine and weather.

To the War Industries Board falls the control of the turbine engine industry for the period of the war. The pressing need for this governmental action was the necessity of allocating to the various war-making agencies requiring land and marine turbines the product as soon as manufactured and ready for installation. Twenty-one manufacturers are affected—all making turbines over 700 tons.

**Strikes Averted**

The Mooney case led the labor news of last week. Governor Stephens, of California, in order that all persons thruout the United States might be assured that the fullest consideration is being given the matter, granted a reprieve to Mooney, which will operate as a stay of execution till December 13. The case is in the Supreme Court of California, having been in state courts for more than two years.

Other labor cases of less sensational interest have been that of the Lynn, Massachusetts, works of the General Electric Company, where a general strike has been in effect for more than two weeks. According to the strikers, the trouble started because several employees were discharged for union activities. The employees have laid their case before the National War Labor Board, which was scheduled to announce a finding in the case of two other plants of the General Electric Company at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and Schenectady, New York.

By requiring the Lake Carriers' Association to grant certain concessions to the seamen of the Great Lakes who have been threatening to walk out un-



less their grievances were attended to, Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, last week apparently settled what promised to be a menacing industrial situation.

### The Coming Campaign

Politics, with the nearer approach of the autumn campaign, is assuming a prominence in the public prints which few expected it to have in this year of war. Among the leading issues are prohibition, woman suffrage and government ownership. Even in the extreme wing of the anti-Administration party the conduct of the war by the Administration is not, apparently, being used with marked success as an issue. More emphasis is now being laid on after-the-war problems, and the magnificent record of the military branch of the Government in transporting trained troops in unprecedented quantities to France has staggered the politicians who hoped to make failure to prosecute the war vigorously.

With Congress not in session, outcroppings of political warfare have been more in evidence of late than for some time. The President, roused thoroly to the necessity of a Federal amendment for woman suffrage, last week took an active part in the drive on the Senate by making public certain correspondence between himself and Senator Shields of Tennessee, in which the President declared that he was writing to urge the measure because he considered its passage at the present time "an essential psychological element in the conduct of the war for democracy."

Among the places where prohibition is a very live issue is Missouri. Former Governor Folk in his campaign for senatorship has raised this issue against his opponent. And those in Congress who have placed themselves on record as against the nationwide amendment are being kept busy explaining in their districts or states, as the case may be.

### Our Plans to Cure Disabled Soldiers

Surgeon General Gorgas has announced the completion of plans for the physical reconstruction of disabled soldiers in the general military hospitals. These plans are formulated with a view to close coöperation with the War Department Committee on Education and Special Service in the work of restoring men to full or limited military service, and with the Federal Board of Vocational Education, which is authorized by law to provide vocational training for disabled men after their discharge from the army and navy.

The records of 516 cases treated in four hospitals show 134 men able to return to full military duty; 210 fit for limited service, and 172 who are eligible for discharge. In the last group 12 are classed as helpless or institutional cases, 121 are able to return to their former occupations, and 39 will need further training to fit them for earning a living.

General Gorgas states his plan as follows:

The policy to be followed in these hospitals is that hereafter no member of the

military service disabled in line of duty, even tho not expected to return to duty, will be discharged from service until he shall have attained complete recovery or as complete recovery as may be expected when the nature of his disability is considered. In furtherance of this policy, physical reconstruction is defined as complete mental and surgical treatment carried to the point of maximum functional restoration, both mental and physical. To secure this result all methods recognized by modern medicine as conducive to cure will be utilized. In other words, not only the ordinary means of medicine and surgery, including all specialties, will be utilized, but also physical measures such as are employed under physiotherapy, including hydro, electro and mechanotherapy, active exercise, indoor and outdoor games and passive exercise in the form of massage. Provision in the form of adequate buildings and equipment for physiotherapy shall be adopted in each of the hospitals.

### Women to Fill Shore Jobs

In accordance with the prearranged plan for the navy to take over control of all shipping engaged in transporting troops and war supplies, orders have been issued by the Navy Department calling several thousand reservists into active duty, the number called being limited only by the available facilities for handling them at the naval training stations.

After undergoing a few weeks' intensive training the men will be organized into crews and will replace the civilian sailors now manning the troop and supply ships, and the vessels that are constantly being turned over to the navy under its own construction program.

At Marine Corps Headquarters orders have been issued to detach every man whose place can be filled by a woman. The men will be sent to one of the corps' stations for duty. Similarly Rear Admiral McGowan, Paymaster General of the Navy, has started a campaign for the reduction in the number of petty officers, yeomen and enlisted men who are filling clerical jobs in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. The Bureau of Navigation, un-

der Rear Admiral Palmer, was the first to undertake this step, as a result of which several hundred men will be added to the force available for service at sea.

### More German Propaganda

More revelations of the activities of some German propagandists in the United States came to light last week in a statement issued by Deputy State's Attorney General Alfred L. Becker in New York. Most of these revelations dealt with George Sylvester Viereck, editor of the *Fatherland*, and alleged to have received \$100,000 for assisting the Kaiser in his American publicity campaign. Interesting items in these disclosures, which form a remarkable and hitherto unknown chapter of the history of the early days of the war, are as follows:

A series of code letters was written to persons in Germany by George Sylvester Viereck, editor of the former pro-German *Fatherland*, which, since the United States became a belligerent, has been known as *Viereck's Weekly*. These letters were intercepted before the American declaration of war. Since that time, according to Viereck's own admission, he has sent mail to Germany thru neutral countries. This action, according to the authorities, is a violation of the trading with the enemy act.

The Viereck code letters, some of which were dated in 1916, apparently were innocent communications on family and personal subjects, but, according to Mr. Becker, they contained information of political conditions in this country.

Mr. Becker declined to say whether Viereck's letters since this country entered the war contained code messages. Of the earlier communications, he said, one letter dealing with the personal affairs of the correspondents gave in code a description of American feeling toward Germany.



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### RECOVERING FROM WOUNDS AND SHELL SHOCK

The fans who believe that baseball will cure anything have a forceful argument in this snapshot of American soldiers, invalided home and recuperating at Fort McPherson, Georgia.



# THE BLACK SNAKES

## A Visit to Bullard's Boys at Cantigny

BY HAMILTON HOLT

*The editor of The Independent has just returned from a tour of three months in the war zone and at the capitals of our allies. He visited the French, British, Belgian, Italian and American fronts and inspected training camps and hospitals behind the lines. In the two previous issues of The Independent Mr. Holt described his experiences with our boys in the first line trenches. Here he tells of his visit to the Yanks at Cantigny. In later issues he will continue the story of his tour.*

IN last week's issue of The Independent I recounted my experiences back of the lines at Seicheprey in the Toul sector, where the 102nd Connecticut boys repulsed the Germans in a two days' fight and drove them back to their original lines with a loss of 2000 dead and wounded. That was the first real battle that America fought in France.

Five weeks later our 1st Division, under the command of Major General Bullard, engaged in America's second battle of the war. This was not a battle of defense, but a battle of offense. A little salient in front of the village of Cantigny in the Montdidier sector made a dent in our line, but on May 28 our boys went over the top, took it by storm and held it despite seven counterattacks by the Germans.

No wonder this victory sent a thrill thru France. The next morning the French communiqué spoke of our feat as "magnifique," for had not France when she held the sector twice taken the town and twice lost it?

The fight took place while I was making a tour of inspection of the American communicating lines in the south of France. Three days later I happened to be at one of the largest American hospitals—a hospital that then had 5000 beds and was planning to have 15,000—when I learned that some of the wounded from the battle of Cantigny had

arrived the night before and completely filled one of the wards. I asked permission of the major in command to talk with the boys and he readily consented. I found them all, even those badly wounded, a cheerful lot. They spoke in the most glowing terms of the valor of their comrades, and all praised their officers. One young fellow with a wounded thigh said they went over the top ten paces apart in three lines, the third being a mopping line to clean up the machine gun nests after the first two waves had gone thru. The Germans, he said, were great fighters until their machine guns were taken away and then they quit. They would hide their guns in haystacks or even in the tops of trees. Our boys used rifles more than the French or British. "And do you know," he added, "when you shoot a German he jumps up in the air like a rabbit before he falls. But if you want a real story just ask that fellow up in the third bed to tell you what he did with his knife. It will give you an idea of the way Germans and Americans fight."

I walked up to the bed in question and there was a tall, rangy looking fellow with a broken arm who at first seemed a little hesitant to talk about himself. But after a little urging he untied a handkerchief at the side of his bed and took out a bloodstained knife. "We went over the top," he said, "and after we had been fighting a while a small group of us came upon a German machine gun crew. Instantly they all raised their hands and shouted 'Kamerad!' We advanced to take them prisoners but when we got within a few paces of them they suddenly opened fire on us. Then I saw red. I took my knife and tried it first on a wounded German and found out it worked and then I tried it on four live ones. I killed every one."

"Where are you from?" I asked.

"From Texas, sir," he said.

"I thought so," I replied.

I then walked across the aisle and talked with another of the boys, who showed me the place where a German shell took away part of his ankle. "But I got five of them," he said, "before they put me out of action. We Americans are the fairest men in the world in a fight, but when the Germans play unfair, then we give no quarter. The Germans now call us boys of the 1st Division the Black Snakes."

These were but typical samples of the stories told me by these wounded Americans at Cantigny. As I left the ward I said, "Boys, do you want to get back in the trenches and fight some more?" and instantly every face in the room lit up, while half of the poor fellows actually sat up in bed with excitement as they chorused their determination to get back to their brothers in the front line.

If that was the spirit of our wounded boys, what was the spirit of our troops still holding the line? I determined then and there to visit our renowned Black Snakes at Cantigny before I sailed for home, and arriving in Paris two days later I forthwith made application to American headquarters for permission to go to the Montdidier sector.

It was with the liveliest satisfaction that the word came back that General Pershing would put an American car at my disposal to visit Major General Bullard and his troops, and that my cousin, Captain Gardner Richardson, would be assigned to escort me.

We left Paris June 7, ten days after Cantigny had been captured. We soon passed the outskirts of the city and struck the main road to Beauvais. It was crowded with marching poilus and fleets of automobile trucks, some packed with food and ammunition going to the front and some empty coming back. We stopped at Beauvais for luncheon, where we visited the old cathedral, which is the tallest and one of the finest in France and has a wonderful old clock which seems to register everything that can be timed—not only seconds, minutes and hours, but days, weeks, months, years, centuries, the tides, sunrise, sunset, etc.

Beauvais, we learned, was bombarded almost every night and the entire population moved out into the neighboring country districts each evening, sleeping in limestone quarries or in the houses of friends, and returning again early in the morning. We passed a group of people on the main street gazing at one of the stores that had been smashed into splinters during last night's bombardment.

At Breteuil we reported at headquarters for instructions. We were told to go on to General Bullard's headquarters and then to return to Breteuil, where we would be put up for the night. On leaving the town we entered at once the war zone with all its incessant move-



From this switchboard at headquarters the operator can call the front line trenches



ment of troops and supplies which had grown so familiar to me by this time. First we would pass by an aerodrome, then little hills of ammunition in the open field, each pile separated by mounds of earth so that in case one pile was hit by a shell it would not explode its neighbors. We passed woods where cavalry horses were tethered under the trees and each little village we went thru was crowded with soldiers. We finally came to the village where General Bullard made his headquarters. He occupied a large, handsome old chateau, approached by a broad, stately gravel walk from the gate. The guard would not permit us to walk up the path, as any activity there would be noticed by German balloons, but he told us to walk under the clump of pine trees that flanked the approach. We found the usual orderlies waiting at the door. They ushered us up the great winding staircase in the hall to the second floor, and there General Bullard's aide met us and said the general was in consultation with the commander of the French division next to ours.

While we sat waiting a young lieutenant joined us and we soon engaged in conversation. He had been in the thick of the battle of Cantigny and most readily answered our inquiries about it. He said the whole American 1st Division, supported by five 75mm. batteries, 240 guns in all, thirteen tanks officered by the French, and a group of French flame-throwers to flush the Germans out of their cellars and dug-out, began before daylight the attack, which was preceded by a box barrage. The Germans were caught in the barrage and could not get out nor could they be relieved by their comrades outside. We were completely successful in taking the town, tho our casualties were over 1500 men. The Germans instantly reformed and during the next two days counterattacked us in seven successive waves, but we held them every time. I asked the lieutenant if he could give me any personal incidents of the fight and in response he told me the following stories. While in the midst of the battle two of his boys were shot thru the leg. He ordered stretcher bearers to take them back to the field hospital, but they pled so hard to be permitted to go on with their comrades that he finally said, "Well, if you feel that way, go ahead." He said the Americans use their rifles with terrific effect. One American actually killed fifteen Germans with his gun, and then, hiding behind a rock, killed five more with his pistol. Another soldier shot so many Germans that he actually went crazy with excitement. As showing the courage of one soldier under the supreme strain of battle, he told of an American boy who came into the field hospital, trembling with pain and weak with the loss of blood. His arm was shot in two and was hanging by the flesh. He asked the doctor if he could be saved and the doctor replied that he thought so. The doctor then put the arm in splints so that he could stand the journey back to the base hospital. But no sooner was this done than the soldier folded his arms, his bandaged



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General Bullard (center) and General Pershing (right) talking over with some French officers the necessary orders preparatory to an early attack to surprise the enemy

arm resting on the well one, and stepping out into the street where the shells were bursting all about, drew himself up and said, "Richard is himself again."

The French general and his aide then came out of General Bullard's room and passed us on their way down the stairs, whereupon we were ushered into the American commander's presence. He was a tall, handsome, wiry Alabaman with a bronzed, leathery complexion betokening many days spent in the open. A more agreeable man on first acquaintance it has seldom been my privilege to meet. He was sitting at his desk studying maps. His room, which served as office and bedroom, was furnished in the best French style, with fine old portraits on the wall and a great bed in the middle with rich curtains hanging down from the canopy above. The enormous maps pinned on the walls and the general's saddle and riding boots in the corner gave a decidedly military aspect to the room. I wish I could adequately express my admiration for the American generals I have met in France. They all seem to be young West Pointers. General Pershing has apparently been very wise in selecting them. They were mostly all colonels when the war began—none of the old bald-headed, pot-bellied type of generals who have been strutting about the clubs at Washington, D. C., for the past ten years, but lithe young fellows with stout legs and durable stomachs—soldiers who could hike with the best of the men and live on hardtack if necessary.

After General Bullard had explained to us with the aid of the map the sector

that he was holding, he asked us where we were planning to spend the night and when we informed him that they had told us at headquarters to come back to Breteuil, he said, "That is only passing the buck. We will keep you here with us." So his aide got a couple of cot beds from the attic and put them up in the telegraph room and after the general's own orderly had brought us a ewer of hot water and we had got some of the white dust of France off our hands and faces, we went down to dinner. As we walked thru the grand salon of the chateau to get to the dining room, I noticed that the two great gilded mirrors on either side of the room were smashed in bits. I was told that when the Germans came thru the town in 1914 they committed this act of vandalism. The general and his staff dined around a great oblong table. An enormous piece of tapestry depicting a hunting scene covered the entire side of the wall over the sideboard. What a fine American dinner we had, all washed down with the native light wine.

I found that the general and his officers were expecting the Germans to make their third great drive right toward our division that night. Information from recently captured prisoners indicated that it was coming. The general had moved up all his reserves near the front and had ordered the artillery to increase their fire from 200,000 to 400,000 shells that night so that they might pepper the whole German back lines and prevent them, if possible, from forming for the advance. That little act of prepared- [Continued on page 197.]



# CHARLIE SCHWAB TALKED TO ME—

A shipyard is the noisiest place in the world. At least I think so. As soon as you pass one of the numerous oficers and enter the yard all is purposeful noise. The plate shop with its rushing fires, giant punches, and cyclopean cranes crawling from one end to the other contributes its share. And the blacksmith shop and the two material yards where thousands of pieces of steel are flopped into one pile like the parts of a picture puzzle before it is solved contribute their share.

From out a half dozen tall wooden scaffolding enclosures the great steel things rise, slowly, surely; ships, big ships a block long, being born, and the noise from each of them is louder than the noise from anything else. From eight in the morning till twelve at night, each ship literally shouts from its riveters, caulkers, reamers, fitters.

It is a glad noise, this song of the shipyard, and we workers soon get used to it. If we didn't we wouldn't be able to contribute to it ourselves.

One day they told us Schwab was going to speak to us; they had also told us the day before at our bi-weekly band concert that there was to be a double launching.

Neither, I think, troubled us much. The fact is that when five thousand men go to a single place day in and out for months to work, it becomes a sort of habit. It usually takes a fire, storm, noon whistle or some other bit of fatalism to stop us. So we worked.

But it was Saturday (and Saturday is Pay Day!) and flags were going up and the bow of Hull 7 was being swathed in a mass of red and white and blue, and how could there help but be a gay spirit in the air!

The afternoon whistle blew before we knew it. As if they were out of breath from their strenuous race to get to their home in the sea and had to rest a while, the row of unfinished ships calmed down and was quiet. The sun warmed the cinders under our feet; and the crowd gathered. That breath of salt air swept over us invigoratingly, and the crowd gathered. Then one of the tooting engines slid by pulling the band along in its gala carriage. The band struck up a tune—and the crowd gathered.

And along came Schwab. Then the crowd cheered; much as they cheer any one they have expected for some time. But to most of us "Schwab" meant simply a strange man who had been inordinately successful in life and had made oodles and vaults full of money. We wanted to see this man who had somehow pulled himself up above the rest of us. Full of curiosity, we crowded up to the platform.

But Charles Schwab was not

BY ONE OF THE SHIPBUILDERS

the man we expected him to be. We anticipated a person who would address us magniloquently from the front of the high platform, and Schwab refused to speak from there.

We expected Charles Schwab to address the gathering. Instead Charlie Schwab talked to me!

The platform was filled with distinguished and well drest guests. But Schwab deserted them, came down off the platform and stood on the steps surrounded by a bunch of us and shook our hands. We were greasy, but it didn't seem to matter.

"I tell you, boys," he began, "you're doing a great work here! I know today's pay day and I won't keep you long! Wish it was my pay day." It wasn't two minutes before we were laughing with him.

He was talking to us in our lingo, man to man; and he was talking to each one of us, all the way thru.

"No man has ever worked for me—but many men have worked with me," he repeated. And then: "If this job is to be done, you have got to stand by me. Will you do it?"

"You bet we will, Charlie!" "Sure!" "Right!" And it was whole hearted!

It was not the Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation that was speaking, but a man we knew. I had never seen even a picture of Schwab before, but after hearing him for ten minutes I believe I could pick him out of any crowd. He looks like a glad friend of all the world, and the hard years that went into his manufacture do not show on the completed product.

Substantial in build, medium in height, smiling, jovial, bright-eyed and strong-handed, you would not take him for a man working fourteen hours a day at a salary of a dollar a year!

Perhaps that is the secret of his remarkable success, the fact

that he has no time to worry, that when he works he works and when he plays he plays, and all the time knows that nothing has ever withstood an amiable smile provided it was amiable enough.

I have a sneaking idea that just such a smile has dug its way to the very bottom of the shipbuilding problem. And the very bottom of that problem is capital and us—labor. The feud, until the war growing more bitter each day, has reached its climax in this generation. Of course the struggle between the workers and employers is foolish. But neither labor which is worthy of its hire nor capital would budge an inch, and so a government which has only lately come to believe in efficiency has simply taken the matter into its own hands and said that there shall be no more fighting.

I don't know how much the amiable smile has had or will have to do with it, but the other day we were handed a circular signed by the "Ship Building Labor Adjustment Board" which read in part:

War conditions have made it necessary that all matters relating to wages, hours and conditions of employment in all shipyards doing work for the Emergency Fleet Corporation or the Navy Department be referred to the Ship Building Labor Adjustment Board for final settlement. *There is nothing to be gained by the owners of the yards or the employees arriving at any agreement.* All questions, therefore, should be presented to the Labor Adjustment Board for adjustment. Such a radical step as the establishment of a Government board to fix wages at the beginning naturally may result in confusion. Misinterpretation of its award and misapplication of classifications are likely to cause trouble, but the board wishes to assure every employee that the awards will be put into effect in their entirety, with justice to all, at the earliest possible moment.

And that, to my way of thinking, is going to be the solution of the long fight between labor and capital in the United States in each industry. If there are going to be any exorbitant profits made, the Government is going to be the one to make them, "with justice to all!" It is the beginning of the new era. The old internal strife is on its last legs, unless all expectations fail. Just as the day of each nation for itself without thought of its neighbor has passed, so is passing the day of each employer and employee for himself.

This was the tone underneath the smile of Charlie Schwab and perhaps the real cause for the prolonged applause the men gave him as he finished speaking. Then the sawing began, and in a little while without effort the great gray ship that towered above us began to move with ever increasing speed. Charlie was cheering with us.



Brown Brothers

Director-General Schwab (center) talking to Mr. Edison



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



© Committee Public Information, from Bain Service

"I TELL YOU, BOYS, YOU'RE DOING A GREAT WORK HERE!"



## PUTTING A SMILE IN THE WAR



© Press Illustrating

**"KEEP YOUR FEET DRY AND EAT REGULAR"**

*Can't you imagine just how good it seems to the doughboy in barracks to read this home talk? Newsy letters that tell him all about the folks at home and what they're doing are the soldier's stimulus to smile.*



© Underwood & Looney







(c) Paul Thompson

#### WHY WE CALL THEM "JOLLY TARS"

The rule laid down a long time ago that "all work and no play make Jack a dull boy" has never needed to be taught to the Jackies of our navy. Sailors are proverbially a happy lot; these boys, facing the immediate prospect of a leave on shore, seem determined to make it unanimous.

#### NO NEED FOR AN INTERPRETER

Here is a happy interval in the work of winning the war—the French girl with the rule over her shoulder and the soldier carrying the gun don't speak each other's language, but smiles can say a lot.

#### THEY LIKE MUSIC WITH THEIR MEALS

Tho there's nothing left of the piano but the strings, one ingenious Scotchman has found a way to pick out the chords of "Keep Your Head Down, Fritz! Boy," and the other men are getting good fun out of his impromptu performance and joining in on the chorus lustily between their mouthfuls of hardtack and hot soup.



(c) Canadian Official, from M. E. Berner

#### A HAPPY SEND-OFF FROM THE "Y"

Packed up for a "Blighty" leave these men have just stopped at a canteen of the Canadian Y. M. C. A. for a farewell feed. In supplying comfort and good cheer the Red Triangle probably ranks first among all the various agencies that are putting a smile in the war. From the time the men enlist until they get their furloughs after service at the front the "Y" is everything in catering to their comfort.





# THEY WANT TO BE SOLDIERS

*Their older brothers are in cantonments or in France, and their younger brothers play soldier, so the nation's high school boys, too young for the one and too old for the other, have a camp which meets their own needs*



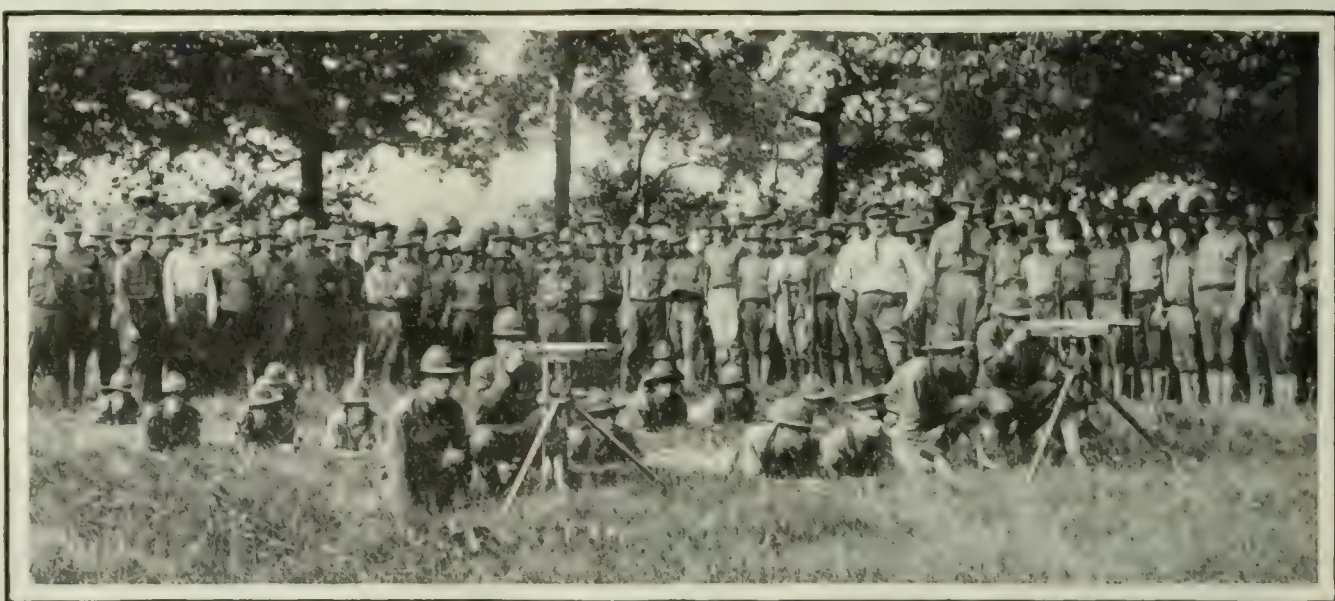
CAPT. F. L. BEALS,  
COMMANDANT

*Under his direction more than 1500 boys are being trained this summer at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. The discipline is exacting and the hours are long, but the boys leave Steever determined to have military training in their home high schools. Attendance at Camp Steever is purely voluntary and entails no obligation for further service. But the boys leave with a good foundation for more advanced instruction and a desire for more*



READY—AIM—

*Even in the summer camps for boys not yet of draft age, the training is of the trench and dug-out variety. Military regulations begin immediately upon the boys' arrival and are strictly enforced*





# DOWN WHERE SHELLS ARE THICKEST

BY WILLIAM L. STIDGER

Mr. Stidger is a Y. M. C. A. secretary who has just returned from France, where he was a member of "The Brewery Gang," the pet name that one crowd of Y. M. C. A. Secretary Truck Drivers gave themselves. They themselves said, but nobody else dared say it, "To belong to this gang you have to be a man with a strong back and a weak mind. None others eligible." It was made up of college professors, teachers, preachers, business men and truck drivers. They lived in an old French brewery; hence the name.

Mr. Stidger when he is at home is the pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in San José, California. He was enlisted in the Y. M. C. A. service to speak to the soldiers, because he had done so in western cantonments. But when he got to Paris, to use his own words, he "didn't have the nerve to preach to boys who were enduring dangers and suffering and death for me and mine. I felt that I had nothing to say to them. If they would give me front line work where I could at least in part live with the men, I might preach later."

And so he came to drive a truck down on the front line instead of preaching in the camps. With other Y. M. C. A. men he worked as stevedore on the big trucks, sometimes unloading box cars, sometimes building stone roads, sometimes down under the trucks repairing them, sometimes building huts under shell fire; always wearing a gas mask at "Alert" and a steel helmet everywhere.

Several of these secretary drivers were gassed, one or two seriously, and two died from the effects in France. Mr. Stidger himself got a touch of it one night coming home after having taken a load of supplies down to the front line huts.

The first time Mr. Stidger entered the mess of "the Brewery Gang," "the Count," knowing he was a preacher, arose and said, "Gentlemen, 'Angel Face' is with us." He admits that he didn't like the name; and wonders why they gave it to him. But he didn't complain. He just went to work.

Three weeks after he had entered the "Brewery Gang" and had won his way with them a new worker came into the division. He had been recruited as a chauffeur. He was assigned to Mr. Stidger's truck.

The first morning it was pouring down rain and the newcomer was told by the chief that he must ride outside on the load. He didn't like this, so he said, with considerable profane emphasis: "I'm sick of seeing a lot of preachers sitting around doing nothing! Why don't you make them ride out in the rain?"

Mr. Stidger took a turn around the truck to cool off and then came back, took the six-foot bully by the throat, backed him up against a wall, and said: "You've got to take back what you said! I've been around here for three weeks now and I don't kick when the rest of

this gang kid me. I take my medicine just like the rest of them, for they're men and they have won the right to kid. But you have just come and your vile remark about the ministers is indication that you think we're a lot of molly coddles. You can't get by with it. Take it back, every word of it, or I'll knock you into that snow and mud. Then when you get up I'll knock you down until you do take it back. Speak quick!"

"Ah, that's all right. I didn't mean it. I take it back," came from the bully.

"All right, we'll be friends then," replied the secretary.

Mr. Stidger says that he was ashamed of himself all day. He was ashamed that he had lost his temper, even with the provocation that he had. He didn't get back from "down the

line" until late. The rest of the gang were at mess when he came in. He did not like to face them.

Evidently the word had been passed down the line that "Angel Face" was all off, for when he entered the mess hall that night, muddy and dirty from a twenty-mile drive, "the Count" arose and said, "Gentlemen, Gyp the Blood." The name stuck.

SOME of the experiences that one has in France stand out like the silhouettes of mountain peaks against a crimson sunset.

Among the physical silhouettes there was that morning, when the news came that the first division of American troops, in answer to Pershing's offer to the Allies in the big drive, was to march overland into the Somme line. Our allies needed us. They called. We answered.

It was a thrilling sight to come upon suddenly. We were looking down upon its marching columns from the brow of a hill. Then after seeing it from this eminence, we drove along this winding unbroken column of humanity all day long until darkness fell. All day long in a Ford Camionet, riding past that division's ammunition wagons, past its machine gun "outfits," past its great artillery units, past its thousands of "doughboys," past its crunching trucks, past its cleancut officers astride their horses, past its supply trains, past its flags and banners, past its kitchen wagons, past its office trucks with men busy at their clerical work as the army marched overland; seeing it stop to eat by the roadside; seeing it shoulder its rifles; seeing its ambulance and Red Cross groups; seeing its khaki clad American boys, winding thru the valleys, and up the hills and over the white stone bridges, thru the villages, many in which American soldiers had never been before, welcomed by the weeping people as the "saviors of France"; seeing its pathway strewn with the flowers of spring by countless little French children, and with the welcome and the tears of French women in black; seeing it march along the French streams; this was a sight to stir the pride of any American to the point of reverence.

There it was, the American army, marching to its place at the focus of the history of democracy; marching with head up, with eyes to the fore, unflinchingly; but silently.

All day long we heard no singing; no shouting. Men may sing as they are marching into cantonments, or as they board the transports for France; they may sing in rest billets, but they were not singing that day as they marched into the Somme line. One heard no loud talking. One heard only the tramp, tramp, tramp of marching feet, and the rumble of the great trucks, the patter of horses' hoofs on the hard French roads. That army of American men knew that the task on which it was entering was a man's task.



"ANGEL FACE"

Mr. Stidger on his way to the front



"GYP THE BLOOD"

How he looked after three weeks' service



Another physical silhouette. A silhouette of silence: It was after midnight on the Toul line. We were driving back from the front. The earth was covered with a blanket of snow. Everything was white. We were moving cautiously, because, with the snow over everything, it was hard to tell where the icy road left off and the ditches began; and those ditches were four feet deep and a big truck is hard to get out of a hole. Then there were no lights, for we were too near the boche batteries.

"Halt!" rang out suddenly in the night and a sentry stepped into the middle of the road.

I got down to find out what he wanted.

"There are fifty truck loads of soldiers going into the trenches tonight and they are coming this way. Drive carefully, for it is slippery."

In a few moments we came to the first one and passed it. A hundred yards farther we came to the second one, loaded down with American boys. Their rifles were stacked in the front of the truck, and their helmets made a solid steel mass over the trucks. One by one, fifty trucks, loaded with American soldiers, passed us. One can hardly imagine that many American boys anywhere without some noise, but the impressive thing about that scene was that not a single word, not a sound of a human voice came from a single one of those fifty trucks. The only sound to be heard breaking the silence of the night was the crunching of the chained wheels of the heavy trucks in the snow. We watched that strangely silent procession for an hour, as it crept up over a snow-covered hill and disappeared. Not a single sound of a human voice had broken the silence.

But these physical silhouettes are not the only ones that stand out. There are the memories of the men who serve.

A newspaper paragraph in a Paris paper said of a Y. M. C. A. secretary,

"Dale was last seen just before the Germans entered the village, gathering together a crowd of little children, trying to get them to a place of safety."

Dale has never been seen since and that was two months ago at the beginning of the last German drive down near Noyon, but those who knew this manly American lad best say unanimously, "That was just like Dale. He loved the kiddies. You could see him any time with a bunch of French children around him or with one on his lap. He was always talking about his own kiddies and showing us their pictures and telling us about their cute doings back at home as his wife wrote to him."

No monument will ever be erected to Dale, but most of us would rather have the monument of that simple paragraph in the French dispatches, "The last seen of Dale he was gathering together a crowd of little children"—most of us would rather have died in such service than to have lived to be a part of the marching army which is one day soon to enter the streets of Berlin. That was a man's way to die!

I know a Y. M. C. A. secretary who in America is the General Secretary of one of the largest Y. M. C. A. organizations in one of the largest eastern cities. He has always had two hobbies. One is seeing men made whole; and the other has been fighting cigarettes. Never bigger fists or more determined fists pounded down the walls that were building themselves up around American youth in the cigaret industry. He was militant from morning till night in his crusade against cigarettes. Some of his friends thought he was a fanatic. He even lost friends because of his uncompromising antagonism to the cigaret.

But the last time I heard of him he was in a front line dugout. This was near Chateau Thierry. The boys were coming and going from that awful fight.

Men would come in one day and be dead the next. He had been with them for months and they had come to love him in spite of his fighting their favorite pastime. They knew him for his uncompromising antagonism to cigarettes. They loved him none the less for that because he did not flinch. Neither was he narrow about selling them. He sold them because it was his duty, but he hated them.

Then for three days in the midst of the Chateau Thierry fighting the matches played out. Not a match was to be had for three days. The boys were frantic for their smokes, for the nervous strain was greater than anything they had suffered in their lives. The shelling was awful. The noise never ceased. Machine gun fire and bombing by planes at night kept up every hour. Boys saw lifelong friends fall by their sides every hour of the day and night. They needed the solace of their smokes.

Their secretary found two matches in his bag. He lit a cigaret for a boy and the match was gone. Then he used the other one. Then he did a magnificent piece of service for which his name shall go down forever in the memory of those lads. Forever shall he hold their affections in the hollow of his hands. He proved to those boys that his sense of service was greater than his prejudices. He kept three cigarettes going for two days and two nights on the canteen beside him; smoking them himself in order that that crowd of boys coming and going into the battle, in and out of the underground dugout, might have a light for their own cigarettes during the few moments of respite that they had from the fight.

"What a thrill went down the line," a captain said to me, "when that news got to the boys out there in the woods fighting." One boy told me that a fellow he told wept when he heard it. Another said, "Good old ——! I knew he had the guts!" [Continued on page 202]



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"We were looking down upon the marching columns of khaki clad American troops, winding thru the valleys and into the villages"



# A NEW ERA IN EDUCATION

BY JOHN H. MACCRACKEN

PRESIDENT OF LAFAYETTE COLLEGE

A high official in Washington recently said that he was concerned at the report of a large number of desertions among the American troops in France until he learned that they were desertions from the rear to the front. Men in the noncombatant branches of the service, in their eagerness to be at the fighting line, dropt their important tasks of maintaining the continuous flow of men and munitions or of railroad construction and sought an opportunity to fight. We needed, said the official, therefore, two terms, so as to distinguish desertions forward from desertions backward. American education when the war broke experienced many desertions forward, but few backward.

Eighty per cent of the officers of the National Army are said to be college men. Hundreds of college professors are engaged in technical work for the Government in Washington. Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Food Conservation, Liberty Loans, all have made large drafts on the energy and enthusiasm and leadership of college officials. Student attendance has been reduced 25 to 50 per cent.

All of this has created the impression that American education was either stunned by the war or lacking in initiative and leadership, whereas the fact was that educators had simply run out of the main tent when the aeroplane of war swept by, and were not concerning themselves primarily with education for the moment. Nor is it for the interest of mankind that every teacher should be an Archimedes.

Undoubtedly, too, education shared the inevitable bewilderment of a large part of the American people, when a generation taught to believe that Europe and America were two distinct worlds, and that, so far as America was concerned at least, war was almost obsolete, tried to adjust themselves to the fact that America was not only in a European war but destined to be the determining factor in the greatest war the world had ever seen. This bewilderment was increased by the sudden appearance of a terrorism which showed a disposition to trample upon the right of free speech and free press, and even of private opinion, revealing in a single flash how far the country had traveled along the road toward Bolsheviki lawlessness and mob tyranny and away from constitutional guarantees and those fundamental principles which alone make self-government possible. Don Quixotes appeared tilting at sound windmills of music and language, and snobbery tried to substitute for democratic freedom a sacrosanct democracy *sans peur et sans reproche*.

The first year of war had not passed, however, before Education found herself and came to a realization of the fact that her task in this war at least, whatever may have been

Press Illustrating  
DR. JOHN H. MACCRACKEN



true of other wars, was not to lock up the little red schoolhouse and shoulder a gun, nor even to leave the door unlocked and spend most of the time running the bank across the way, the hospital down the street, the grocery, or the local newspaper. She discovered that whatever unessential industries there may be for war, education is not one of them. Her scouts abroad came back with the message from France out of her three years' experience: "Above all things, do not let the efficiency of your schools be impaired." England, Scotland, Canada sent the word: "Profit by our mistakes. Be warned by our empty colleges, and our shortage of all trained man power."

As education saw the complicated mechanism of war gradually linking itself together and taking up the load, she recognized that not reserves of man power alone would win the war, but that it must also be reserves of brain power. In a scientific world, war, too, is science, and the old contrast between the research student Archimedes who solves his mathematical problem and the ignorant soldier who swings his sword disappears. Higher mathematics is the most practical thing in the world today, unless it be theoretical chemistry and physics, if we may judge by their immediate results. It is no mere chance, therefore, that for the first time in history education is in closer relation to the Department of War than to any other department of Government.

What, then, has education been about the last year? In the first place it has merged individual interests in a common cause. Last fall there were suggestions here and there that Edu-

cation ought to organize for joint action. This feeling found official expression in the resolution of the Association of American Colleges last January, before the coal holidays and government railroad operation had made federal administrators quite so unpopular, declaring in favor of a Federal Administrator for Education whose function should be to coördinate the demands of government upon education, and, secondly, an organization of the educational interests and institutions in a war council, which should be able to give effective expression to educational public opinion in the affairs of the nation. A two-day conference of a dozen educational leaders in Chicago was followed by adjournment to Washington, consultation with Government officials and with congressional leaders, more widely representative conferences, and, finally, the organization of the Emergency Council on Education, which was to be an organization not of individuals or of institutions, but an organization of organizations, each national in scope and each representative of institutions rather than of individuals. Each national association was to have one representative and one vote, and the membership fee was fixed at \$100 a year. Donald J. Cowling, president of the Association of American Colleges, was made president, and P. L. Campbell, vice-president and acting president of the Association of State Universities, was made secretary and treasurer, while the executive committee was made up of these two and the representatives of the Association of American Universities, the Catholic Educational Association, and the department of superintendence of the National Education Association. The organization thus inaugurated has added to itself until now it is composed of twenty national associations as members, and several organizations of an educational character, but not representative institutions, as associate members. Recently it has amended its name by a change from Emergency Council on Education to American Council on Education, partly because it had been in operation long enough to discover that such an organization would be needed not only for the present emergency but permanently, and partly because the original name threatened to prove an embarrassment in its international relations.

About the same time that the council was organized two other new educational activities got under way. The War Department, as well as the colleges, had come to realize that there must be some more definite agency for handling the relation of the war to education, and the same day on which the council was organized the War Department created the Special Committee of the War Department on Education and Special Training composed of three officers, one a representative of



the General Staff, one a representative of the Provost Marshal General, and one a representative of the Adjutant General, together with a civilian advisory committee of five members representing respectively colleges and universities, technical schools, corporation schools, the Bureau of Education, the Federal Board for Vocational Education, to which have since been added representatives of Land Grant Colleges, and of Labor. The advisory committee was fortunate in securing as chairman Dr. Charles R. Mann, to whose farsighted planning much of the progress of these last months has been due.

A week or two later, when the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association met at Atlantic City, a committee on the national emergency in education was appointed, which was later merged with a committee already appointed by the National Education Association under the title Commission on the National Emergency in Education, with Professor George D. Strayer as chairman.

These three agencies have been operating with headquarters in Washington for six months, and the spirit in which they have approached their tasks, the ready response they have received from the institutions and educational leaders of the country, and the ideals which they have set before themselves mark the dawn of a new era in American education.

THE characteristics of the new movement may be briefly summed up as a recognition of the national and international significance of education in the present emergency and after the war; the determination to give education the place in our government and national life which American leaders from Washington down have prescribed for it, but never achieved; a consciousness of the strength resident in the educational forces of the country when properly organized; and a willingness, hitherto unknown, to subordinate institutional and personal advantage to national welfare.

There ought perhaps to be mentioned the organization of another educational agency at Washington which is full of promise and which we owe also to the necessities of the war, and that is the National Research Council, presided over so ably by Dr. Hale, an organization designed to unify scientific research in the national interest. It operates with the quasi-official status granted by Congress in the charter of the National Academy of Sciences at the time of the Civil War, and seeks to retain the advantages of private management combined with government recognition. So closely related has been the work of these four organizations the last six months, so harmonious and co-operative the spirit of their personnel, that it would be difficult to apportion to each its just measure of recognition for its share in the various educational measures of the last half year.

What now are some of the projects

on foot? First, the Students' Army Training Corps. The inauguration of this plan marks a great achievement in the American conduct of the war. It is something entirely new in warfare, and could only have come into existence in a Department of War which reflected the true spirit of democracy and was willing to work horizontally, coöperatively rather than vertically—autocratically, a department also which does not find thinking too fatiguing an occupation, and which is endowed with the clear headed patience which is willing to take infinite trouble if thereby all the forces of democracy can move forward harmoniously together. In a word the Students' Army Training Corps mobilizes all the forces of American education with true and sincere coöperation between the soldier and the teacher, because it is based on a recognition of the fact that generally speaking the type of mind produced by college training is the best officer material for the line, while the technically trained man is absolutely indispensable for the building and operating of ships and railroads, the manufacture of munitions and gases, and the invention of those new technical devices which make aeroplane and submarine effective, or which protect against their attacks. It gives due recognition to the desire of the spirited boy of eighteen to get into the army as a volunteer, to the fact that public opinion lags behind experience and still thinks in terms of the Civil War, when the boy who wanted to fight could take his gun and go and do effective service, and which therefore does not yet sustain as it should the boy who follows the course marked out for him by the commander-in-chief, rather than that of the vociferous recruiting officer, sticking to his books until his country can use him in a way that really counts. Under this plan we shall have universal military training on a volunteer basis so far as college men are concerned. Practically the entire 120,000 college men of the country will be enlisted this fall in the army or navy, and will wear the regular uniform while at college. They will constitute a distinct corps of the army on equal footing with infantry, artillery, quartermasters, aviation, and the rest. They will combine college study and military instruction in the ratio of about 3 to 1, and will undergo a sifting and sorting process which will produce an unfailing supply of the men needed as officers, physicians, shipbuilders, chemists, physicists, psychologists, and all the technical services.

Incidentally it will mold the education to the necessities of war. It will be the white hot electric wire running thru every college, technical school and university in the country, rendering education plastic, precipitating dross, liberating ozone. It will achieve this result not by militarizing the colleges, nor by educationalizing the military machine, but by a reasonable co-operation for which we have a guar-

antee in the appointment of President Maclaurin of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as Director of College Training.

The task of persuading the boy to go to college and enlist in the Students' Army Training Corps, and of enlightening public opinion so that it will sustain and honor the boy for taking this step, has been undertaken by the American Council on Education thru its Committee on Students' War Service, of which President Vinson of the University of Texas is chairman. A campaign has been begun with the sanction of the National Council of Defense and under the immediate direction of Dr. Robert Kelly, Executive Secretary of the Association of American Colleges. A prominent college president in each state has accepted the position of state director. The campaign will explain itself to the public in the near future.

The second definite step of these six months is the crystallization of educational opinion in favor of a National Department of Education with a secretary occupying a seat in the President's Cabinet, and the drafting of definite bills for this purpose by both the N. E. A. Commission and a special committee of the American Council working in close coöperation. It is recognized that a far reaching constructive step of this kind may have to wait until the war is won for its fulfillment, but on the other hand England, with all her war problems, has found time for a remarkable Education Bill, and it is the belief of those who have watched the attempts to deal with educational problems which the war has created with the present machinery of government, that not only is the country ready for definite action now, but that the exigencies of the war will demand action before another year has passed. If the matter is not determined before 1920 on a nonpartizan basis, each of the great political parties will try to make political capital out of a big, broad education plank in its campaign platform.

The third step is in regard to international educational relations. The National Research Council has already secured the appointment of scientific attachés at some of the leading embassies. Part of the plan for the National Department of Education is that it shall have the same right as the Army and Navy Departments to maintain attachés at foreign embassies, to give us information regarding foreign education and national ideals and to give to foreign countries a correct interpretation of what we teach and believe as a nation.

American colleges have offered scholarships providing not only free tuition but free board and room for 200 French girls and the arrangement has been welcomed by the French Government. A special committee of the American Council, with Professor Schofield, of Harvard, as chairman, is at work on a comprehensive scheme which will develop closer [Continued on page 207]



# How I Learned to Read Character at Sight

## The Strange Adventure of Carlton Steele

"That man is a band leader," said the lady in white, turning casually in her steamer chair. "And his companion is the man who owns the band."

I had overheard the little group on the deck of the Mauretania discussing—as is the pleasant habit of ocean travelers the first day out—who their two rather distinguished-looking fellow travelers might be who had kept themselves so aloof since we sailed from Southampton.

From the looks of blank amazement on the faces of the lady's companions, and from their exclamations, it dawned on me that she was telling *what* these men were without having the faintest idea *who* they were.

"You know who she is, don't you?" said my traveling mate, Dr. Allen. "She is the most famous Character Analyst in the United States—Dr. Katherine M. H. Blackford. Let me introduce you," said he, moving over from the rail.

And at that moment began what I consider perhaps the most remarkable—and profitable—experience of my whole life.

"Mr. Steele, I don't know either of them from Adam," said Dr. Blackford with a gleaming smile and a twinkle of her keen, dark eyes, "but I am sure that my conclusion is correct."

Sure enough. We checked up Dr. Blackford that same evening and found that the two "mysterious strangers" were—who do you think?

Why, no other than the Leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the President of the Corporation owning the orchestra (the "band leader" and the "owner of the band").

When I congratulated Dr. Blackford on her quite unbelievable feat she said, "Mr. Steele, you could do that just as easily as I do, if you would only take the pains. Really you could. There is no trick about it, or second sight, or any such rubbish."

"It is just knowing how to size up people by looking at them, and studying in one swift but careful survey their features and physique and gestures and habit of conversation.

"It all seems so simple that I often wonder why every normal man or woman cannot do the same thing.

"But I have taught thousands of people how to read and analyze character—all the way from office and factory employees to state governors, owners of large newspapers and corporation heads."

\* \* \* \* \*

Right there I made up my mind that whatever else I did when we landed in New York, I would invest five dollars in Dr. Blackford's popular course in "Reading Character at Sight," which I learned her publishers, the Independent Corporation, were now marketing nationally as a far-reaching educational service.

Five dollars! Why, I tell you that Course has been worth five *thousand* dollars to me already. In seven fascinating lessons I have discovered how to tell what a man is like from what he *looks* like. In fact I got the real secret of it in the first lesson, right in my own home.

As a result I am getting to be a judge of character to an extent I never dreamed was possible.

Honestly I never *knew* people before.

It is a positive revelation to be able to "look right through people," as the old saying goes, and be able by applying Dr. Blackford's simple method to tell what people really are—under the surface.

Knowing now the peculiar qualities of the men or women I meet in business—by observing them closely—I know how to deal with them more successfully; how to say the right thing; how to influence them effectively; how to interest them; how to meet them in a business transaction, or a discussion, and secure every proper advantage.

How many times have you said: "Oh, if I had only known him (or her) then as I do now! How different it all might have been."

Dr. Blackford's lessons will save you from any such painful experience as this. Her method is simple and accurate and amazingly easy to master—because it is not drudgery but just a fascinating game of "sizing people up."

It is not guesswork, but a sensible and scientific application of physical and psychological laws that govern human character and actions.

Photographing character! Sounds as strange as aviation and wireless did a few years ago, doesn't it? Yet that is precisely what Dr. Blackford's lessons teach you to do.

Men and women of all conditions have come to her for knowledge about themselves. Heads of large corporations, engineers, physicians, bankers,

educators have studied her course and profited thereby.

I see now why so many thousands have sought Dr. Blackford's guidance in solving the greatest problems of their business and their every-day lives.

I see why she has been sought as counsellor by such concerns as the Scott Paper Company, Baker-Vawter Company, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and scores of other great concerns.

Dr. Blackford has a wonderful message and for the first time it has been put into a popular home-study course of seven lessons at a price within the reach of all.

Do not fail to send for it. It won't cost you a penny to look it over.

When you have spent a half hour with that wonderful first lesson, and see where *you* come in, I strongly anticipate that your verdict will be like that of Mr. L. E. Hawley, of Grand Rapids, who wrote:

"If I had known years ago what I have learned already from Dr. Blackford's Course, the knowledge would have been worth a thousand times the price of these lessons to me."

Dr. Blackford has shown me a hundred other letters like this from her grateful pupils. She has thousands more.

So why wait another minute?

CARLTON STEELE

### Send No Money

So confident is the Independent Corporation that once you have seen Dr. Blackford's Course in "Reading Character at Sight" you will want to keep it, that they are willing to send the entire Course to you on free examination.

Send the coupon for it now—or write a letter and it will be sent you charges prepaid.

If you are not entirely satisfied with the Course, send it back and you will owe nothing.

If, on the other hand, you like it as do thousands of others who have used Dr. Blackford's Course with immense profit to themselves, send \$5 in full payment.

You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon, before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.

#### FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

### Independent Corporation

Division of Business Education, 119 West 40th St., New York  
Publishers of *The Independent* (and *Harper's Weekly*)

Please send me Dr. Blackford's Course of seven lessons called *Reading Character at Sight*. I will either return the Course to you within five days after its receipt or send you \$5.

Name .....

Address .....





# THE NEW BOOKS

## Women Wanted

**I**N *Women Wanted*, by Mabel Potter Daggett, there is interest for every woman living in these times of war and changes, for it teems with facts about her woman in war, in industry, in the professions in business, and in the readjusted home. The book describes the altered position of women of all classes in America and Europe, with emphasis on England and France, where the effects of the war have been greatest.

In a chatty and amusing style Mrs. Daggett gives her experiences in the belligerent countries where she collected her data. Everywhere she is impressed with the marvelous work of the "woman behind the man behind the gun," and in five dramatic chapters she describes the war work of the women. These pages are alive with enthusiasm and illustrated with dramatic examples.

Who is it that is feeding and clothing and nursing the greatest armies of history? See that soldier in the trenches? A woman raised the grain for the bread, a woman is tending the flocks that provided the meat for his rations today. A woman made the boots and the uniform in which he stands. A woman made the shells with which his gun is loaded. A woman will nurse him when he's wounded. A woman's ambulance may even pick him up on the battlefield. A woman surgeon may perform the operation to save his life. And somewhere back home a woman holds the job he had to leave behind. There is no task to which women have not turned today to carry on civilization. For the shot that was fired in Serbia summoned men to their most ancient occupation—and women to every other.

With a background of woman's past struggles to gain a place of equality with man Mrs. Daggett contrasts the welcome woman now finds in all departments of civil life. With eager enthusiasm she describes the skill and proficiency exhibited by women in all their undertakings. Her hopes of the future are high for she sees reorganized economic and social conditions for women and children, and, crowning all, the new freedom for women which she terms woman's "paradise regained," and of which she says: "It may even, I think, have been worth this war to be there."

*Women Wanted*, by Mabel Potter Daggett. George H. Doran Company. \$1.50.

## Games That Train

**T**HERE are few things more pitiful in the world than a child who fails to develop as rapidly as other children of its own age. This can frequently be overcome and always alleviated by proper training, and in this training as well as in the training of normal children, there is nothing of more value than games. Hilda A. Wrightson has gathered together those games which she has found useful during her long experience in child work.

The games are played with material easily procurable by any one; bean bags, blocks, hoops, flags, blunt-pointed scissors and colored paper. They may begin when the child is three years old and are to be played in one hour sessions of alternating active and inactive games with no variation in the playing, as this tends to confuse the child's mind. Of such homely but often difficult processes as the putting on of wraps, Miss Wrightson makes a game, which consists in placing the clothing on chairs in front of the children who race to complete the task. They are taught to fasten their shoes in the same manner and

all this time concentration is being developed in the spirit of play. The clever combination of mental and manual training makes the games doubly valuable. The book should find a grateful reception from mothers and teachers, and especially from the volunteer workers in the city's playgrounds.

*Games for Children's Development*, by Hilda A. Wrightson. Prospect Press, Inc. \$1.50.



Sergeant Ruth Farnam, of the Royal Serbian Army, is one of the American women whose war work began long before their own country had entered the conflict

## Serbia at Bay

**M**ORE than a mere account of personal experience, *A Nation at Bay* cannot be classified as another of those endless war books. Even more than an appeal for a stricken country, it is the cry of civilization against barbarism, and those who read cannot lay down the book unstirred. The book breathes of the wonderful personality of this American woman, Sergeant Ruth Farnam, of the Royal Serbian Army, who has been decorated with three different orders for valor and service, and who has the unique honor of being the first woman of any nationality to enter reconquered Serbian territory.

The author says in her preface that she has tried to express the deep emotion, the admiration and the respect, which the sight of Serbia's great courage aroused in her, and that because her whole heart is in this book, she offers it with the hope that it may increase the awakening interest in our brave ally. Her book cannot fail in its mission. She paints so poignantly the picture of tortured but unconquerable Serbia, with her heroic men and brave women, that those among us who, in ignorance of, rather than in indifference to, the intense suffering of this country and its gallant fight for us, have not yet given their share, will respond generously.

Unless this war ends favorably for us, Serbia will be but a memory and her brave and splendid people will die out, butchered by the cruellest and most vindictive enemy the world has ever known. Serbia, who held the gates on the East, as Belgium did on the West, until the armies of England and France could take their stand; Serbia who, like Belgium, has been crucified and today is gasping out her life under the tortures of our enemies!

*A Nation at Bay*, by Sergeant Ruth S. Farnam. Bobbs-Merrill. \$1.50.

## Personal Efficiency

Efficiency is the ratio of useful work, or of effect produced, to the energy expended, or outlay made in producing it.

Personal efficiency can best be attained by training the individual mind, the individual will, and the individual body whose members carry out the directions of the mind and will. This means applying psychology to the problem of gaining efficiency.

These lessons on personal efficiency, published lectures by Mr. Grimshaw, do for the layman what the psychologist can do for himself. He emphasizes the practical aspects and applications of psychology and shows that efficiency is after all but a keen understanding of the possibilities and limitations of our mental and physical functions, and how best to realize the possibilities and overcome the limitations. This is, in the last analysis, self-knowledge to the highest degree.

*Personal Efficiency*, by Robert Grimshaw. Macmillan. \$1.50.

## Mental Measurements

**P**INTNER and Patterson's *A Scale of Performance Tests* presents a survey of many experiments directed to the standardization of mental tests and establishes a scale that can be used generally with various types of defective children as well as with normal children, or foreign children—that is, those lacking the language of the environment. The rapid extension of the use of laboratory tests in dealing with juvenile delinquents, with defective children, and with school groups in need of better adjustment makes this book timely and useful.

*A Scale of Performance Tests*, by Rudolf Pintner and Donald G. Patterson. D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

## Books in Brief

**SCIENTIFIC DISTRIBUTION**, by Charles F. Higham. (Alfred A. Knopf, \$1.50.) A study of advertising as something more than a trade ally—as a distributor of ideas, literature and social propaganda.

**EDUCATION FOR LIFE**, by Francis G. Peabody. (Doubleday, Page, \$2.50.) An historical survey of the fifty years' growth and achievement of Hampton Institute.

**PATENTING AND PROMOTING INVENTIONS**, by Mois H. Avram. (McBride, \$1.50.) A guidebook dealing with patent law and promotion, of interest to the inexperienced inventor and investor.

**SEWING AND TEXTILES**, by Annabell Turner. (D. Appleton & Co., \$1.75.) A well illustrated volume of practical information on sewing, darning, patching, with helpful chapters on the study of materials.

**HOW TO SPEAK**, by Edwin Gordon Lawrence. (A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Ill., \$1.) A helpful textbook for the business man or woman who must converse daily with many persons, individually or collectively.

**CITY MANAGER PLAN**, compiled by Edward Charles Mabel. (H. W. Wilson Co., \$1.25.) This volume of the *Debaters' Handbook Series* discusses the theory of the plan, gives arguments pro and con, and extracts from city manager charters.

**CRIMINAL SOCIOLOGY**, by Professor Ferri. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston, \$5.) This translation, constituting the ninth volume of the *Modern Criminal Science Series*, brings to the front the scientific approach to problems of crime.

**MOTION PICTURE EDUCATION**, by Ernest A. Dench. (Standard, \$2.) A book of general information for motion picture writers by an accepted authority.

**COMMERCIAL LETTERS**, by Opdyke and Drew. (Henry Holt & Co., \$1.50.) Written for school use. It has copies of business letters from many well-known firms.



## THE BLACK SNAKES

(Continued from page 185)

edness cost Uncle Sam a cool million or so. As we talked our batteries were thundering all about us and it is needless to say that there was an air of suppressed excitement about that dinner table. The Germans on their part were shooting over shells that exploded high in the air. That meant that they were getting the range of our back lines—an almost sure sign of a coming advance. Fortunately no shells were falling in our vicinity, tho we were well within the range of their guns. Only a few nights before an outhouse connected with our chateau had been struck, killing a number of men and horses.

After dinner the general invited Captain Richardson and myself to accompany him to the front lines. It was a wonderful opportunity and of course we were thrilled with the idea of being permitted to go. We waited till after nine o'clock as it was unsafe to go by motor over any roads nearer the front line till dusk. Our gunners had started the first of the 400,000 shell fusillade and the great flashes of the guns from all points in the horizon made momentary daylight out of the darkness. The Germans on their part were sending up trench rockets which would light up No Man's Land for two or three minutes before they burned themselves out. I suppose they thought our vicious artillery bombardment might mean an imminent attack. As we spun along the white roads surrounded by this stupendous display of fireworks we could see the dusky shadows of men moving about in the neighboring fields and then, every few seconds, would come the lighting flash and colossal report of the gun almost deafening us with its concussion. In passing a clump of trees the general said, "Take a good look at that." I did, but could see nothing out of the ordinary. He ordered the corporal who was driving the car to stop and we walked up to the grove and there came upon the most elaborately concealed and camouflaged army headquarters I ever saw. The lower limbs of the woods were shaved away and there, under the tree tops, was a complete city with numerous tunnels leading down forty feet or so to the staff headquarters and sleeping apartments below. We called upon Brigadier General Hines, who invited us into his office, which was no bigger than a stateroom on a ship, and there we sat, the two generals on the edge of General Hines's bed and two or three aides and myself squeezed together on boxes and chairs. One of the colonels showed me some extraordinary aeroplane photographs of our boys in the act of taking the town of Cantigny. You could see plainly the little pin heads of men walking thru the shell craters while ahead of them, partly concealed by the smoke barrage, were little turtle like spots that on minute inspection we could recognize as tanks. By this time it was pitch dark outside and after visiting the subterranean radio stations, the mess hall, and the berths of the men, we came up out of the bowels of the earth and went over to where a group of twenty-five American messengers were waiting for orders to carry dispatches from one part of the line to another. These messengers are a very important factor in modern warfare because of course one of the best things that a successful advance does is to cut all the telephone wires and every means of communication with the rear line.

While talking to the messenger boys an officer came running up and said, "What is this civilian doing here?" When he was told who I was he apologized, but it was a good example of the watchfulness of our officers in war time. General Bullard in the meantime had finished his conversation with

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General Hines and came up and joined us. It was pleasant to see how naturally he mingled with the men and how they all evidently admired and respected him. I was impressed by one remark he made to us showing the difference between individual and collective responsibility. "If I order any one of you boys here," said he, "to deliver a message to a particular spot, there is not one who would not die in the attempt to carry out instructions, but if I order you all as a group to go out and do some hazardous piece of service there are sure to be some who will funk." I asked the boys what effect the Cantigny victory had had on their morale and they were unanimous in the opinion that the division was 25 per cent more efficient now than before the attack. They felt that tho they had lost many comrades the fight had welded them together into a more vigorous army and that their one hope was that they could soon make another attack. In fact these boys, as well as all the other boys I talked with in the 1st Division, were literally wild with eagerness to advance. "Only let us get another crack at the Huns," they said, "and the next time we'll drive them into the Rhine."

After we said good-bye to the inhabitants of the camouflaged grove we went up and down the lines until long after midnight, the general expecting the news at any moment that the Germans had come over the top. But such was not to be the case, and when we finally got back to our chateau we went to bed and to sleep to the music of the residue of those 400,000 shells still going over our heads.

During the time I was in General Bullard's company he was most kind and frank in discussing the war situation with me. By the first of September, he thought, we ought to know whether the United States will have been in time to save Europe. So far the Allied armies have only maintained the defensive, but the time will come, he was sure, when we must strike, for no war can be won simply by defense. The point has about been reached when the Allies can retreat no farther, for if the Germans gain another twenty miles thru this Montdidier sector they can demoralize our intercommunications behind the lines. "The French general," he said, "who was talking to me yesterday when you arrived, came over to ask me what I was prepared to do in case we had to fall back. I did not answer him, for I didn't know what to say. My orders are to hold this line and I'll do so even if annihilated." What the general eventually told his French colleague I never heard, but I think I can imagine.

General Bullard extravagantly praised the courage of our boys. "There is nothing on earth that they will not fight. Our officers also are now having their experience and it will only be a short time when we can approach in efficiency the French and the English staffs. There is no way of testing an officer's real ability in time of peace, but now in a real war we can punish men who don't get results. Only last night a fine young officer under my command was ordered to bring his regiment up to a certain position. He gave the proper orders, but thru some mistake the troops did not get to the place assigned and he did not look personally to see that his orders were carried out. If the Germans had attacked us we would have been in trouble. We had to relieve him of his command this morning."

The next morning after breakfast General Bullard sent us up to the very front lines. A young officer who knew the roads perfectly took us first to Brigadier General Buck's headquarters, where we found the general living in a pretty chateau whose ground floor had been paved with brick

to protect his staff quartered in the cellar from air bombs. General Buck was born in Boston, but hails from Dallas, Texas. He agreed with General Bullard that the time would have to come, and perhaps soon, when we must take the initiative. "America must take the initiative, for France and England are war weary after their four long years of holding the line." The general, like every American officer I have met, spoke in glowing terms of the bravery of our men and told how some of his troops when they first saw the dejected and underfed appearance of the German prisoners, said, "And to think that those are the men we have been told to fear." The general suggested that I proceed to a ridge, where I could get the best view of Cantigny, but in order to do this he said I would have to walk 500 yards over an open field exposed to the German guns. The road was a dangerous one for automobiles and he explained how necessary it was for the car to go at top speed until I arrived at my destination. He told me to hide the automobile in a barn this side of the village, for it was not so likely to be shelled there as in the village. That remark seemed to suggest something to him and he took down the telephone and called up the woods where we were going and I heard him ask an officer on the other end of the wire whether they were then shelling the position. When the reply came that a bombardment was actually going on he kept me for twenty minutes longer and then he only let me proceed after he had telephoned again and found the coast clear. "It is safe now," he said. "They are not likely to fire again until this afternoon."

He ordered another lieutenant who knew the road to the woods to accompany us, for it would not be safe for us to slow up to inquire the way. As we sped along the road I told this lieutenant how our Connecticut and Massachusetts boys up at Seicheprey had not been in the trenches a week before they drove the Germans completely out of No Man's Land and I said I supposed the 1st Division had done likewise. "On the contrary," he replied, "the very first night we arrived in our sector we took over No Man's Land and we have held it ever since."

In a few minutes we had traversed the exposed road, had stopped as directed on the near side of the village, and hidden our car under a shed. We walked thru what was left of the town. Everywhere American boys were sitting like woodchucks in front of tumbled-down buildings ready to dive down forty feet below to the dugouts the moment any bombardment started. In one dilapidated court yard we saw that some of our humorously inclined soldiers had decorated the spot with signs. One of these at the door of the steps leading down into the cellar read, "Pistols will be checked at the door." Another one tacked on a shed in which were two broken beds and a one-wheeled baby carriage serving as a bureau read "Home was never like this." And another by the side of the horse trough where the men washed stated, "One joy towel will be furnished each night."

As we walked about the demolished village the German shells were going over our heads. In what was once the doorway of a home we met Colonel Smith. He took us down stairs some forty feet underground to the officers' mess and the various rooms for the soldiers. On returning to daylight we walked up the hill back of the village with Lieutenant Thomas, a Yale 1915 man, as escort. On coming to four corners, Lieutenant Thomas said we were at the most shelled spot in that sector. All about the earth was pocked with shell holes and the Lieutenant said it is shelled many times a day on the chance of hitting a supply train. We crept it one at a time and on the run, as it was in plain sight of the



# How a Change of Food Restored My Life

*and transformed me from a physical weakling to what my friends call a man of iron*

By EUGENE CHRISTIAN

**T**WENTY years ago I was at death's door. For years I had suffered the agonies of acute stomach and intestinal disorders. My physicians, including several of the most eminent specialists in the country, pronounced my case incurable and gave me up to die.

But although I could get no hope from anyone, I still clung to the idea that somehow, somewhere, I could find help.

I went out into the country—though scarcely able to walk—to think things over. I watched the animals on the farm. I noted the scientific feeding practised. I saw how with foods alone the farmer produced the results he wanted—how, to produce more milk, he fed his cows certain combinations of foods; how, to put fat on hogs, he fed other food combinations; how, to produce muscle in horses, he fed still other food combinations. I learned that *properly balanced rations* produced just the results desired and I saw how *improperly* balanced rations produced wrong results.

And then a great thought flashed through my mind. It was this: If scientific eating can produce such remarkable results for animals, why wouldn't the same treatment be effective with the human animal?

## A Boy's Vitality at 60

The results secured through animal feeding seemed to prove conclusively that there was an absolutely direct relation between the foods they eat and their physical condition, and of course this must be so with man.

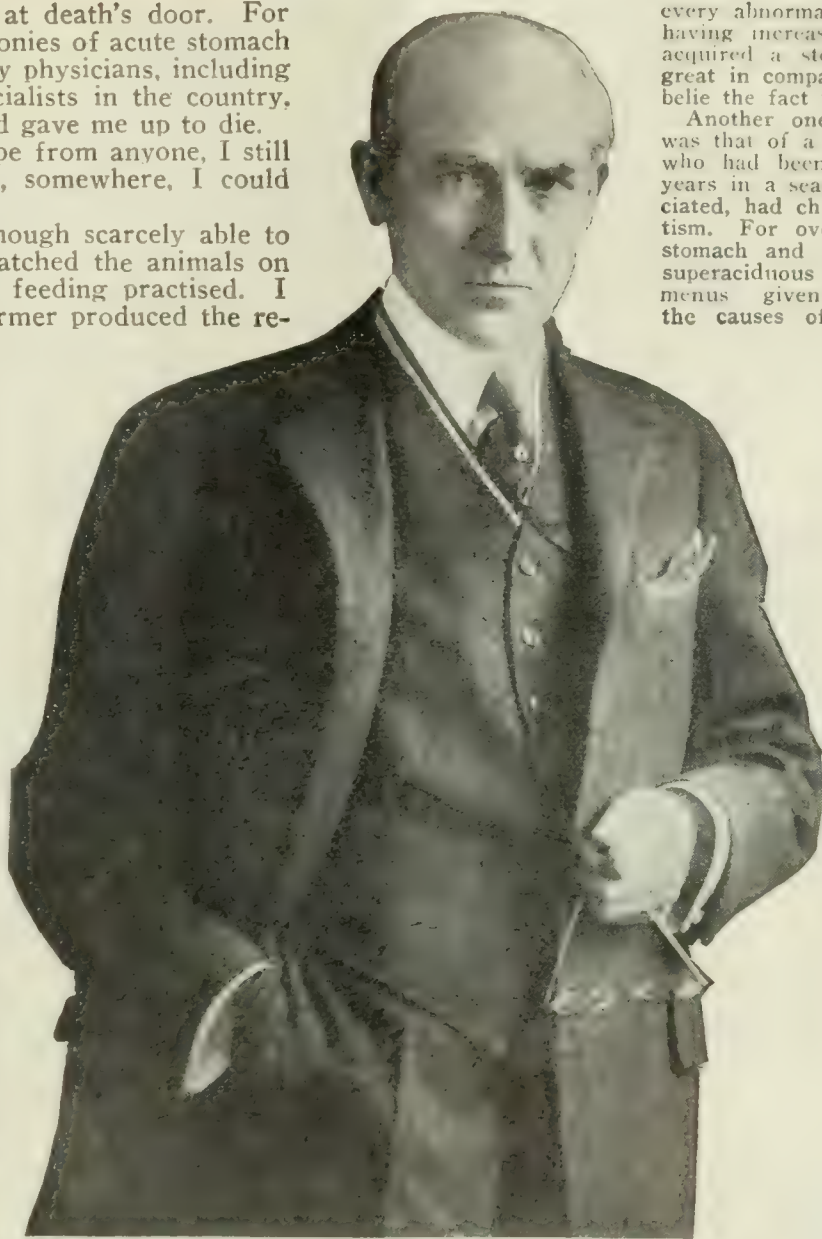
Having been educated to be a physician myself, I determined to try some experiments. At first I made so many mistakes that I'd go a step forward and then two backward. But I persevered. I experimented and experimented and experimented. Soon I discovered a few basic laws. These I used as my foundation and gradually I began to improve until from a man who couldn't walk a city block without resting, unable to keep even the supposedly most simple meal down, so thin that the bones literally stuck out all over—from this I developed into a well man.

And I say "well" advisedly. Today I am nearly sixty years old and I haven't had a sick day in years. I work twelve to fifteen hours every day of my life and I never tire. It is a regular comment of my associates that I have more ginger, more vitality, and greater endurance than the average boy in his teens. And I owe it all to corrective eating.

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Eugene Christian, 57 Years Young

every abnormal symptom had disappeared—his weight having increased 6 pounds. In addition to this he acquired a store of physical and mental energy so great in comparison with his former self as to almost belie the fact that it was the same man.

Another one of Christian's most interesting cases was that of a multi-millionaire—a man 70 years old—who had been traveling with his doctor for several years in a search for health. He was extremely emaciated, had chronic constipation, lumbago and rheumatism. For over twenty years he had suffered with stomach and intestinal trouble which in reality was superaciduous secretions in the stomach. The first menus given him were designed to remove the causes of acidity, which was accomplished in about thirty days. And after this was done he seemed to undergo a complete rejuvenation. His eyesight, hearing, taste and all of his mental faculties became keener and more alert. He had had no organic trouble—but he was starving to death from malnutrition and decomposition all caused by the wrong selection and combination of foods. After six months' treatment this man was as well and strong as he had ever been in his life.

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There have been so many inquiries from all parts of the United States from people seeking the benefit of Eugene Christian's advice and whose cases he is unable to handle personally that he has written a little course of lessons which tells you exactly what to eat for health, strength and efficiency.

These lessons, there are 24 of them, contain actual menus for breakfast, luncheon and dinner, curative as well as corrective, covering every condition of health and sickness from infancy to old age and for all occupations, climates and seasons. Reasons are given for every recommendation based upon actual results secured in the author's many years of practice although technical terms have been avoided. Every point is explained so clearly that there can be no possible misunderstanding.

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German balloons. Then we went up to the second line trenches and took a look at Cantigny down in a little decline a few hundred yards ahead. All we saw was a mass of masonry and stone. A few bricks of the church were standing above the rest of the debris, but every house was in ruins and the forest back of the hill was completely shot away, leaving only a few scarred tree trunks here and there as tho the whole place had been swept by fire. It was a mute but vivid testimony of the accuracy of American shell fire. We saw our front trenches, which could only be safely entered at night, and then the faint yellow streak of the German trenches a couple of hundred yards beyond. We could see our shells landing in the forest back of the town, throwing up a spray of earth and dust forty feet straight into the air.

Verdun was the most imposing battlefield I had ever seen, but Verdun was an extinct volcano. Cantigny was in active eruption; it was alive. Then we motored back to take luncheon with General Buck. I subsequently learned that our car was the first one to make this trip in daylight. At General Buck's headquarters we had the pleasure of finding General Merie, the commander of the French division contiguous to ours, who had come over with his staff for luncheon. Captain Richardson being the only officer present who could speak French and English with equal fluency, acted as intermediary for most of the conversation.

After luncheon we went out to see another section of the line and to get a view of Cantigny from another angle. We had to go thru several ruined villages and finally reached the highest point of vantage in that sector. There we saw the whole German lines for miles in either direction. A veritable fusillade from our batteries was still pouring down upon their rear lines, and both near and far I could see the great splashes of earth flying into the air while above our heads shrilly whistled the shells. On our way back I stopped at a 75 mm. battery and I was again given permission to fire a shell. My target this time was a patch of German woods back of the lines where the German advance was supposed to be forming. There were three soldiers in charge of the battery, a young lieutenant fresh from college; a corporal, evidently in civil life from the mechanic class, and a foreign born American who spoke with an accent. I thought that those three men typified the diversity and homogeneity of America in this war—the cultured college graduate, the Yankee mechanic and the immigrant all fighting shoulder to shoulder and offering their lives that democracy may be extended on earth.

That night four hours after we left Cantigny for Paris, the great German drive began. It did not come at our boys of the 1st Division, as they had expected. But it plunged straight at our marines and regulars holding the direct line to Paris at Chateau Thierry. And all the world knows what those Americans did.

The Germans have one claim to renown: they're the only folk in history the Irish have declined to fight.—*Philadelphia North American*.

Member of R. O. T. C.—Captain, my foot hurts terribly.

Captain—That's a pretty lame excuse.—*Purple Cow*.

Job—Besides, it's so bloomin' unlucky sendin' a bloke back after bein' wounded half a dozen times.

The Comforter—Garn, what are you growlin' at? You're used to it—not like us poor beggars who haven't been broke in.—*Sydney Bulletin*.

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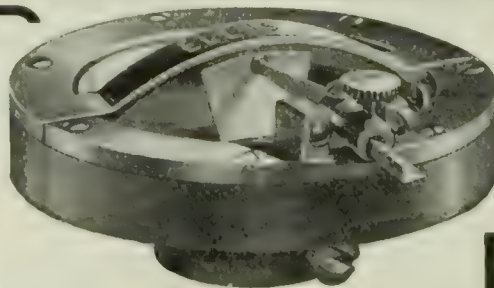
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## DOWN WHERE THE SHELLS ARE THICKEST

(Continued from page 192)

Another said, "I'll say he's a man!" Another came in one evening and said, "I'm going to quit cigarettes from now. If you're that much of a man you're worth listening to!" Another said, "If I get out of this, it's me for the church forever, if it has that kind of men in it!"

Is it any wonder that they brought their last letters to him before they went into the trenches? Is it any wonder that they asked him for a little prayer service one night before they went into the trenches? Is it any wonder that they love him and swear by him? Is it any wonder that when one of them was asked how they liked their secretary the boy said, "Great! He's a man"? Is it any wonder that when another boy was asked if their secretary was very religious responded in his own language, "Yes, he's as religious as hell, but he's a good guy anyhow"?

That kind of service will win anybody and that is exactly the kind of service that the boys of the American army—your boys—are getting all over France from big, heroic, unprejudiced, fatherly, brotherly men, who are willing to die for their boys as well as to live for them and with them down where the shells are thickest and the dangers are constant.

## Pebbles

It is remarkable how the British soldier will pick up languages. Only last week an American corporal stopped a British sergeant and said, "Say, Steve, can you put me wise where I can barge into a boiled shirt biscuit-juggler who could get me some eats?" And the sergeant at once directed him to a café.—Punch.

"Why is it, Sam, that one never hears of a ducky committing suicide?" inquired the Northerner.

"Well, you see, it's disaway, boss: When a white pusson has any trouble he sets down an' gits to studyin' 'bout it an' a-worryin'. Then firs' thing you know he's done killed hisse'f. But when a nigger sets down to think 'bout his troubles, why, he jes' nacherly goes to sleep!"—Life.

In Mississippi they tell of a young lawyer retained to defend a man charged with the theft of a pig. The young man seemed determined to convince the jury that he was born to shine, and accordingly he delivered the following exordium:

"May it please the court and gentlemen of the jury, while Europe is bathed in blood; while classic Greece is struggling for her rights and liberties and trampling the unhallowed altars of the beardless infidels to dust; while the United States, entering the war, shines forth the brightest orb in the political sky—I, with due diffidence, rise to defend the cause of this humble hog-thief."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

The conversation turned to the subject of damage-suits, and this anecdote was recalled by Senator George Sutherland, of Utah.

A man in a Western town was hurt in a railroad accident, and after being confined to his home for several weeks he appeared on the street walking with the aid of crutches.

"Hello, old fellow," greeted an acquaintance, rushing up to shake his hand. "I am certainly glad to see you around again."

"Thanks," responded the injured one. "I am glad to be around again."

"I see you are hanging fast to your crutches," observed the acquaintance. "Can't you do without them?"

"My doctor says I can," answered the injured party, "but my lawyer says I can't."—Philadelphia Telegraph.



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**A NEW ERA IN EDUCATION**

(Continued from page 194)

educational relations not only with Great Britain, France and Italy, but also with Scandinavian countries, Holland and Switzerland, Japan and China, and the South American republics. Looking forward to a new world which is to be ruled by reason and conscience, backed by the force of a League to Enforce Peace, Education realizes that a new task is laid upon her, and that she must restudy her problem so as not only to teach her own children in the light of new world relations, but also to do her share in making clear to the people of other lands that in a common science and a common search for truth, as well as in the community of the daily round of labor, and the worship of the one God, there are unifying forces which should strengthen the bonds of our common humanity.

Fourth, I may name the steps taken for the promulgation of sound propaganda regarding the war, its causes, and aims. This task which belongs peculiarly to education has been largely performed by others up to this time. The Junior Red Cross, the National Security League, the Committee on Public Information have drafted the educators into their service for this work. In North Carolina and in Washington the state universities have assumed their rightful places as teachers of the people.

Finally I may name the broader problems of educational reconstruction raised by the war. Many agencies are dealing with these questions. The foundations, government, bureaus and boards, commissions, special and departmental committees are at work. Educational elements are in flux. When the country is in such great need of men, it is going to find out why the St. Louis High School can prepare boys for college at seventeen, while the average age for the country is nineteen. It is going to recover those two wasted years. It is going to restore backbone to collegiate education either by electric shock, massage or by surgical operation. We may even see some of the old-fashioned virtues, preserved in such maxims as early to bed, early to rise, come back into favor. Turmoil over language teaching will at any rate result in the long run in better language teaching. Competition between military training and athletics will cause some heart searching as to the place of athletics in college training and may affect the popular view that the college owes it to its alumni and students to maintain by whatever means necessary a winning team for their vicarious exercise, and for communal pleasure and glorification. The great dearth of physicians has already led the medical schools to reexamine their curricula. We trust the results will be better pedagogic method and more hygienic life for medical students.

Such are some of the tasks undertaken at which I can only hint in the brief limits of this article. Even in war education, as defined by the English Education Bill, the acquainting the new generation "with the capacities and ideals of mankind as expressed in literature and art, with its achievements and ambitions as recorded in history, and with the nature and laws of the world as interpreted by science, philosophy and religion," must still go on.

The "main tent" which withstood the attempted swallowing of the "side shows," has weathered the cyclonic blow of war, and its demonstrated usefulness as a training camp has persuaded the people that when the man of war gives way to the man of peace and wisdom, the tabernacle must be replaced by a temple, built of the best of every land and worthy of its high function in a truth loving democracy

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Vice-President and Treasurer.  
San Francisco, California, July 31, 1918.

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A regular dividend of one percent and an extra dividend of one-half of one percent has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 3, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 16, 1918.  
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## Ambassador James W. Gerard Said:

"Now we have to meet this German Propaganda. The war is not going to last forever—and you have seen what German Propaganda has done in Russia. These are grave dangers, and they only go to show what can happen in a country like Russia.

"Fortunately, they cannot propaganda this country as they can Russia, because we have great publications that go all over the country and have unified the whole country and the whole continent. That is why I am against the postal zone law passed in the last Congress putting an extra tax on papers sent from the cities where published.

"They forget that, whether these publications go from Philadelphia, from San Francisco, or from Chicago, it is the exchange of these papers from and to all parts of the country that makes one, universal, united America.

"They unify the sentiment, and that is worth far more in this war than the small amount of extra postage which the Government will obtain."

**Oppose this law. Write to your Senators and Congressmen against this disastrous postal "zone" law—and demand its repeal.**

# A BUSINESS MAN IN THE GARDEN

BY FRANK FARRINGTON

A little meditation now and then is a good thing for anybody, and the man who works in a garden, if he is a business man the rest of the time, will quite naturally think of his gardening in the terms of his business, or he will, while at work, think of his business in the terms of gardening.

Incidentally there will constantly be coming to mind contrasts and similarities between this gardening interest which is a side issue, and the main business interests of the man's life. Perhaps some other business man will find in this month of gardening thoughts an echo of some of his own experiences and sensations and observations.

Saturday, the 1st: I've just been looking over the blackberry patch and its conditions reminds me that last winter must have been too severe for the blackberry bushes, but I don't remember that the winter seemed long or tiresome to me, in spite of what I heard a good many say. Perhaps I made it short by keeping unusually busy. I think the best way to make a long season seem short is to work hard.

Sunday, the 2nd: If I were as careless of the rights of others as the snail that persists in eating my lettuce as fast as it comes out of the ground, and a little faster, where would I land? My life would be as short as the snail's and about as useful. Long commercial life seems to go with a respect for the rights of others.

Tuesday, the 4th: Brownie is letting the old cat die in the swing. I know a score of business men who were started with a big push by money or by friends and are letting the old cat die without knowing it, just because the difference between the length of the arc of this swing and the arc of the next one is not noticeable.

Wednesday, the 5th: I heard the old hen go "Cr-r-r!" as the shadow of a cloud glided over the yard. After all, she only did what a million merchants do mentally when a competitor walks past.

Friday, the 7th: I've driven the sparrows from the lettuce plants 9999 times and they have come back 9999 times. I heard a business man the other day complaining about one failure he had made. He said he was not going to try again.

Saturday, the 8th: Johnny Bowen is a hustler with the lawn mower, and no mistake. He barked three hydrangeas and two maple saplings today while mowing around them. When he gets into a business office, look out for ink spots and torn carbon copies.

Sunday, the 9th: The way the white grubs were spoiling my strawberry plants by invisible attacks at the roots, reminds me of the way Asa Beekman's business went down, ruined by the help-themselves methods of his easy going employees on whom he put no systematic check. I've dug out the grubs.

Tuesday, the 11th: Up our way they say you aren't safe from frost until after the tenth of June. That is just about like setting a definite time when it is safe to stop advertising.

Wednesday, the 12th: Brownie saw it first—the first rose of our season. I wonder if the youngsters are going to see all the opportunities first from now on? Not unless I break my glasses.

Thursday, the 13th: The thirteenth is an unlucky day for currant worms and so are all other days if a fellow keeps his hellebore sprinkler at hand. By the same token all days are unlucky days for dishonest employees if the boss believes in preparedness.

Friday, the 14th: "The leaves blow up like rain," says my pessimist neighbor on one side. "It's a fine clearing wind," says my optimist neighbor on the other side. "We need rain, but I like it clear," say I with friends over both fences.

Saturday, the 15th: There, I knew it. When we cut the asparagus too late and too close last year, I knew we'd be short this year, just as I knew Tom Dolan was fixing for a shortage of future business by adding to his net profits money that ought to be going for advertising.

Tuesday, the 18th: A boy's footprint in a flower bed has a different look to me today from what it had when I was twelve.

Wednesday, the 19th: I found a good deal of fault with a druggist in my block because he bought a going and a growing business and let it die on his hands. Then I planted three thrifty little grapevines, Moore's early, and now they are dead!

Friday, the 21st: What an unattractive name will do for a business never seemed as plain to me as it does now that I have discovered what a beautiful singer is the bird damned by the name "Cat-bird."

Saturday, the 22nd: Doubtless God could have made a more diligent weed, and a lustier, than the dandelion, but doubtless he never did, and I am glad of it. I have learned persistence from the lowly taraxacum dens leonis, and it has learned to respect me.

Sunday, the 23rd: If I cannot plant or cultivate on Sunday, I can at least watch things grow. I wonder if a man's business reputation stops growing over Sunday?

Tuesday, the 25th: I took a day's vacation recently and did not look at the garden at all. Isn't it wonderful how a little change of scene will help a fellow to see the good side of things at home? I found that my garden is a good deal better than I thought, and the weeds are not so bad.

Wednesday, the 26th: A big, rank weed always reminds me of the business man who swells around the Chamber of Commerce, drest right up to the nines, but never getting a friendly greeting from any other member because he will not help with the work of the organization.

Thursday, the 27th: The more pansies Brownie picks, the more blossoms there are, and I guess that is like a business and its customers.

Friday, the 28th: What is a man's moral obligation to the birds that spoil his strawberries as fast as they ripen? Also, what is his obligation to a competitor of delightful personality who persists in demoralizing local trade conditions by unwarranted price slashing?

Saturday, the 29th: The man who stops advertising because times are hard and business slow, would stop watering his garden when a drouth came.

Sunday, the 30th: I set out three apple trees in April. Two have died. First I blamed the nurseryman, just as once, when a merchant, I blamed the manufacturer because a line of goods did not sell. Now that I have thought it over and considered that all I did for the trees was to stick them into the ground—just as all I did for the goods was to put them on a shelf—I cannot see that any one is as much to blame as I.

Monday, the 31st: If I were to make red, white and blue flowers grow in my garden in the form of a flag, would I feel more patriotic? Or if I were to make an onion bed the shape of the dollar sign (\$), would I be a better business man? I wonder if we do not count too much on mere form.





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People's Gas Building Chicago

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Founded 1914

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## HARPER'S WEEKLY

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**BILLY SUNDAY**—Oh let us put it over for Jesus Christ.

**LEONARD MERRICK**—Men can be as constant as women.

**CROWN PRINCE WILHELM**—The war is a lot of damn nonsense.

**VICE-ADMIRAL SIMS**—The seven seas are free to light commerce.

**ED. HOWE**—Most grown daughters treat fathers as wives treat husbands.

**VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL**—I wish the coming elections could some way be avoided.

**WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE**—What has become of the old-fashioned black sateen shirt?

**DR. ARTHUR DAVIS**—The Kaiser entered the room attired in a red flannel undershirt.

**ARNOLD BENNETT**—What we say of the House of Commons often cannot even be printed.

**LINA CAVALIERI**—One of the most pronounced defects of the American girl is her poor forearms.

**EX-AMBASSADOR GERARD**—In conversation, the German Emperor reminds one very much of Roosevelt.

**MARY ROBERTS RINEHART**—The weak-mouthed pouting woman of the days-before-we-were-in is gone.

**CHARLES H. GRASTY**—General Foch has one clear advantage over Ludendorff, he has no Kaiser nosing about.

**WOODROW WILSON**—If you have to advertise about being reelected it is very difficult to be worth reelecting.

**SECRETARY BAKER**—America's output in rifles now is sufficient to equip approximately three army divisions every week.

**J. W. HAMILTON**—Sign every home and foreign letter "Yours for the Winning of the War" instead of "Yours Truly."

**FRANK MORGAN**—To be outspoken and candid is nine times out of ten only another name for being rude and unfeeling.

**PRIMA DONNA EUNICE ROBERTS**—In order to sing her best a singer must have both freedom and support in her clothes.

**MRS. VERNON CASTLE**—Positively I don't believe that half the people who descend upon the virtues of the cold bath ever took one.

**ALONZO CLARKE, M.D.**—All of our curative agents are poisons and as a consequence every dose diminishes a patient's vitality.

**WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE**—An Atchison, Kansas, man will sue for damages caused by the "humiliation" caused him by being run over.

**SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE**—Our empire is already too large, and yet if we quitted it, it would throw a fifth of the world into barbarism.

**EDWARD A. FILENE**—The after-the-war period will, have its tragedies—but none

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greater than that of the man who finds out too late that he has gone thru the most meaningful war of human history without taking a man's part in it.

**MARSHAL JOFFRE**—I am as happy and proud of the first success of the American army on our battlefields as if I myself were a citizen of the United States.

**UPTON SINCLAIR**—Since the last number of this magazine (Upton Sinclair's) appeared, the editor has had his appendix transferred into a bottle of alcohol.

**BUGS BAER**—It's going to be rather corrugated on old Billhelm when he has to step out and earn the daily biscuits by the sweat of his receding and bevel-edged brow.

**SAMUEL GOMPERS**—There is a group of faddists in this country who advocate ultra aims and who are intolerant of, and hostile to, the bona fide practical and constructive labor movement.

**ELINOR GLYN**—She did not walk about with a book of poems under her arm and wear floppy clothes and talk about her own and other people's souls. She was just human and true and attractive.

## J U S T A W O R D

Laurence La Tourette Driggs, whose article, "Beyond the Clouds Lies Victory," we publish in this issue, writes from his own experience in aviation. He was one of the few expert aviators before the war and he has studied thoroly the science of aerial warfare. During two visits to the battlefield in Europe, Mr. Driggs has gained valuable first hand information on the development of war flying. He is going over for the third time shortly and he will send back from France to readers of The Independent the story of his experiences and the information that he gains then.

In his article Mr. Driggs discusses from his knowledge as a manufacturer of aeroplane ordnance, as well as an aviator, the progress that the aeroplane has made in offensive warfare and explains just what the demands and limitations of this phase of fighting are.

The next article of Mr. Driggs's that we shall publish is "Fifty-three to One. The Career of Georges Guynemer, the Ace of Aces." It is a thrilling tale of individual skill and daring, the spectacular story of the greatest aviator the Allied armies have produced.

### PERSHING, BLISS AND JOAN OF ARC

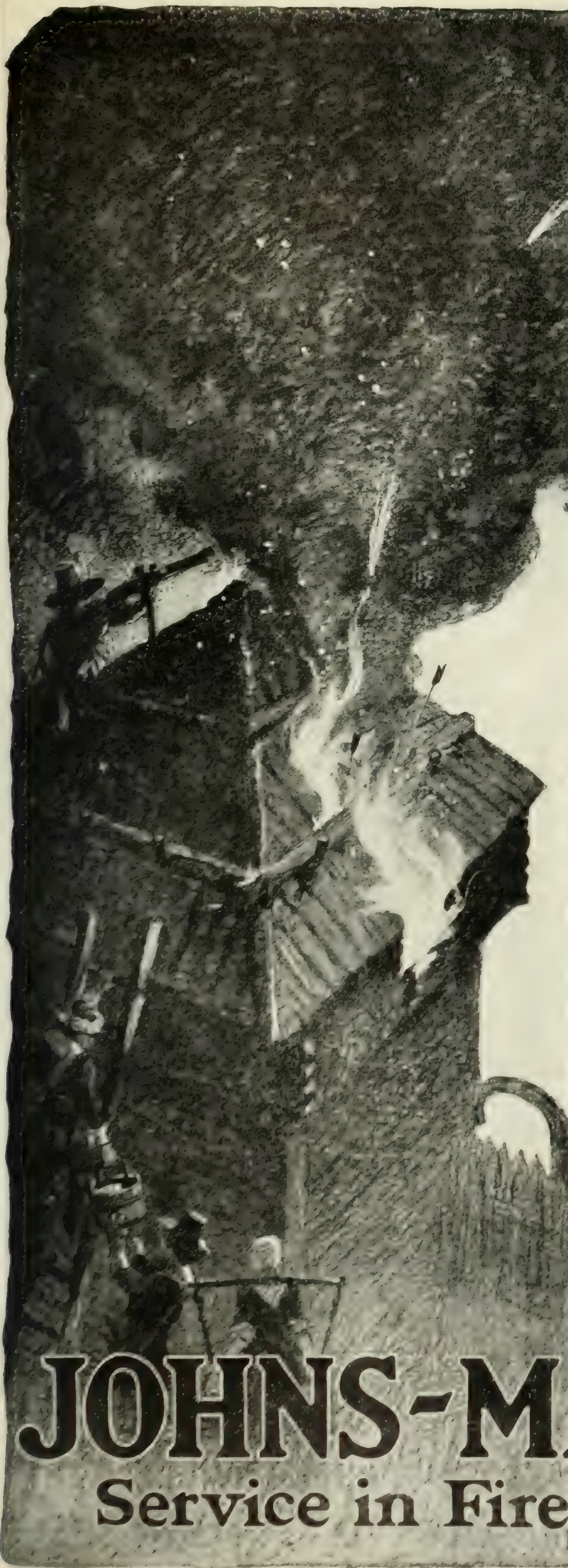
This week, under the above caption, appears the fourth of a series of articles by the editor of The Independent, who has recently returned from a visit to the Allied battlefronts. The title of this article speaks for itself.

### WE HAND IT TO THE REGULARS

Chief Gunner's Mate Jenkins, who was on the destroyer "Fanning" when it sunk the first U-boat credited to an American ship, has written to us to correct a statement in The Independent of July 6, 1918, that the ship was manned by naval reservists. "The reserves on board," he explains, "numbered only fifteen and had nothing to do with the sinking of the 'U-58.' A regular sighted her, a regular dropt the depth bomb and regulars captured her crew. It takes a well drilled crew to do this kind of work efficiently and efficiency is produced in the United States Navy by years of hard work. The regular navy is efficient, as we all know."

Mr. Jenkins's opinion of the regular navy we heartily endorse. War exigencies in many fields of service have made it necessary for men with only short, intensive training to undertake heavy responsibilities. In our appreciation of their readiness to meet the emergency, however, we do not forget the honor due to the men who were already prepared.





### The lesson the Indian taught the Settler has had to be learned again

**W**HEN the Indian went out to destroy a settlement he had one sure master-stroke—fire. His weapon was a flaming arrow. His target an inflammable roof.

Substitute a modern, thriving city in place of the small settlement and instead of the Indian's arrow a wind-driven fire-brand. This is the flint and tinder for our modern town-wide conflagrations.

The world is just awakening to the danger of the inflammable roof. It is dawning on our national consciousness that roofs of wood, paper, tar and canvas are fuel for flames.

When you realize that your property's safety from communicated fire depends on its roof, when you realize that your building is at the mercy of every inflammable roof in your town, then Johns-

Manville Asbestos Roofing will dawn on you in a new light. Not as a roofing that you would like to have some day, but as a safeguard you should invest in now—before it is too late.

Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofings: Asbestos Built-Up Roofing; Asbestos Ready Roofing; Corrugated Asbestos Roofing; Col-orblende Shingles; Transite Asbestos Shingles.

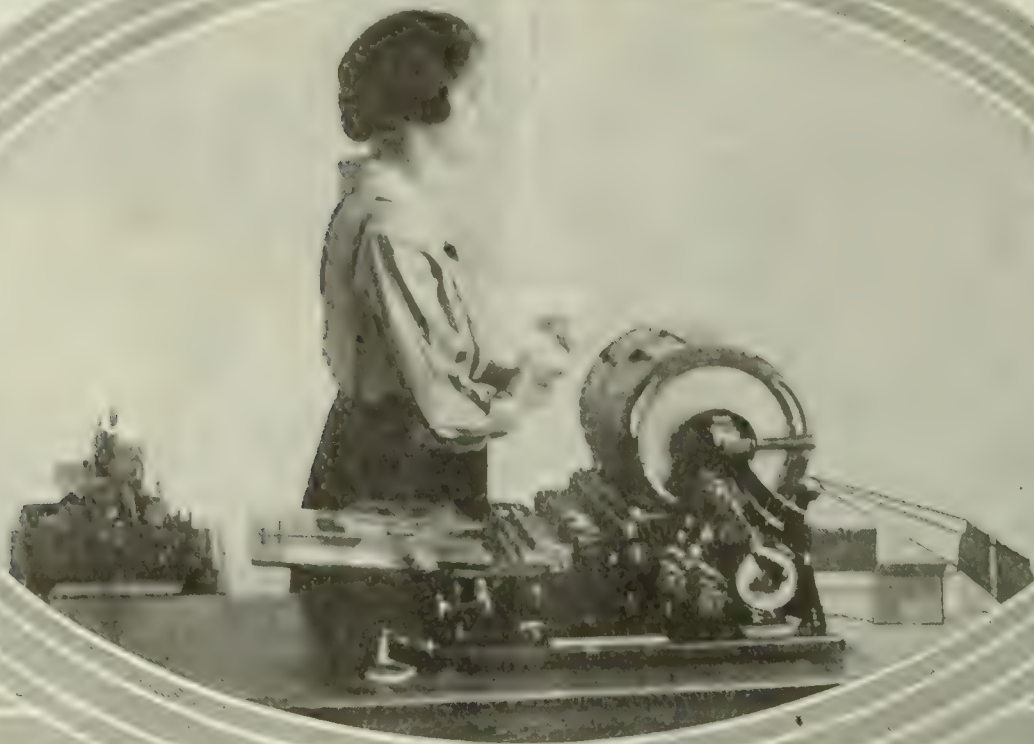
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UP AFTER THE BOCHIE

*The French biplane in pursuit of a German Taube is sending the enemy speeding back behind his own lines*



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## NO DIVIDED COUNSELS AT WASHINGTON

**T**HE hard-headed voter has a specific question to answer to himself as the fall elections come on. Should he on this particular occasion support the Democratic party, or should he lend his aid to the Republican opposition? We speak now of the decision to be made by the hard-headed voter instead of calling him according to precedent the "conscientious voter." For we assume that nearly all American citizens who are qualified to vote will be conscientious voters this time. America is loyal, patriotic and determined to win the war. A splendid moral enthusiasm has for the time being subordinated the less worthy considerations that commonly play their part in political campaigns. Unfortunately, however, wisdom is not always to be counted on in the behavior of the conscientious man. Quite honestly he may arrive at decisions which on practical grounds prove to be unfortunate.

The Republican party, as shrewd political observers acknowledge, is in a difficult position. Loyal it must be, and for practical purposes loyalty means backing up a Democratic Administration in its efforts to win the war. As a strategic procedure, not to speak of any higher reasons, the Republican party can attack the Democratic Administration on two grounds only. If the Administration is open to criticism as negligent or inefficient in the conduct of the war, the Republican party may and should expose the failure and demand an opportunity to demonstrate its own superiority. On matters of purely domestic concern, also, the Republican party may rightly press its own policies and ask the confidence of the people.

The facts, however, are that by the general judgment of the American people and of our allies in France and Great Britain, the Democratic Administration, by no means faultless and with not a few mistakes to own up to, has achieved unprecedented results since our declaration of war against the Imperial German Government. By comparison with positive attainment the errors and the failures sink into comparative insignificance. The Republican party will not find it easy to convince the people that it would have done better had it been in power, or that it would do better if it could be placed in power now.

Yet more difficult would be the task of convincing a sober judgment that anything would be gained by handing over to the Republican party that partial power which it is possible to transfer at the elections this fall, and which at the utmost would consist in Republican supremacy in Congress backed by Republican administrations in states electing governors and legislatures. American experience of divided political responsibility has never been happy. A Democratic President contending with a Republican Congress, or a Republican President contending with a Democratic Congress, has never been, even in times of peace, an effective disposition of political forces. Waste and inefficiency have usually resulted from it, and it is not possible to imagine that a

great war in its critical stages could be more effectively waged if energies and responsibilities should be so distributed.

We yield to no one in profound respect for the wisdom and the patriotism of men like Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. Taft and Mr. Root. But when they say that the voters of America ought this fall to return a Republican Congress, and argue that the time has come to impose upon Mr. Wilson's administration the fearless inquisition and the practical legislative check of an opposition political majority, we are unconvinced. Irresponsible power is indeed a serious matter and no human being is infallible. But a Congressional minority is quite competent to ask questions, to bring mistakes into the light of publicity and to register protests. It is not necessary for the preservation of our liberties to create the certainty that a Republican Congress would itself make lamentable and possibly well nigh fatal errors in its desire to play a decisive part in the conduct of the war at a time and under circumstances when it could not be, as the Democratic party is now, wholly responsible for success or failure. In our judgment hard-headedness demands that this responsibility should not be destroyed. It is, we think, the plain dictate of common sense that the people should return a Democratic majority to Congress and assure to President Wilson the support of a Democratic law-making power.

As for questions of domestic policy, they are important but not now imperative. This is not the time to open up the whole future policy of the United States on the ownership and operation of railroads, telegraphs, telephones and express service, on the tariff after the war, on labor legislation and on immigration. The war must be won first. This one thing we do, is the motto of common sense until the Hun is defeated.

What is the implication of this point of view as it concerns the action of the individual voter? How should the customarily Republican voter approach this fall his individual problem of deciding which of two or more candidates for Congress he should vote for? Each American voter, whether Republican or Democrat, Progressive, Socialist, or what not, ought to make certain in the first place that the congressional candidate for whom he will cast his vote is a good American. He should make sure that his candidate believes to the full in the vigorous and unflinching prosecution of America's purpose in the war until it is finally and completely achieved. He should be convinced that his candidate is one who will support the President and his Administration without regard to party, in everything that will make for the vigorous and unflinching prosecution of the war. If the voter finds anything to choose between the two or more candidates presented to him for congressional office in these respects, he should shut his eyes resolutely to party labels and distinctions and vote for that candidate who measures up most completely to these standards.



But if any voter should apply these tests and find that there is little to choose between two candidates when measured by them, it would be the part of hard-headedness and common sense for him to support with his ballot the Democratic candidate.

There has not been much partizanship shown in Congress since our declaration of war. There has been commendable unity of purpose and of action among all but a few "wilful men" of both parties in both houses. But the continuance of unity and harmony in our prosecution of the war is so vital that the individual citizen would be wise to do his part that this unity and harmony should be continued and made more complete.

These arguments do not apply, however, to state politics. There is no reason in the world why the Republican party should not elect governors and legislatures. On the contrary, there are very good reasons why in the field of state politics and policy the Republican party should reassert itself and demonstrate that it really has a positive and constructive policy to offer the people and superior men to put in office. We should be sincerely glad to see the Republican party come back to this extent, but in the name of elementary common sense, let us not have divided counsels at Washington.

## THE DIFFERENCE

**W**ILLIAM OF GERMANY has bestowed his five sons on the German army. All enjoy good health in the rear of the front lines.

Theodore Roosevelt has given his four sons to his country. One has been gloriously killed in action. Two lie wounded in the hospitals of France.

## THE LANSDOWNE FOLLY

**B**Y all accounts, Lord Lansdowne is an estimable gentleman, high-minded and thoroly honorable in his purposes. It would be a crude judgment of him which should assume that his intense desire for a negotiated peace with Germany proceeds from his fear that a prolonged war will destroy British landlordism with the privileges and perquisites thereunto appertaining. Without denying that his traditions and associations have unconsciously influenced his thinking, we prefer to believe that he is sincerely humanitarian and unselfishly eager to terminate the slaughter, destruction and desolation of the military struggle.

But whether Lord Lansdowne as an individual should be judged harshly or charitably, his proposition that even now it is neither too late nor too early to reopen peace negotiations with the enemy, taken objectively on its merits, is a piece of astounding folly. It is so crazy, indeed, that if men of much greater intellectual ability and general sobriety of mind than Lord Lansdowne did not every now and then offer a suggestion or make a remark betraying their own dalliance with the negotiation idea, we should suspect that war horror had affected sanity. Unhappily, the fact is that abler men than Lord Lansdowne do every now and then betray their interest in a negotiated peace, and thereby throw us back upon the conclusion, not unscientific, we believe, that first-rate minds may have blind spots in them.

Here, for instance, is Mr. Sidney Webb writing on the approaching parliamentary election and assuring the English and American public that the British Labor Party, concurring in the decision of the vast majority of the nation, will declare that we must all fight on for the aims laid down by President Wilson, yet qualifying it all by the preposterous remark, "and nevertheless neglect no honest overtures from the enemy."

Here is the assumption, unmistakable and shameless, made by a perfectly decent and severely thoughtful gentleman, that our Teuton enemy can, could or might make an "honest"

overture. As one of those mathematical possibilities comprized in an infinite collection of things, in which Mr. Bertrand Russell delights, we suppose that such a "can, could or might" must be included. But as a possibility within the realm of finite common sense it does not exist. The Imperial German Government is a liar. It has been a liar ever since William II became Kaiser, and it will continue to be a liar until he has been put out of business.

The question that the Entente Allies have to answer is as plain as a pikestaff. The man who can't see it has a blind spot in his mind. We are not now talking about insincere men or sophisticated men who see the truth but do not speak it. We are talking about honest men whose intellectual operations go wrong. The question is, Does the world want to have to do this job over again; or does it not? And the first rock-bottom fact in the data upon which we must base our decision is that the Imperial German Government is an unmitigated liar. Its word can be taken for nothing. Its pledges and promises are worthless. The war must be pushed until German militarism is so completely put out of business that German lying and oath breaking thenceforth will be a purely academic occupation.

This does not mean that every male German must be killed. It does mean that German power to make war must be destroyed. Judge Wadhams, returning from Europe the other day, said, "The first thing we do with a criminal when we catch him is to disarm him. The thing to do with this international criminal is to disarm it." That is plain common sense.

If Germany wants to talk peace she can obtain the opportunity any day. If the sane and liberal elements in the German population want to take the matter into their own hands the world will be only too glad to see them do it. Let them overthrow the House of Hohenzollern, proclaim and establish a free political organization, confiscate the estates of the Junkers and the war shops of the Krupps, and so give evidence that they mean business. A liberal, civilized, right-minded Germany would be welcomed in the family of nations with unbounded joy. But if Germany cannot regenerate herself the civilized nations must make her powerless. The world does not intend to have to do this job over again.

## DO BUSINESS MEN THINK?

**W**E suppose that they do, or at any rate, that some of them do. And yet:

And yet, on Friday, August 2, the downtown business men of New York City gave a public exhibition of their psychology which was amazing, disquieting and deplorable. For days, yes, for weeks beforehand, every newspaper, morning and evening, had reiterated in explicit detail instructions to the public what to do when the new scheme of subway travel should go into operation. Nevertheless, this is what happened:

A broker, doing business in the Wall Street district, arrived at his office shortly after eleven o'clock, sweating and cursing and behaving in general like an inmate escaped from Mattewan. A serene acquaintance greeted him with, "What's the matter?" "Matter! In the name of Hades or any other place, how did you get here with a dry thread on your back?" "By the Seventh Avenue subway, of course. How would you get here?" "Well, that ain't how I got here. I got off at Times Square as I was told to do, struggled for my life in the awfulest jam I ever see, was battering-rammed into a shuttle train, went thru another jam at the Grand Central and another at the Lexington Avenue train, and have been three mortal hours in getting from 103rd Street and Broadway to Broadway and Wall." "Exactly," said the serene one, "and then you walked two blocks to Wall and William and five doors beyond to your office, when all that you had to do was to stay in the Broadway train that you boarded at 103rd Street and without change come



to the station at Wall and William, two blocks nearer to your office than you ever were brought by subway train before." The perspiring one was incredulous; but finally convinced, he said, "But how was I to know that?" "Every newspaper for two weeks has been telling you." "Well, suppose it has. I don't spend my time reading such things."

This is what happened, for the case was typical: it was representative. Thousands of men in various parts of the downtown district had done substantially the same thing. And so we ask, do business men think? Or, perhaps we should ask, do they ever read? Or, what do they do with their minds anyhow?

We can't answer these questions, but they start interesting reflections.

If there is one class of men in our American population that is more sure than another that it knows it all and is competent to handle all circumstances of a practical nature, it is our business men. They can tell us off the bat what is the matter with Secretary Baker and how Mr. Wilson ought to run the war. They know all about railroads, finance and the labor question. They have a fine contempt for political economists and theorists of all sorts, and as for the working classes, they can tell you explicitly just why it would never do to permit such ignorant people to participate in the control of industry, thereby carrying democracy into the field of the economic relations.

In view of what happened at Times Square we imagine that a good many American voters, not of the business classes, will be tempted to ask, as we do, whether the business man's self-satisfied opinion of his practical competency to all occasions will wash. Would it do him any harm to cultivate the grace of humility for a while and ask himself quite seriously whether, as a matter of fact, he knows anything at all outside the field of his own business operations? Does he ever systematically inform his mind on any one of the great questions over which the world is torn and distracted today? Does he ever read a serious treatise on philosophy, history, economics, law or public policy? Does he ever actually read the more serious weekly and monthly reviews of current events and of world thought? Does he really read the newspaper, or does he merely skim headlines and pick up gossip in the street or at the club? We do not undertake to say; but we can't help wondering about it.

On one point we are sure of our facts and of our position. Whether he is well or ill informed, whether he thinks much or little, the American business man will pretty soon have to think a great deal harder and know a great deal more about matters beyond the range of his own business interests than he thinks and knows now, or he is going to be in worse trouble than he was in at Times Square on August 2. The hosts of industrial democracy are both thinking and reading. They are making up their minds not only that they would like to contest with the business man his mastery of the industrial and political world, but also that they are going to be able to do it. What will happen when they seriously start their offensive? Will they find the business class in a state of sublime unpreparedness? If they do, some very interesting things will happen.

## SHERMAN WAS RIGHT

"THE crossing of the Marne is worse than hell."—German message on a captured pigeon.

"We met the boche on his line of resistance. A sharp fight took place, after which boche turned tail and ran like hell up a hill pursued by our troops."—Official report of American Captain.

"The boys are giving Heinie hell up ahead—*beaucoup* hell."—American Chaplain to War Correspondents.

"We will win the war or all go to hell."—Inspired motto recently adopted by Prussians.

## SOLDIERS' LETTERS

*Almost every family has now a representative in France and is getting letters from the front. Many of these contain intimate description of the country or interesting incidents of camp life too good to be confined to a narrow circle. What war really is can only be told by those who are in it, not by the historians and romancers who live long after it.*

*We wish our readers would send us such extracts from their letters from soldiers and sailors as seem to them of general interest. We will publish what seems to us the best of them. Do not send us the originals, but copy out the most picturesque and readable pages. If you wish names suppressed state so plainly.*

## REMAKING THE PAST

HISTORY won't stay fixed. The drift of current events is not only making it necessary to add chapters to our histories but to rewrite the old chapters as well. Men who have long since done their work and have been decently buried by their biographers are being revalued in the light of the present world conflict. Germany, France, Russia, Marx, Nietzsche, Carlyle, Louis Napoleon, Disraeli, Salisbury, Heine, Kossuth, Kant, the Bagdad railway, Pan-slavism, the Boer War, the partition of Poland, the defeat of the Armada, the Thirty Years' War, the signing of Magna Charta—not one of these carries quite the same meaning in 1918 that it did four years ago. The past is always at the mercy of the future.

Opening at random an American atlas of the date of 1901 our editorial finger comes upon this assertion:

France. . . . The reader of events, the student of humanity, cannot fail now to foresee the approaching decadence of both nation and people; the signs are many and undeniable.

It is not hard to match this with innumerable bad guesses of the kind which can be picked out by any one who keeps old newspapers and periodicals on file or books which antedate the war. How frequently Russia was referred to as the most formidable military power in existence, at least in the event of a long war! How Disraeli was praised for his skill in upholding the "integrity of the Ottoman Empire," and Salisbury for his generosity in letting Germany have Helgoland. What pitying sneers were bestowed upon the Prussian radicals who fought Bismarck over such petty points as the control of the revenues by Parliament when the iron chancellor was building a united Germany. Today many of us begin to wonder if the "impractical" German radicals were not wiser than Bismarck in foreseeing that if a nation cannot be united under democratic auspices its union may be more of a curse than a blessing to the world. The Kaiser as a man of peace and a true democrat "at heart"; the Russian Czars as prudent and judicious statesmen; Belgium and the Balkan states as purely artificial creations of diplomacy without national consciousness—of such was the truth not many months ago. Is Zionism now a mere Utopia?

Surely we do not write to discourage either the statesman or the historian. Every deed and every word is an adventure, and where there is adventure there must be risk and may be loss. Had Bismarck's successors followed in the path of prudence which he marked out, or chosen a still better one, his life work might have been justified. It is not altogether his fault that it was not; but it was not. If Germany's present rulers had been wiser they could not only have secured for Bismarck a higher place as statesman, but also secured for Carlyle, Kingsley, Treitschke, von Sybel and other eulogists of German progress higher rank as prophets and historians. Our character is our own and in God's keeping. Our reputation is at the mercy of our grandchildren to make or mar; we can but lay its foundations and trust that our successors will build mercifully upon it.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Germans Withdraw in West

While the Germans under the Prussian Crown Prince were being pushed back from the Marne to the Aisne those under the Bavarian Crown Prince on the front between Ypres and Amiens have remained idle and intact except for a few divisions diverted to the Aisne front for the purpose of holding back the Allied advance. It has therefore been surmized that the Germans were only waiting to see how serious was their setback on the Aisne before renewing their attacks upon the British front in the effort to reach the Channel ports. But instead of this anticipated attack there is a withdrawal. At various points along the western front the Germans secretly evacuated positions which they have won and held at considerable cost. It will be remembered that the German drive in May resulted in a salient in the form of a triangle with its apex nearly reaching Amiens and with its sides bounded by the Ancre on the north and by the Avre on the south. These two rivers run into the Somme east of Amiens. The Germans crost both the Ancre and the Avre, thus securing foot-

## THE GREAT WAR

*August 1*—Chinese Government appropriates \$100,000 for regiment to join Siberian expedition. During July 123 ships of 632,000 total tonnage launched from American shipyards.

*August 2*—French take Soissons. Germans evacuate west side of Ancre, near Albert.

*August 3*—British ambulance transport "Warilda" torpedoed. Secretary Polk announces that America will participate in Siberian and Murman expeditions.

*August 4*—Americans take Fismes. Allies and Americans occupy Archangel.

*August 5*—Hog Island launches "Quistconck," 7500 ton freighter. German long-range gun again bombards Paris.

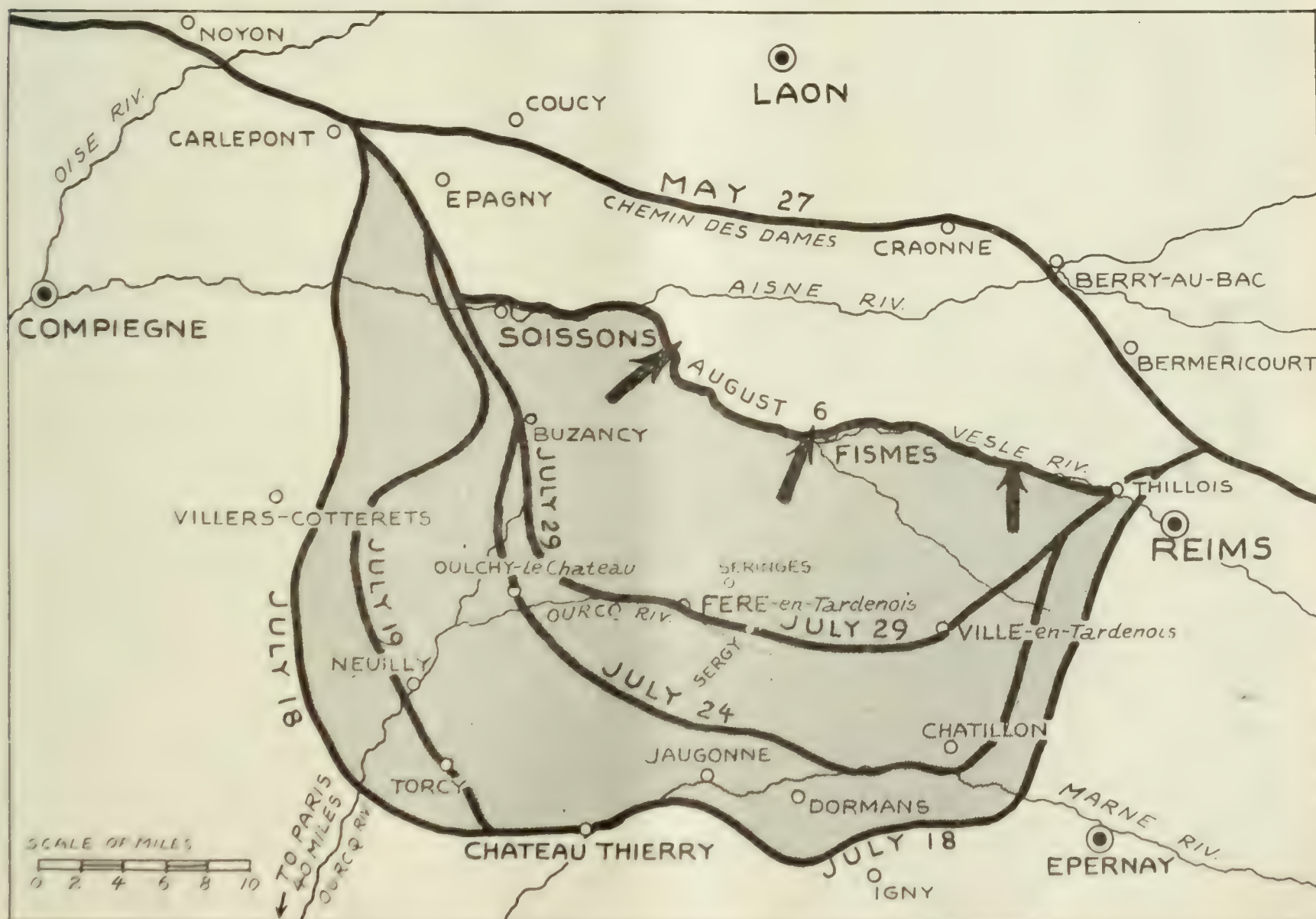
*August 6*—Diamond Shoals lightship off Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, shelled and sunk by U-boat. Foch made Marshal of France. Malvy, former French Minister of Interior, found guilty of sedition.

*August 7*—Americans bridging the Vesle. Rumored mutiny of U-boat crews at Kiel.

holds on the western banks that would be invaluable to them in case they renewed their advance in this direction. The British, French and American troops have been nibbling away at this front for the last few months with considerable success, but for the most part the Germans have stuck tenaciously to these points of vantage.

North of Amiens on the Ancre River the Germans held the town of Albert and the villages south of it. But on Thursday night, August 1, they recrosted the swollen river on pontoons and felled trees and retired about three miles to the higher ground on the east. The British patrols were surprised to find out from prisoners that the Ancre trenches in front of them were held only by a few pioneers left behind to blow up dumps and bridges. The villages of Dernancourt and Ville-sous-Corbie were deserted. The town of Albert is mostly if not entirely evacuated by the Germans. It has been quite ruined by its double bombardment and the statue of the Virgin that leaned from the church tower of Albert has now fallen.

South of Amiens in the sector be-



FROM THE MARNE TO THE VESLE

During the week, as shown by the dated lines, the Allied armies have made a great advance. The French have recovered the city of Soissons on the Aisne and the Americans have recaptured the town of Fismes on the Vesle. Since the Allies have now footholds behind both these rivers the Germans are now to withdraw to their original line on the Chemin des Dames, north of the Aisne. The shaded area is ground regained by Foch's offensive.



tween Montdidier and Moreuil, a distance of ten miles, the Germans have retired from all their positions west of the Avre River. The hills north and south of Cantigny which the Americans took have now been abandoned by the Germans and the French have advanced to within a mile of Montdidier.

This general retirement on the western front would indicate that the Germans have relinquished any intention of an offensive in this direction and are aiming to secure positions which can be held with fewer men and less effort.

**Americans Take Fismes** The keystone of the Ourcq line was Fère-en-Tardenois. The keystone of the Vesle line was Fismes. Both were railroad towns in the axis of the German advance and so served as storage and distributing points for the Marne salient. To the Americans who were placed in the middle of the Allied front fell the duty of taking these important centers and they took one, Fère, last week and Fismes this week. These must be regarded as rear-guard actions, for the Germans had given up hope of holding the Ourcq and Vesle lines. Nevertheless they were hard fought engagements that tried the mettle of the Americans as much as anything could. There is nothing nastier than to clean out one of these French towns with their narrow, crooked streets and their stone houses and walled gardens, every one a fortress. They seem to have been



French Official

#### "SOISSONS IS OURS"

At the end of this street in Soissons stands the ruined cathedral, testimony of German occupation. French troops, in their great offensive, have retaken the city

planned for defensive purposes, as indeed they originally were. And after the enemy has been exterminated or expelled there are mines and mantraps to look out for. But the Americans, with an individual ingenuity and initiative which the European critics accord to Indian tactics, have been very efficient in such fighting.

In order to give the retreating troops time to remove the big guns from their emplacements and to carry off the stores, the German commanders left behind machine gun detachments with orders to hold their positions till death and these instructions were in many cases carried out literally. The story often heard that the German gunners have to be chained to their guns appears on investigation to be without foundation. The idea originated in the German custom of supporting their machine guns by a chain passed over the back of the soldier.

Fismes is on the southern bank of the Vesle and most of the Germans had been withdrawn to the northern side when the American troops reached the town. A detachment of Americans entered the southern outskirts of the town and remained all night. But in the morning they were driven out by a flanking fire of gas shells and shrapnel from a neighboring height. After the French and American artillery had got the range of these positions and silenced their guns the infantry advanced and after seven hours' fighting secured possession of the town. But for several days after, houses and cellars were held

by German machine gun detachments.

Owing to the heavy rains the Vesle River was flooded, running some fifty feet wide and five to eight feet deep. But before Fismes fell the American engineers had thrown bridges across the river on the east and west of it. If the bridge under construction was demolished by shells they went on building another. One detachment of twenty engineers lost fifteen from the German fire, but when relief came the remaining five were found still working at the bridge. The French also effected crossings of the Vesle at various points. Many of the German rear guard were cut off by the rising of the river and the destruction of the bridges. Along the Vesle River were found newly dug trenches and gun emplacements indicating that the Germans had intended at one time to make a stand here but had given it up and abandoned the positions. According to the villagers the bulk of the German troops had departed from the Vesle a week before the French and Americans arrived, leaving only the troops designed to cover the retreat. Up to August 4, when Fismes was entered, the American had taken 8400 prisoners and 133 guns. Premier Clemenceau announces that the Allied forces altogether have taken 35,000 German prisoners and 700 guns and have recovered 200 towns and villages in the Marne salient. The American casualty lists from the offensive started July 18 are now beginning to come in; 1500 names are on the lists published in the past two days.



#### THE DICTATOR OF THE UKRAINE

The Germans have overthrown the Rada or National Council of the "Ukrainian People's Republic," with which they made peace at Brest-Litovsk and set up as dictator General Skoropadsky, the Cossack hetman or leader. Skoropadsky is a man of simple habits and stern discipline. He organized an army to support Kerensky in his offensive against the Germans and when Kerensky was overthrown, fought hard though unsuccessfully to defend Kiev against the Bolsheviks. But with the aid of the Germans he defeated the Bolsheviks on April 29 last. He is in imminent danger of assassination by revolutionists and of overthrow by a peasant revolt.



**French Take Soissons** The German salient to the Marne was driven between the two flanking cities of Reims on the east and Soissons on the west. Reims the Germans were never able to take, altho they encircled it on three sides at a distance of a few miles. But Soissons, on their right flank, they captured and this was a more serious loss to the French than Reims would have been, for it has not been so badly battered and it opened the way to Paris. But its capture did not prove to be of so much advantage to the Germans as had been anticipated on both sides, for their attempt to advance on Paris from this direction was soon checked by the vigilance of Foch.

When Foch's offensive began, however, the possession of Soissons proved of decided benefit to the Germans, for it protected their right flank and so saved their salient from being cut off at its base on the Aisne. After the salient had been flattened out by the withdrawal of the Germans to the Aisne and Vesle and there was no longer any danger of being cut off, Soissons ceased to be of such importance and the Germans abandoned it. They could not have held it very long, anyway, for the Franco-American troops by taking Oulchy-le-Château and Fère-en-Tardenois had come forward well to the southeast of it.

The villages lying between the Ourcq and Soissons were next captured, Saponay by the French, Buzancy by the Scotch and Grand Rozoy by the English. After this the Germans retired so rapidly from the region south of Soissons that the Allies lost touch with them and marched forward all day with no more obstacles than muddy roads and felled trees. On August 2 a detachment of General Villemont's chasseurs entered the Cathedral Square of Soissons.

Soissons has changed hands four times during the war but has not suffered severely at any time. The fighting has been mostly confined to the suburbs, but the cathedral and other public buildings have been damaged.

The capture of Soissons gives the French a position north of the Aisne River and doubtless will compel the Germans to retire behind that river probably to their old position north of the Chemin des Dames. But considering only what has already been accomplished the expulsion of the Germans from the Marne salient constitutes the most brilliant and successful piece of strategy yet achieved by the Allies. The French Government has made General Ferdinand Foch a Marshal of France and has conferred the military medal upon General Petain.

**American Action in Russia** The American Government has finally come to the conclusion that the changed condition of affairs in Russia due to the Czecho-Slovaks justify a certain measure of military action, but in order to preclude misconception of American motives the following statement was given out by Acting Secretary of State Polk:

In the judgment of the Government of the United States, a judgment arrived at

after repeated and very searching considerations of the whole situation, military intervention in Russia would be more likely to add to the present sad confusion there than to cure it, and would injure Russia rather than help her out of her distresses.

Such military intervention as has been most frequently proposed, even supposing it to be efficacious in its immediate object of delivering an attack upon Germany from the east, would, in its judgment, be more likely to turn out to be merely a method of making use of Russia than to be a method of serving her.

Her people, if they profited by it at all, could not profit by it in time to deliver them from their present desperate difficulties, and their substance would meantime be used to maintain foreign armies, not to reconstitute their own or to feed their own men, women and children.

We are bending all our energies now to the purpose, the resolute and confident purpose, of winning on the western front, and it would, in the judgment of the Government of the United States, be most unwise to divide or dissipate our forces.

As the Government of the United States sees the present circumstances, therefore, military action is admissible in Russia now only to render such protection and help as is possible to the Czecho-Slovaks against the armed Austrian and German prisoners, who are attacking them, and to steady efforts at self government or self defense in which the Russians themselves may be willing to accept assistance. Whether from Vladivostok or from Murmansk and Archangel, the only present object for which American troops will be employed will be to guard military stores which may subsequently be needed by Russian forces and to render such aid as may be acceptable to the Russians in the organization of their own self defense.

In taking this action the Government of the United States wishes to announce to the people of Russia in the most public and solemn manner that it contemplates no interference with the political sovereignty of Russia, no intervention in her internal affairs—not even in the local affairs of the limited areas which her military force may be obliged to occupy—and no impairment of her territorial integrity either now or hereafter, but that what we are about to do has as its single and only object the rendering of such aid as shall be acceptable to the Russian people themselves in their endeavors to regain control of their own affairs, their own territory and their own destiny. The Japanese Government, it is understood, will issue a similar assurance.

The plans and purposes of the United States have been submitted to Great Britain, France and Italy and approved in principle by them, but the United States does not intend to restrict the actions or interfere with the judgments of these governments. It is the intention of the American Government to send to Siberia at the earliest opportunity a commission of merchants, agricultural experts, labor advisers, Red Cross representatives and agents of the Y. M. C. A. accustomed to organization and educational work in order to relieve the economic necessities of the people.

The United States has proposed to Japan that each government send a force of a few thousand men to Vladivostok to occupy that port and safeguard the country in the rear of the westward-moving Czecho-Slovaks.

**Allies Occupy Archangel** When the diplomatic corps from Vologda reached Archangel they met with a hostile reception from the local Soviet and were forced to con-



Paul Thompson

#### A TRULY AMERICAN DAY

"A game" was the Yankee decision as to the best way to spend the Fourth in London. King George is awarding the ball to the captain of the Navy team



Press Illustrating

#### CELEBRATING THE FOURTH IN PARIS

The whole city turned out to see the American soldiers parade on Independence Day. They are passing Washington's monument and marching out of the newly dedicated Avenue de President Wilson.



tinue across the White Sea to Kandalaska. But shortly after the Soviet was overthrown by an anti Bolshevik revolution. Before being expelled from the city the Bolsheviks looted the public treasury carrying away \$20,000,000 in money with other valuables. The Bolsheviks attempted to make a stand at the railroad station on the opposite side of the Dvina River, but were driven out by force. The Allies in response to an invitation by the leaders of the new movement sent a joint force including some American troops from the other side of the sea. They landed on Sunday, August 4, and were received with cheers by the people of Archangel. The expedition was headed by members of the Russian Officers' League.

A new Provisional Government has been set up at Archangel composed of nine prominent Russians, all members of the Constituent Assembly and one a former president of the Archangel Duma.

#### Finland's Dilemma

The appearance in an American Atlantic port of a sailing ship bearing the red and yellow flag of the new Republic of Finland raises again the question of the recognition of independent Finland by the United States. Altho in former years the American people have sympathized with the Finns in their struggle against Russian tyranny our Government has not thought proper to extend aid or recognition because the dominant party seems to be the tool of Germany. At the moment of liberation from Russia an unfortunate split occurred between the conservatives and radicals in Finland and this quickly developed into civil war of the most virulent sort. The Reds called in the Russian Bolsheviks and the Whites called in the German army. The Whites won and in their triumph showed themselves as intolerant and bloodthirsty as the



C. International Film

#### HEAD OF THE FRENCH MISSION

General Paul Gerald Pau, hero of the Franco-Prussian War, is now in the United States as the military member of the French Economic Mission. The message he brings from his countrymen concerning our troops is that "their courage and spirit are magnificent"

Reds had been. Hundreds of Red prisoners were shot and thousands more imprisoned. All socialists and radicals, even tho not implicated in the Bolshevik revolution, have been expelled from the Finnish Diet. In the old Diet the socialists and radicals constituted a majority.

But in spite of these strong measures there is still a minority in the Diet, composed chiefly of the Agrarians and Young Finns, which is stoutly opposed to a monarchy and the dominant party hesitate to impose a German prince upon Finland, when the Diet is obviously not representative and a majority of the people would probably prefer a republic. Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is said to have accepted an invitation of the monarchists to become King of Finland.

France and the three Scandinavian countries recognized the independence of Finland and Germany sent food and troops to her aid. Great Britain, like the United States, refused recognition. The Finnish delegates in the United States claim that 40,000 tons of American wheat, bought and paid for a year ago, has been seized by the United States Government for the use of the Allies and that they are not allowed to buy and ship food to their starving countrymen in Finland. The occupation of Kola and East Karelia by the Allied and American forces is declared by President Svinhufud to be an invasion of Finnish rights and a threat to Finnish independence, for these territories are claimed by the Finnish Government as giving a seaport on the Arctic and a railroad leading to it.

These circumstances unhappily combine to give the false impression that Germany is friendly and the Allies and America hostile to Finnish freedom.

This is of course fostered by German agents and the pro-German Finnish Government. A deputation of Finns has been sent to Berlin to confer upon the Kaiser the Finnish Liberty Cross for his assistance in establishing the independence of Finland. In his reply the Kaiser said:

By our deeds we succeeded, without much talking, in accomplishing what our enemies never tire of proclaiming as their aim, but which they never intend to realize, namely, the protection of small nations in their struggle for freedom.

The representatives of Finland and Russia are now in conference at Berlin over the details of a peace treaty. The session was opened by the German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who announced that representatives of Germany would be present at the conference "in order to assist the delegates in reaching an agreement that would be mutually satisfactory." Doubtless the German delegation will support Finland's claims to Karelia and Kola, for this would be in Germany's interest and also would tend to embroil Finland in a quarrel with the Allies.

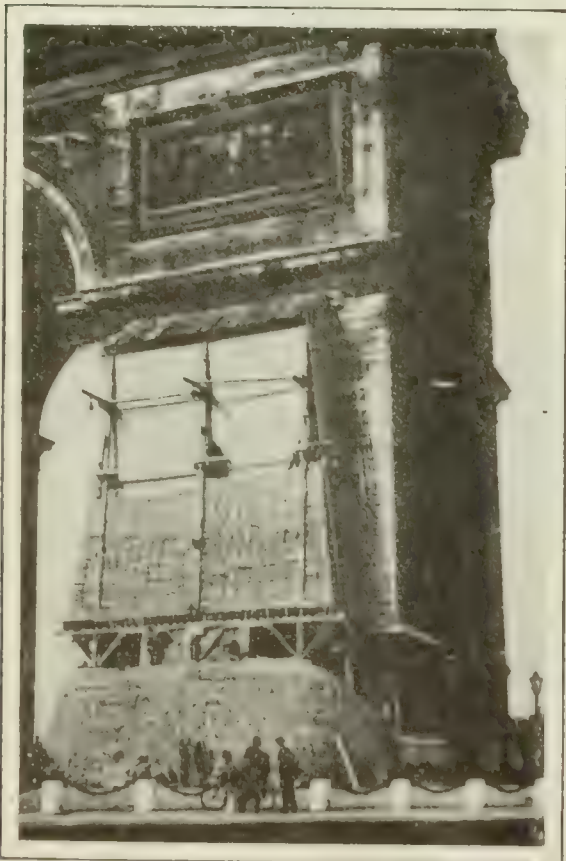
#### Hospital Ship Sunk

The British ambulance transport "Warilda," carrying six hundred sick and wounded men home from France, was torpedoed in the English Channel in the early morning of August 3. The torpedo struck the after-part of the engine room, smashing up the dynamo, which plunged the ship in darkness. The wardroom above was demolished by the explosion and the patients there, more than a hundred, were either killed outright or soon drowned, as the room was flooded. The ship remained afloat for more than two hours and most of the others on board were got off safely in spite of the heavy sea that smashed five of the boats. Among those lost were several women nurses. There were seven Americans on board, all saved except possibly one. The "Warilda" had been in the Channel service for two years and this was the first crossing from France in which she did not carry German wounded.

#### U-Boat in Canadian Waters

One of the German submarines which has been disturbing traffic off the American coast in recent months has extended the range of its operations to the north. On August 2, Captain Dagwell, of the British lumber schooner "Dornfontein," was held up by the submarine and he and his crew forced to leave the ship. The submarine did not torpedo the vessel, but plundered it of all stores found on board which could conveniently be stored for future use. After the British crew had taken to their boats the Germans set fire to the "Dornfontein" with torches. The ship was captured in the Bay of Fundy on its way from Canada to South Africa.

After the men from the doomed ship had reached shore they reported their encounter with the German raider and the American patrol fleet started on the pursuit. According to the statement of the German U-boat commander to the captain of the schooner the submarine had hovered off the



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#### BOMB PROOF

Statues in Paris are either boarded up, or like those on the Arch of Triumph, protected by sandbags to save them from damage in air raids



American coast for six months and expected to keep at it till October. The loss of some Maine fishing boats is traced to the activity of the same submarine.

**Caribbean Politics** The Cuban House of Representatives on August 2 approved the Senate amendment to the obligatory military service bill empowering the President to send to France such part of the army as he may deem expedient. The Cuban Congress has also approved a measure for postal and telegraphic censorship. Cuba was one of the first nations to follow the example of the United States in severing relations with and in declaring war upon the German Empire. Had transportation conditions permitted, the gallant little republic would long ago have placed an army in France, and it is hoped that before long this may be possible.

Another of our little sister commonwealths, also an ally of the United States in the war, has been entangled in political difficulties. The result of the Congressional elections of July 7 are still in dispute in Panama in spite of the fact that they were conducted under the supervision of the United States. Consul General Jorge Boyd has protested to this Government that the existing administration had succeeded in electing two-thirds of the new National Assembly, but that judges who were themselves opposition candidates had invalidated elections at which the administration ticket was victorious. Both parties are naturally eager to gain possession of the next Assembly since it will choose a President to fill the unexpired term of the late President Valdes.

In Mexico the National Liberal party, the supporters of President Carranza, have triumphed over their opponents in the congressional elections. Carranza appears to have both the political and the military situation in Mexico about as well in hand as any Mexican chief executive can reasonably expect, and the revolution may be said to be "over" in spite of the continued activity of bandits in remote parts of the nation.

### The High Cost of Fighting

The aggregate expenditures of our national Government have now reached the figure of \$1,500,000,000 a month. If the present rate of expenditure is maintained the United States must find no less than eighteen billion dollars before the end of the current fiscal year, or an increase of 50 per cent over the fiscal year which ended in June. It is assumed that about one-third of the total sum will be met from taxation, the rest to be raised by public borrowing. For the moment the Government finds itself with a large cash balance in the Treasury, due to the unexpectedly generous purchase of Treasury certificates and war savings stamps by the public. During July alone the receipts from the sale of war stamps of various denominations amounted to an average of more than two dollars for every person in the United States and the rate of purchase is rapidly increasing as this form of investment becomes more familiar. There will have to be a fourth Liberty Loan in the course of the next few weeks, however, and it is predicted that the quota of this loan will be placed at five billions with the hope that oversubscription will add at least a billion more.

Besides exacting its direct levy upon the great American purse the war has already made some inroad upon general foreign trade. Figures issued by the Department of Commerce show that the total export trade for the fiscal year 1917-1918 amounted to \$5,928,285,641, as compared with \$6,290,048,394. Shipments to England and France decreased slightly; shipments to Russia were enormously reduced. Of course these trade figures do not include the supplies sent abroad for the use of our own army. To Japan, China, Italy and the chief commercial nations of Latin America our exports increased during the year in a substantial degree.

### The Army Uses a Bigger Net

The new military service bill extending the age limits of registration for the draft was introduced into both houses of Congress on August 5. The new age limits are from

18 to 45 and men between the ages of 18 and 20 or 32 and 45 inclusive will be given opportunity to register at the earliest possible moment after Congress approves the new bill. It is estimated that the new system will add 2,398,000 men to the number available for military service. Of course the number registered will be many times that number, possibly as many as 15,000,000, but the proportion of the older men entitled to deferred classification because of those dependent on them or the essential character of their civil occupations will be large. The Government is resolved not to draft men in classes 2, 3 and 4 until the mobilization of class 1.



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### BOSS OF THIRTY MILLION MEN

John B. Densmore, Director General of the United States Employment Department, has absolute control, for the duration of the war, of the employment of unskilled workers throughout the country. Hereafter the loss occasioned by the bidding of employers against each other will be eliminated.

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OUR NEWEST FIGHTING ALLIES

Latin American soldiers of the type of our announced last week, will soon help on the American front to drive the foe still further back.





© Paul Thompson

## HOG ISLAND'S FIRST PRODUCT

No formal ceremonies marked the launching of the "Quistconck," but thousands were present at the christening by Mrs. Wilson, and joined in the cheering led by the President

is practically complete. It is largely for this reason that the projected change in the ages for compulsory service was decided on by the Administration. Class 1 is almost exhausted and the new registrations of men who have this year reached the age of 21 added to the small and rapidly decreasing number of men still available in the first class will not keep the training camps full. The military authorities hope to call to the colors in September 200,000 men and at least 150,000 in each succeeding month of the year.

There seems to be little opposition to the new upper limit for military service, but a few congressmen may oppose the drafting of youths less than 21 years of age. The President is, however, empowered by the new measure to call registered men into service "in such sequence of ages and at such times" as he may prescribe. This will make it possible, if it is found desirable, to defer the mobilization of the youngest men, and will thus meet in great degree the objections made to any lowering of the draft age. It is hoped that the action of Congress will be complete by the first of September.

At the Hog Island ship "Quistconck" plant of the International Shipbuilding Company the "Quistconck," first of 110 standardized ships of similar type, took to water on August 5. The new vessel is a 7500 ton cargo steamer, 400 feet in length, with oil burning turbine engines and a speed of 11½ knots. In addition to the ships of this type the Hog Island plant is also at work on seventy transport vessels of 8000 tons each and 15

knots speed. Twenty-four ships of each kind will be completed by the end of the year if present plans are carried out. All are fabricated ships, the steel parts being constructed in numerous mills and shops and then sent to Hog Island for assembling.

The creation of the new shipping yards is possibly the most spectacular achievement of the United States in the Great War. Ten months ago Hog Island was a barren marsh. Today it is a city housing 30,000 shipbuilders. The cost of the enterprise is figured at \$55,000,000, but this immense cost will be repaid many times over in the increased rapidity with which ships can be launched by the mammoth yards.

As the new ships come from the yards half of them are turned over to the Navy Overseas Transport Service to man for direct use as auxiliaries to the army and navy. The other half are assigned to commercial use and are manned by civilian crews. A special committee on man power is now studying the operation of the seaman's law with a view to suggesting necessary alterations. It is charged that the present law, in its anxiety to protect sailors' rights, too greatly hampers American shipping by restrictions unknown to our competitors in foreign countries and thus places the shipping trade under a serious handicap.

The total production of American yards during July was 123 ships with an aggregate of 631,944 tons. Sixty-seven were steel, fifty-three wood and three of composite construction. This output doubles the June record.

Harvester Trust  
Dissolved

The Department of Justice has made public a decision whereby the International Harvester Company agrees to a dissolution as an unlawful combination in restraint of trade. The company's appeal, pending in the Supreme Court since 1915, is dismissed and it is agreed that the Springfield, Ohio, and Auburn, New York, plants and works must be disposed of by the company or else sold to the highest bidder at public auction after the lapse of a year. Duplicated sales agencies in the same towns are forbidden to the company. Finally, if it is found after the expiration of eighteen months from the end of the war that "the foregoing measures have not proved adequate to restore competitive conditions" the Government may take further steps to protect the independent producers.

The most interesting feature of the case is the fact that dissolution was sought solely on the ground of monopolistic control of the industry and that wrongful practices or unfair treatment of competitors were not alleged.

Shrinking the  
Newspaper

The pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board has issued a series of edicts which, while not legally binding, have in practice the effect of law since only those newspapers which comply will find it easy to obtain paper.

The new regulations require that unsold copies of newspapers be not accepted if already distributed for sale, that sample copies for purposes of advertising should not be given out and that free exchanges should be discontinued, that the reading matter in week-day editions be reduced according to a progressive schedule beginning at 5 per cent for reading matter up to fifty columns in an issue and increasing to a 50 per cent cut on additional space over ninety columns, and that similar reductions, varying from 10 per cent on 150 columns to 60 per cent on the excess over 350 columns, be imposed on the Sunday editions. The American housewife will no longer be able to cover all the floors and walls of her home with a single copy of the Sunday paper at housecleaning time! The strangest provision of the new paper code debars any newspaper hereafter established from access to the paper supply during the period of shortage, thus giving monopoly to the existing newspapers.

What the  
Enemy Owned

The report of Alien Property Custodian Palmer gives the audited sum placed under the care of the American Government as \$441,395,795. Since fewer than 14,000 accounts have been audited out of a total of more than 23,000 trusts taken over, the total sum will probably amount to well over half a billion. Of this more than half belongs to corporations owned or directed by alien enemies; the rest to individuals. Individual property is held by the custodian to be returned at the end of the war, but corporate property is invested in Liberty Bonds.



# PERSHING, BLISS AND JOAN OF ARC

BY HAMILTON HOLT

ONE of the most interesting of my experiences in the war zone was the visit I paid to General Pershing's headquarters, where the Commander of the American Expeditionary Force was good enough to invite me to luncheon with him, at the beautiful old chateau put at his disposal by the French Government and used as his official residence when at the front.

I had already presented letters of introduction to General Pershing in Paris and had called upon him twice in his magnificent residence across the Seine loaned him by a wealthy American whenever he comes to the capital. This mansion is one of the finest in Paris. It is furnished in the most luxurious style, and in the square court yard in front I noticed both times I called two American coffee colored limousines, each with U. S. A. painted on the side and red, white and blue stripes on the glass windshield. The general always takes two cars with him wherever he goes, so that in case of accident to one he can jump into the other and lose no time.

While waiting in the reception room for the general's appearance on my first visit I noticed thru the window a beautiful garden at the back of the house with a green lawn in the center surrounded by stately shade trees. Pretty walks wound about the statues and fountains and I could hear turtle doves cooing in the foliage.

I had hardly time to finish my look at the garden when the general entered. Judging only from his photographs one would imagine him a stern, forbidding man, but he is anything but that when you meet him. He is tall, lithe, handsome and alert, and he instantly puts one at ease by the simplicity and cordiality of his manner. It was fine to see how pleasantly his face lit up when he talked and I at once perceived he had one trait which is rare in men who have achieved eminence. He gives his undivided attention to whom ever he is speaking to. I got the impression that he is carrying with perfect poise the great weight of responsibility that has been put upon him. In all the conversations I had with him, while he was never at a loss for a word he seemed to weigh carefully what he was saying before speaking. I was especially pleased to find him willing to give me permission to visit all the American fronts, and I feel sure that it was owing to this per-



© International Film

General Tasker Howard Bliss

mission that I was able to enter many doors that might otherwise have been closed to me.

But there were other people waiting to see him and we had no time for anything but the briefest conversation. He suggested, therefore, that we postpone our talk until I visited the front, when he hoped to arrange to have me to luncheon or dinner. Accordingly when I arrived two weeks later at the nameless town amidst the sunny hills of France where he makes his headquarters, I immediately went to the great barracks which his staff occupy and where the general has his main office.

General Pershing had just left his desk for home and a young captain was detailed to take me over. After a ten minutes' walk down the residence street of the pretty town I found myself at the gate of the general's chateau. We walked up a short driveway and were met at the door by an orderly, who ushered us into a broad hall and thence into a beautiful reception room furnished in Louis something style, with paintings of shepherds and shepherdesses in various bucolic attitudes.

The general's staff were already assembled. There was a major-general, two or three colonels and several majors. Judge Ben Lindsey, of Denver, who happened to be in town, and I were the only civilian guests. Finally General Pershing entered and after shaking hands all around luncheon was announced.

As the caste system prevails even in the American Army, and as an officer does not usually speak to his superior unless spoken to, there was hardly a word said during the entire meal except by General Pershing, Judge Lindsey and myself. I wish I could quote in full what the general said, but that would not be proper as this was a visit and not an interview. But I may say we talked almost exclusively of the American Army and of the support that the American people were giving it at home. This was something of a contrast to what would have taken place had I been the guest of the English high command, for the English do not like to talk shop, especially with civilians. I had had a three-quarters of an hour interview with General Joffre a week or so previously in which the hero of the Marne had spoken very frankly about the strength and the weakness of the American Army, and altho General Joffre requested me not to publish his views, he said I might communicate them confidentially to high officials. General Pershing was much interested in all that Joffre had said and agreed with much of it. The general talked a long time concerning the splendid moral conditions prevailing in the American Army. He said that ours was the best army the world had ever seen, and from all I could learn on the subject I am sure the general is right. Even the French had officially praised our methods of dealing with drink and prostitution. The general especially deprecated the boastful spirit that was prevalent in some quarters at home.

"Americans talk too much about what they are going to do," he said. "If we hadn't bragged so much about our getting 20,000 aeroplanes at the front this spring we would have saved ourselves a great deal of trouble. Now our allies have a right to be distrustful of our promises, while Germany has simply redoubled her production of aeroplanes. Moreover, all this extreme talk about bringing millions of troops over and winning the war at once [Continued on page 235]



In this cottage at Domremy, Joan of Arc, heroine of France, was born



ASSUMING that the deadlock along No Man's Land must continue except by sacrifices too costly to contemplate—there remain the free and open avenues of the air! Free and open but for the aircraft of the enemy! Yet, undeniably, there lies the line of least resistance. Our first task then is to clear the skies of enemy craft.

The history of war aviation began on August 4, 1914. Only from participants since that date can helpful information be secured. And those active survivors now most familiar with its details find themselves for the moment so overwhelmed with the struggle for life or death that they are able to devote less time and brain power to its improvement than are we remote ones who are free from that exacting burden.

Let us examine then the existing status of air fighting, striving to so familiarize ourselves with its incidents—its limitations as well as its possibilities—that we may eventually help to devise the superior armament that shall render to our beloved America—aviation's birthplace—the true mastery of the air that is essential to victory.

Aircraft includes airships and aeroplanes. With airships we shall not be bothered beyond classifying them as comprizing all gas balloons or lighter-than-air conveyances, such as Zeppelins, dirigibles and observation balloons. They are all slower moving than aeroplanes and offer a larger target to the enemy, hence they have occupied an insignificant position in air fighting as compared to the heavier-than-air machine, the aeroplane.

The aeroplane is either a pusher or a tractor. They are thus distinguished by reason of the propeller either "pushing" the machine from behind or "attracting" it from in front. Experience has shown that the tractor is swifter and more easily handled than the pusher, so we will herewith abandon the pusher type and concentrate our scrutiny upon the machine of proved superiority.

With the tractor propeller buzzing rapidly before the face of the pilot, he

© Committee Public Information, from Bain Service

*This squad of aeroplanes, in bombing formation and ready for action, was photographed from another*

finds himself in an awkward position when it becomes necessary for him to hurl bullets or other missiles at his enemy pilot. He can move his craft ahead, but in no other direction. If his missile touches his own swiftly revolving propeller, the fragile slice of wood breaks. Even a handkerchief or a pilot's cap striking the whirling propeller breaks it upon occasions, compelling the aeroplane thus losing its motive power to glide down immediately to the nearest landing place.

Yet if the pilot veers alongside his opponent and fires a broadside across the intervening space at the enemy, he but wastes his ammunition. He must

steer his own machine while he is firing. The vibration of his throbbing engine as well as the rush of wind past him renders aiming sideways out of the question. He must shoot straight ahead and his gun must be a fixed part of the aeroplane and sheltered from the wind to enable him to aim with accuracy.

If he carries another man in his machine to act as gunner this extra weight so burdens his aeroplane that the enemy in a single-seater machine can fly circles around him. He must fly alone then, and must devise some method of firing ahead without breaking his propeller.

When war suddenly broke upon a peaceful world, aviators in general little dreamed of the coming importance of their art to warfare. For several months after hostilities began aeroplanes were used only as a means of spying on the movements of the enemy armies, with an occasional feeble and inconsequential bombardment of enemy positions by dropping hand grenades and light bombs. Enemy aeroplanes were carefully avoided for fear of collision. A sportsmanlike gallantry was punctiliously observed even between enemy airmen and courteous gestures of greeting invariably passed between them when meetings in the air occurred.

Little by little the impression dawned that aeroplanes alone could prevent enemy pilots from carrying on their daily reconnaissance. Then began that rivalry in armament of aeroplanes which today is recognized to be of crucial importance to the determination of victory to either side.

Crude devices gradually gave way to



© Underwood & Underwood

*Disabled by a French machine, this German had to surrender two miles up in the air*



# OS LIES VICTORY

URETTE DRIGGS



These machines are now doing splendid work in bringing down the Boche in France

more practical inventions. The earliest offensive armament consisted of:

August 4, 1914. (1) Short cavalry carbine.

This weapon was of no value to the pilot, as the vibration of his aeroplane made aiming difficult, the swiftness of the enemy plane presented a target elusive and momentary at best, while the force of the wind against the extended barrel rendered steadying the rifle practically impossible.

(2) Bags of bricks.

This primitive weapon was used in obedience to military orders in France at the beginning of the war in the hope that close proximity to a hostile aeroplane might enable a pilot to hurl a brickbat into the enemy's propeller, thus breaking it and dropping the hostile craft to the ground. Strange as it may seem, two German aeroplanes were actually brought down by this "weapon." Its limited range, however, quickly caused its retirement as an aeroplane arm.

(3) Automatic pistol.

To this day the pilot carries a light automatic for defense and offense at close quarters, tho its value during a flight is practically nil.

January 1, 1915. Machine gun mounted on upper plane.

The French Nieuport was the first aeroplane constructed to carry a rapid fire Lewis gun weighing twenty pounds on the upper wing, where it fired over the top of the propeller. It was aimed by pointing the aeroplane itself and it was fired from a string in the pilot's hand.

German airmen quickly followed suit

They mounted their Parabellum light gun in the same way.

But while this invention was a decided improvement over previous methods the difficulty of reloading the gun from the pilot's seat limited its usefulness. When he fired one magazine of forty-seven cartridges the pilot had to descend to the ground to reload his gun.

February 1, 1915. Machine gun firing thru the propeller.

Roland Garros, the famous before-the-war aviator, devised for France the first method of firing the gun from the fixed mount on the engine hood, straight ahead thru the revolving propeller. Midway along each blade of the pro-

PELLER a band of hard steel protected the wood from the bullets, deflecting the 7 per cent. which hit it, the balance passing thru without striking. The aeroplane itself was sighted at the enemy and the gun was exactly in line with the sights.

Garros was captured one day in June, 1915, and the Germans again quickly copied this French patent without asking leave. But this device, tho extremely interesting, proved not an unmixed advantage, for the steel bands on the blades lessened considerably the efficiency of the propeller and the speed of the aeroplane was correspondingly decreased.

July 1, 1915. The synchronized machine gun.

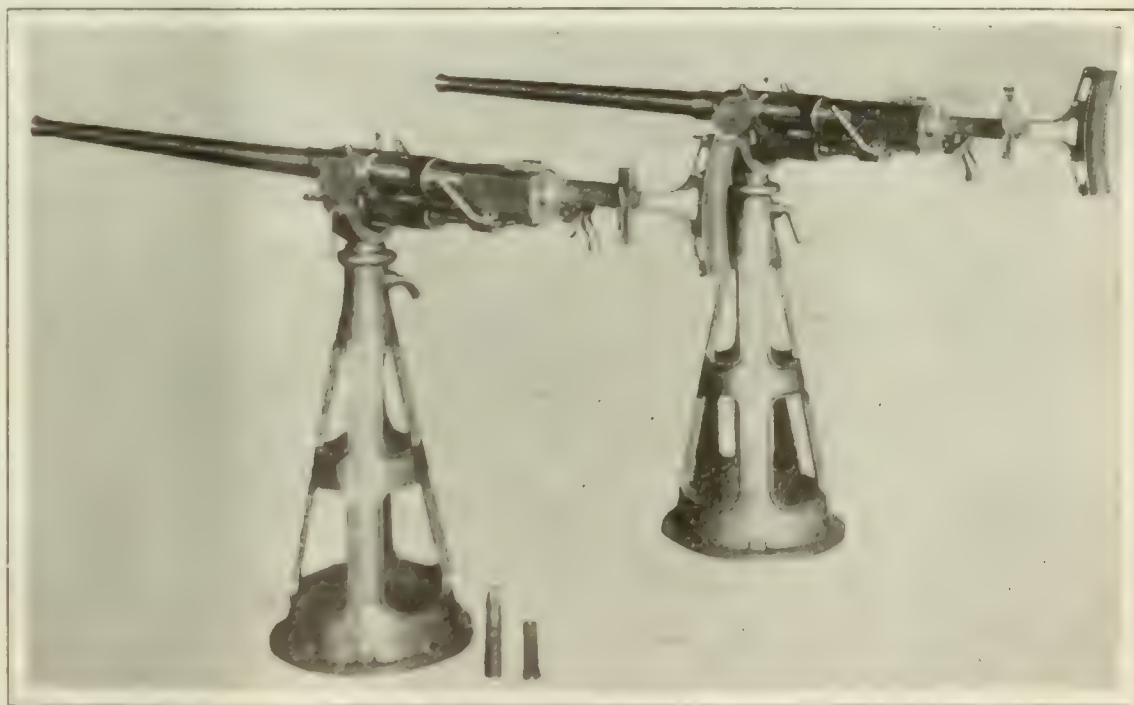
The German Fokker aeroplane first appeared with gun fixed atop the engine hood, the tripper synchronized with the propeller shaft so that bullets could issue from the gun only when the blades of the propeller were out of the way. As the two bladed propeller revolves 1400 times per minute, the muzzle of the gun finds a blade in front of it 2800 times each minute. But there are likewise 2800 empty spaces each minute. As the gun fires only 400 shots per minute the device is so timed that one shot issues thru each seventh space.

This ingenious contrivance remains in full vogue to the present time, affording as it does ample convenience of reloading and perfect ease of operation to the pilot. Often two guns are synchronized to shoot thru opposite sides of the revolving propeller. A push button on the steering bar fires both guns simultaneously while the pilot keeps his eyes on the enemy target thru the telescope sights lined up squarely in front of him.

With the capture of the first German aeroplane so armed the secret was out, and soon both sides were provided with this great improvement in arming, thus balancing the scales again until something still more deadly could be devised. It was two years in coming.

July 1, 1917. One-pounder gun.

The celebrated George Guynemer, then captain of the famous Cigognes, the elite fight- [Continued on page 233]



With the semi-automatic .37 mm. gun Captain George Guynemer brought down eight planes. A shell and an empty case are shown at the bottom of the picture.





The city of Archangel, now occupied by Allied and American forces. The Troitzki Cathedral is in the foreground

# CARRYING THE WAR INTO LAPLAND

## The Strategic Importance of the Murman Coast

**E**IGHT ambassadors out of a job—for the Emperor to whom they were accredited is deposed and defunct—have found a place in the midnight sun on the granite cliffs of the Murman coast. Englishman, Frenchman, Chinaman, Japanese, Italian, Serbian, Brazilian and American had been residing during the period of their unemployment at Vologda, which seemed as safe a place as any in Russia and had the unique advantage of railroads leading to four emergency

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

exits, west to Petrograd, east to Vladivostok, south to Odessa and north to Archangel. But they were warned by the Administration that they would have to vacate Vologda, for the place was about to undergo alterations by a bombardment. Nikolai Lenine, *alias* Vladimir Utulyanov, who is the proletarian Autocrat of All the Russias—except such as have seceded—politely invited ambassadors to come and live with

him in Holy Moscow. But Lenine is *persona non grata* to the embassies. Besides, Moscow, as the late Count von Mirbach found out, is not a healthy climate for ambassadors, and as Talleyrand remarked under similar circumstances, an ambassador has to look after his health. The southern exit was impracticable since the Black Sea has become the German Sea. The western was no better, for the ambassadors—except our Mr. Francis—had tried a few months ago to get out via Petrograd and Finland but had been held up by both the Red and the White Guards. Vladivostok was five thousand miles away and the trains were not running regularly owing to some sort of a fight between the Czechoslovak union and the Bolsheviki union. So the representatives of the Allied Powers fell back on Hobson's choice, Archangel. Arriving at the end of their anabasis the eight diplomats shouted: "Thalatta!" or whatever stands for it in Chinese, Portuguese, Serbian, etc., for it seemed that their troubles were over when they caught sight of the sea. But the Bolshevik boss of Archangel, one Petrov, ordered them off the premises and they were obliged to pack their archives and attachés and other impedimenta into two boats and set sail across the White Sea to the village of Kandalaska, or Kandalax. Here most of the diplomatic corps remained, altho the Pomorian fishermen must have been hard put to provide suitable accommodations for such a distinguished body. But Ambassador Francis, with the Italian Ambassador, the British representative and the French *chargé d'affaires*, took the train for Kola over the railroad that our American engineers have constructed since the war began.

Here, it seems, the fugitive diplomats are among friends, for the Soviet of Kola, unlike the Soviet of Archangel, is pro-Ally. In fact it has been actively coöperating with the British, French and American marines in the defense of the Murman and Karelian coasts against the White Guards and Germans who are trying to gain possession of this territory.

The focus of [Continued on page 229]

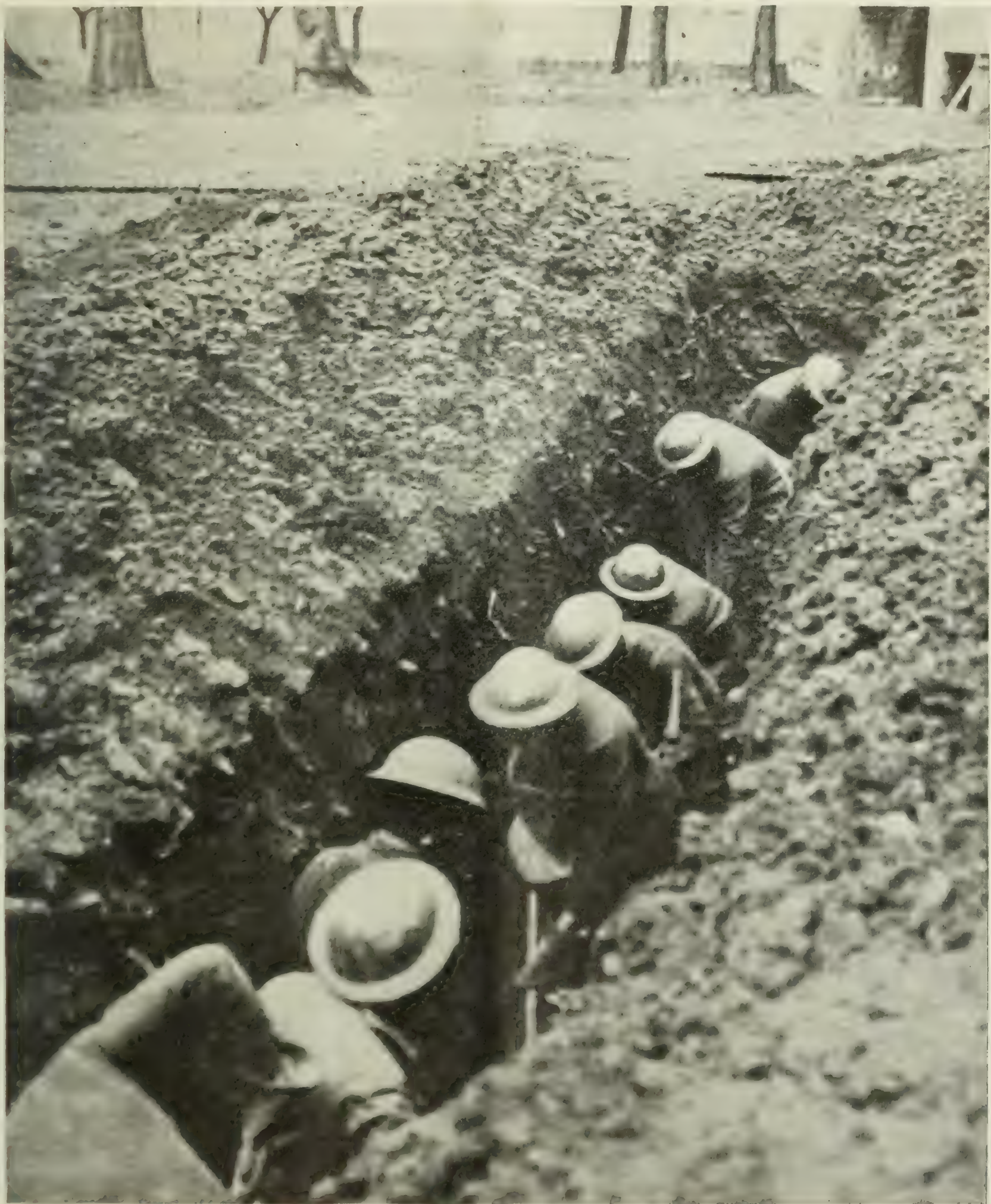


THE NEW THEATER OF WAR

Allied and American troops have occupied Kola and Archangel. The foreign embassies which had been at Vologda have escaped by way of Archangel to Kandalaska and Kola. The Finns claim the Karelian and Murman coast and threaten an attack on Kem, cutting off the railroad to the Arctic



*The Independent-Harper's Weekly*  
NEWS-PICTORIAL



© E. A. & H. H. H.

EACH TRENCH NEARER GERMANY

Americans are in the thick of the great battle which is driving the enemy home. Here they are shown building a second line of defense.



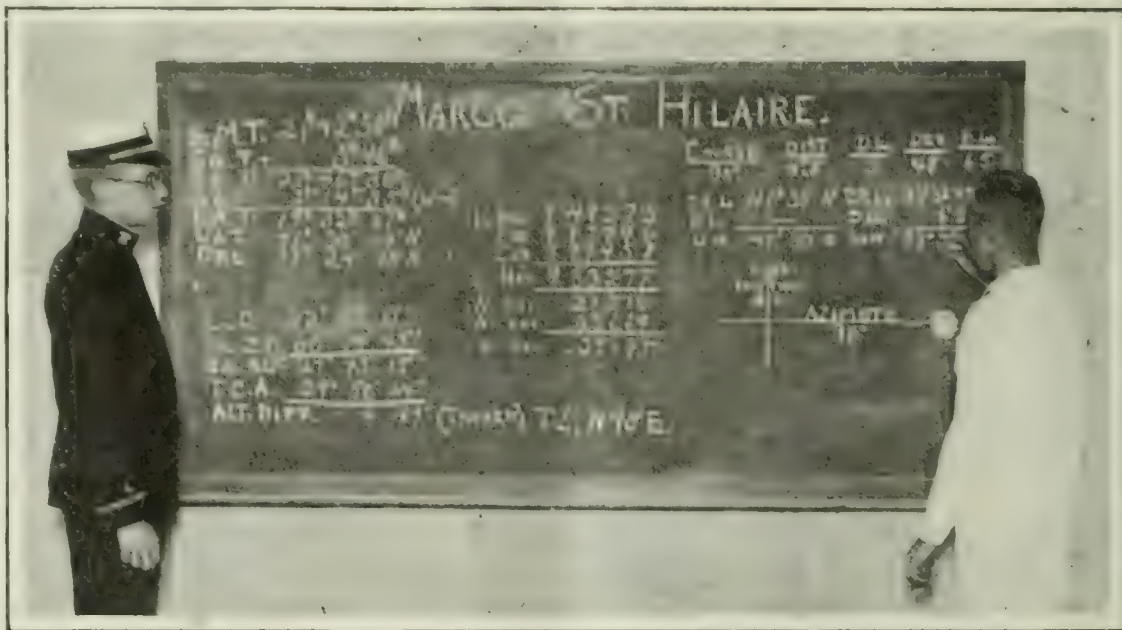
## THE MAKING OF A SAILOR

About as far up town as it is possible to go, and still remain within the limits of New York City is the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, the "ship on shore" where the Naval Reserve volunteers learn the first rudiments of seamanship before they are sent across

Photographs © Paul Thompson

### LIEUTENANT B. O. WILLS

At Pelham Bay, tho not part of the training camp itself, is the Naval Auxiliary Service, of which he is head. Men here are trained for transport and merchant marine duties. A sailor's life is not exactly one of ease, for our boys are well supplied with mental exercise and physical labor. But according to those who have chosen it, and every one is enthusiastic, "there's nothing like it" and "Pelham is a great place"



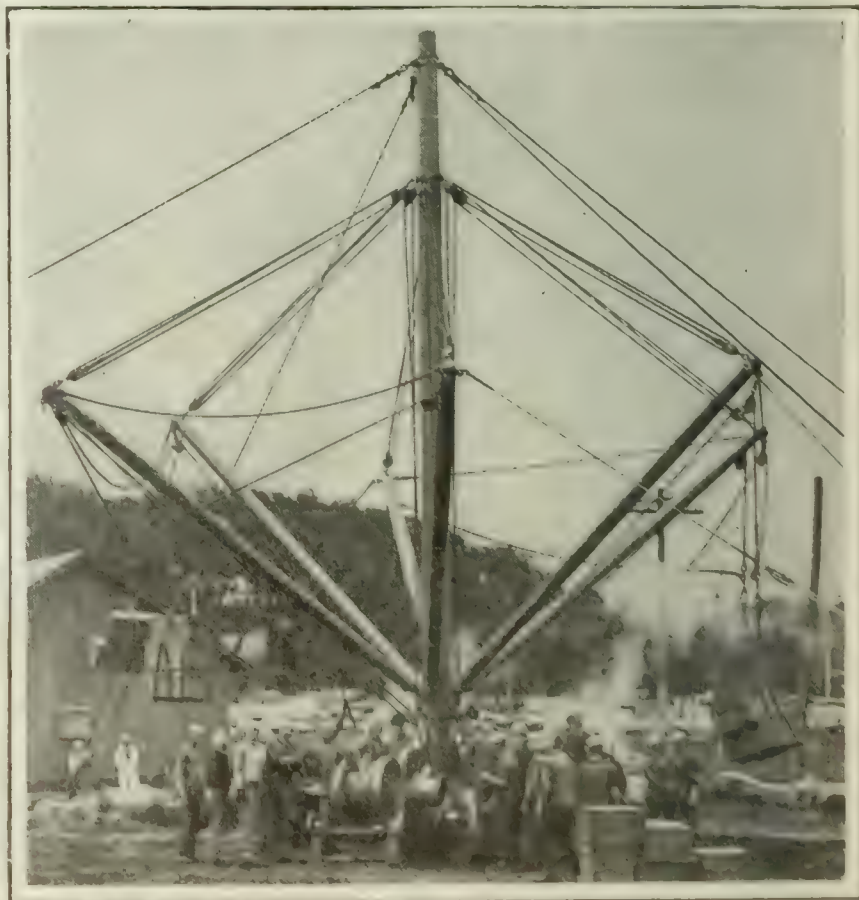
### THE WAY TO FRANCE

When laying out a course across the ocean, a curved line is sometimes the shortest distance between two points. The student at the left is learning to obtain the most probable "fix" at sea by the Marcq St. Hilaire method of reckoning. Maybe the sailors find it simple, in spite of the many figures on the board, for it requires far less work than used to be necessary when the older methods were followed



### "SHOOTING THE SUN"

It keeps them busy figuring just to know where they are



### STOWING CARGO IS AN ART

By the Winch efficiency system they learn how to load freight



BUT IT ISN'T ALL WORK, FOR JACK IS  
BY NO MEANS DULL

Photographs © Paul Thompson



COMMANDANT  
W. B. FRANKLIN

Thousands of landlubbers from all parts of the country are becoming efficient seamen at the Pelham Bay station which he head



LIEUTENANT  
W. P. COCHRANE

To counterbalance the hours spent in the kind of study shown on the opposite page, the athletic instructor gives them plenty vigorous exercise



MONKEY DRILL

This comes under the head of requirements, but no one could doubt from the picture above that they unanimously elect to play push-ball





# SATISFYING THE SEVEN FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN INSTINCTS



BY IRVING FISHER

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR LABOR LEGISLATION

**M**ANY people are imagining that when this war is won the great world questions will be settled. We know, however, from the experience of other wars that the coming of peace will be but the beginning of great questions.

Among these questions I believe that two of the most important will be the labor question and the health question.

These two problems really fit one into the other. Labor has been asked to support this war and has supported it. And at the end of the war labor will say: "We have done this for our country: what is our country going to do for us?" And we can answer labor's question very largely by giving health to labor. The greatest asset of the laboring man is his health.

That there is enormous room for improvement along this line, enormous room for the prolongation of human life, for adding to the working years of labor, for preventing laborers at forty-five being thrown on the scrap heap, and for keeping them able to earn a living, and contented or more nearly so with their lot in life by making that lot in life better.

We ought to establish a national department of health as one of the consequences of this war. The movement for a national department of health has received a great stimulus in England where after three years of experience with war people are becoming alarmed. They are making investigations. They are finding that their negligence has been extremely costly. They have examined the conditions of women in munition factories and have found the fatigue of long hours and dangerous conditions are really impairing the womanhood of Great Britain.

Health insurance would be, I believe, the greatest stimulus to health conservation which we have ever had.

**W**E are the one great industrial nation that does not have health insurance. Health insurance was started in 1883 by Germany. I am told that today "Germany" is not a good word to conjure with. I want to say, however, that at the end of this war, as at the end of all wars, there will be a great exchange of ideas between the two contending parties. We shall make more use of science in all Government activities. We shall try to discover the secret of German efficiency. And Germany will undoubtedly adopt in spite of herself certain principles of Anglo-Saxon justice and democracy. Possibly by this exchange we shall attain for the whole world that high goal, an efficient democracy.

One of the necessities, or at any rate one of the great engines, for an efficient democracy is, I believe, health insurance. I think there is no question that a large part of the patriotism in Germany is based on what the Government has done for the people. Undoubtedly it is true, and it is a burning shame, that the people are being exploited; and that the autocracy so intended when health insurance was established. They were trying to make the men contented to stay at home, in order that there might be more and better fighting units. But that fact is no argument against health insurance. On the contrary, in a democracy, it is an argument in favor of it.

There is another lesson which I hope the war may help teach, and that is that in order that labor shall be contented we must understand the psychology of the

workingman. We must satisfy his great fundamental human instincts. I believe there is a field for what might be called industrial psychiatry. Recently I have discovered that a number of other people have been working along this line. Among these is at least one practical employer of labor, Robert B. Wolf, who has shown, in the wood pulp industry, that it is possible to make the work itself interesting to the laboring man. I believe that herein lies the hope of solving the great industrial problem of labor discontent more than in any other direction. I think that if employers would join Wolf and the few other employers who have tried to adapt conditions of work to the needs and yearnings of labor, labor discontent will be diminished far more than by any other method I know of.

**P**EOPLE ask what is the secret of the I. W. W. It is not the machinations of a foreign foe. The machinations may be there, but there must be soil prepared in advance. We cannot blame Germany for the I. W. W. We must blame ourselves. There is something rotten, something wrong in our social system, that allows men to be so bitter against society.

As I see it, any human life in order to be a successful human life, must satisfy six or seven of the great fundamental human instincts. First, there is the instinct of self-preservation, or making a living. The trouble is, we harp too much on that one string. We think that is all the workman is interested in; that his interest is confined to his pay envelope. Undoubtedly that is the most fundamental thing. But there is also the instinct of self-expression, or the instinct of workmanship; there is the instinct of self-respect and respect for others; there are the instinct of self-sacrifice or heroism; the instinct of love, or the home-making instinct; the instinct of loyalty; and possibly, whether it is innate I do not know, the instinct of worship.

In order that the laboring man may live his life, he must satisfy something more than the instinct of self-preservation. His life cannot amount to much if it merely consists in keeping body and soul together. And yet, with strange blindness, the employer assumes that the only thing his employee is, or can be, interested in is his wages. Hence these ingenious schemes, like the Taylor system, or perhaps I should say like what the Taylor system has often degenerated into, for trying to get more work out of labor, consist entirely of thrumming on this one string—trying to hold out a bale of hay for the donkey, and as he approaches it, making him walk the faster to reach it. I believed thoroly in these systems, and in piece work, until I began to understand what at first had appeared to me strange, the objections on the part of the laboring men, tho they do not themselves understand the nature of their objections. Their souls are hungry and thirsty to satisfy these great instincts, but they do not know it.

**N**OW, what Robert B. Wolf did was to restore, in the first place, the instinct of workmanship, which has been subtly abstracted from industrial life thru specialization of work and division of labor. Originally a man was interested in his product, just as an artist is interested in his picture. But today, with the minute division of labor, a laboring man sees his work sweep by him, a peg in a shoe, a bolt in an auto-

mobile, and since he is not able to visualize his part in the product his work ceases to be interesting and becomes drudgery. He wants to shorten his hours; and the employer, whose work is interesting, whose work is his life, cannot understand why the employee is always trying to shirk, whereas he himself is willing to work twelve or sixteen hours a day. The reason is that in one case the instinct of workmanship is satisfied and in the other case it is not. I have sometimes thought how much wages I would have to be paid to give up my job to put pegs into shoes or to take up some other monotonous work. If you paid me \$1,000,000 a minute, I would not give up my work and go into an automobile factory or a shoe factory. I might for a few minutes! But if it meant sacrificing my life work, I would prefer suicide, after having had a taste of the satisfaction that comes from doing work which I love.

What Wolf did was to show each of these men, or some of them, what their own particular work was. At first he tried to introduce the Taylor system, but those associated with him practically forbade it. So he put into operation a part of the Taylor system, namely, a system of charts whereby men could record by a series of curves just what was happening at each stage of the process. They watched their records, and did more work than could have been gotten out of them by any pace-making system. All day these men trace with a lead pencil their work. Their own part in making that wood pulp is that little picture or graph. And they are just as much interested in making that picture every day as an artist is in painting a new picture. It is theirs.

There is more in the idea of which Mr. Wolf made such good use. He has tried to satisfy also the other great natural instincts, the instinct of self-respect and respect for others, the instinct of loyalty; making them feel as tho they were human beings—his brothers, instead of a lower order of human beings interested only in their pay envelopes.

Would you try to limit the instinct of a soldier merely to his pay envelope? Would you try to make a soldier go over the top by bribing him? Suppose President Wilson had said to General Pershing: "Now, Pershing, I want to be sure you are always on the job, and not skimping it. I have developed a system by which your wages will go up or down according to your victories."

What do you suppose Pershing would have said? He would have said: "Mr. President, what do you take me for? Of course I must live. But I am not primarily interested, or only interested, in my pay envelope. The motives which are sending me to France are loyalty to my country, heroism, the desire to sacrifice myself for an ideal, and may be to win some glory. Idealistic motives keep me at work."

After this war we must apply science to industry, in a way to make industry more wholesome and healthy; which means not only better sanitation and ventilation, not only how to make the workman keep his bodily functions going properly, but how he may obtain mental health so that he may live a complete all-around life. And if we are to say that the world owes every man a living we should mean not only that it owes him wages, but also that it owes him the full expression of the fundamental instincts of a human being.





Courtesy B. Altman & Co., New York

"The show windows are so attractive that passersby always stop to look at them, many people crossing the street to do so"

## OVER THE COUNTER IN WARTIME

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

A man should be judged not by what he does but by how he does it. A good shoemaker is a better citizen than a poor doctor. A conscientious clerk is a finer asset to the community than the careless prodigal who throws his inherited wealth across the counter at the clerk. The real aristocracy is not of wealth, nor of intellect nor of birth nor of position, but of knowledge, labor, skill, service and character combined.

A man's place in the universe is fixed not by the position he holds nor the money he gets, but by the purpose he holds and the effort he makes. When a bootblack shines your shoes better than they were ever shined before, he deserves a higher place in your estimation than a senator who loafs on his job or a preacher who delivers a poor sermon. What is the standard of estimating a man's worth in a great modern business enterprise? Achievement. Nothing else. A total disregard of superficial class distinctions may be observed in the great manufacturing plants that have made America leader of the industrial world, and are helping us to win the war. Merit alone rules here—the man who can forge a bit of steel faster and better than the other fellow is most respected and admired. If we were all as good business men as the heads of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and if we applied to our social and personal relationships the frank, honest, business-like standards that put a man where he belongs, we should have a new world based on sincerity, ideality and the common good.

I have been led to think along this line because of hearing a number of so-called ladies murmur in a haughty, patrician way the word "trades people." I hate that word. It is almost as bad as the term "gent." There is no more reason for applying this name to merchants than for applying it to musicians, artists, lawyers and ministers, all of whom have something to trade for money. Why should the men and women who labor to clothe, house and feed us have a lower place in our minds than the men and women who labor to inform, heal or entertain us? Really good food and clothing are easier to obtain than good amusement, theology or education. This is because "trades people" have tried harder to satisfy our needs. As long as we need material things we should honor those who provide them.

When the human race has fully evolved, nobody will take pride in calling himself a "professional" man, a "scientific" man, a "business" man, or any other single kind of man, every such name signifying that the man is not yet grown. A great man is always great on different sides—he is not limited by the scope or nature of his job. The age of specialization was merely the ante-room to the age of unification. Our national schoolroom is, or should be, the modern American store, which represents the combination and culmination of a hundred sciences, trades and professions.

The science of store-keeping is a world of study, research and experiment in itself. No professional or scientific man ever succeeded in mastering all the subjects that a great merchant must know either directly or indirectly. He must know buying, advertising and selling; banking, bookkeeping and accounting; raw material and manufacturing; distribution and transportation; commercial art and literature; hygiene and sanitation; industrial methods and machines; welfare work and social service; neighborhood conditions, advantages and limitations; community needs and problems; trade papers and business journals; scientific management and efficiency engineering; and many other branches of the new arts and sciences that we have not space to enumerate here. A department store is a department store of knowledge more than of merchandise.

We think of the phonograph, the automobile, the submarine, the airplane, the concrete ship, as the highest products of American labor and ingenuity. But the modern store in all its developments records more progress than do any of our most remarkable inventions. The airplane is no further ahead of the stage-coach than the store of today is ahead of the store of yesterday. The rapid growth of any public institution is a profitable thing to observe. Let us mark a few milestones of progress in the joint science, business and profession that we call merchandising.

The old-fashioned village store was generally inaccessible—you had to go a long distance to reach it. But when you got there you were disappointed likely as not, because there was no way of learning in advance whether a store had the articles

you desired, both newspaper advertisements and telephone service being lacking. You found stocks unassorted and clerks unable to give you accurate information about the goods. Light was poor, when you went to inspect an article thoroly you had to walk to the front door to get a look. Air was bad, scientific ventilation unheard of; aisles were narrow and crowded; germs and flies and dust were present to a dangerous degree. Sanitation with its modern rules and facilities for safeguarding health had not been thought of in connection with a store. The commodities you were expected to eat or wear had been mauled over by careless and unclean hands without regard to your hygienic or esthetic needs. In fact a shopping tour was likely to be a round-about way to the doctor's office.

All human relationships are helped by a knowledge of what the other fellow is doing to make living conditions better for us. The merchant, some kind of merchant or another, is the man with whom every family has dealings every day. We should all be able to recognize the fundamental points in good store-keeping, that we may discern more clearly what we owe to the merchant on whom we depend for the comforts and necessities of life, and also that we may have a composite standard of judgment by which to rate and compare the stores and shops in our vicinity. So let us give a brief description of a model store that I have in mind. This merchant is an unusual man. Some of his methods would not apply to all stores, but all of his methods are worthy of consideration by dealers, clerks and customers who approve mercantile progress.

This merchant, whom we will call Mr. Brown, chose the life work he is doing because he felt that a merchant has the best chance of anybody in the community to do public service, organize and equip the family on a sound basis, promote the welfare of the individual, provide and extend popular education, carry out new ideas in practical philanthropy. However, he concealed this purpose from his customers and employees until he had made a big financial success, because if people got a suspicion that a merchant followed a kind heart more than a cool head they would not buy his goods.

Merchant Brown guessed at nothing. Before he went into business for himself he studied trade reports and mercantile agencies to find how many stores in his line



failed and exactly why they failed, then he took precaution to guard the weak spots in the business. For example, he learned that two dangers to anticipate were poor location and high rent; he consulted the map and the real estate men, figured in what direction the population and rapid transit would develop, and resolved to open his first store not in the center of the shopping district where rents were high but on the extreme edge where they were low. Then he tied up his landlord with a long term optional contract specifying the same rent—a few years later all his competitors had to pay more but he did not. Before signing the lease, however, he analyzed the present conditions. He learned how many families lived near enough to patronize his store, what their leading occupations were, how many rival stores existed and how good they were, what these stores were doing and had failed to do to attract, serve, hold, present and possible customers. Then Brown started business with complete knowledge of the lay of the land—something that few dealers ever take the trouble to secure. People generally fail in business, and everywhere else, because they are willing to guess at something they should know.

**B**EFORE Brown stocked up he did a lot of things most merchants never think of doing. He consulted books on sanitation, the local board of health, and the national manufacturers of hygienic appliances, to make sure that health conditions would be satisfactory. Light, heat, ventilation and circulation, garbage and sewage disposal, toilet equipment and arrangement, other items of sanitary provisions, were carefully regulated in advance. Result: Brown's employees are healthier and more contented than those of his rivals, and the customers feel better while shopping, as the clerks feel better while serving them.

Brown selects employees by a modern system of queries and tests based on physiognomy, biology and experimental psychology. Therefore his labor turnover is reduced about a half, he saves the time and money so often wasted in hunting and educating new employees, and by harmonizing the job and the man he ensures better service and creates happier conditions all around. Believing in the merchant's profession, he trains his clerks as carefully as tho he were teaching students of law, medicine or mechanics.

He insists that every worker be a student. He provides a manual of store methods covering the policy, procedure and conduct of each department and individual; this book is the daily guide for employees and they are expected to know what it contains and how to apply this knowledge. Every clerk is taught to know and explain the goods he handles, from the raw material to the finished product; and if the customer asks any question he or she cannot answer, information is to be sought immediately from the head of the department or from a technical trade book furnished by the store. In order to make this knowledge of merchandise practical and vital, each clerk uses in his own home first the principal product that he sells across the counter, wholesale prices being given to the clerks by the store.

A falsehood means discharge; when a clerk is caught misrepresenting the goods he tries to sell, the only way to keep his job will be to prove that the lie was unintentional.

The friendship of the customer is gained and preserved at any cost to the firm. In rectifying a mistake, Brown has been known to spend five times as much as the whole transaction cost. He says the store is selling not merchandise but satisfaction.

One of these complaints mentioned that

telephone orders in the store had frequently been taken by shipping clerks who got the orders mixt and were frightfully slow even at that. Brown figured out a way to improve the situation; he had telephone blank sheets printed for each department with the name of the article typed and spaces left for price and amount; then he chose and trained a special group of telephone order clerks; then he arranged his deliveries so that customers who wished goods packed on the morning delivery would have to telephone before nine o'clock and for the afternoon delivery before two o'clock, thus telephone orders were practically all in and could be handled properly before the rush hours of the day, which began at nine in the morning and two in the afternoon.

A second complaint referred to the absence in the store of certain articles that customers thought should be kept in stock. Brown then did a remarkable thing; he had a professional shopper go over the list of articles and find where each could be obtained from a store nearby or a mail order house, and upon receipt of this information he told his clerks to inform customers where to obtain, even from a rival store, such articles as Brown did not and could not handle.

Commercial art, modern publicity and practical psychology form regular departments of the establishment. A color scheme was adopted with a forceful, beautiful and descriptive emblem and monogram; this bold publicity combination appears wherever Brown controls space that might be used—on letter heads, delivery wagons, walls and show windows, wrapping paper, advertisements, outdoor signs, and the uniforms of store attendants. All over town people are confronted by the emblem and the colors of the store; when they pass they are tempted to look in, moved unconsciously by the law of association. The street front is not dingy, soiled and disreputable-looking, the show windows are so attractive that a crowd is nearly always in front of them, and people walking on the other side of the street often come over to look at them.

Three-fourths of the charge accounts have been eliminated during the past two years, leaving the business practically on a cash basis. All merchants know the mutual advantage to customer and dealer of cutting out expensive deliveries and more expensive bad accounts, but few merchants have thought hard and long enough to reach the best way to get customers into the store. Brown specializes on this. Having computed the cost of deliveries and charge accounts, and having apportioned its amount to each dollar of merchandise bought, he made a big public announcement of the benefit to every customer from the cash method, offering to deduct from every cash purchase the saving on delivery and charge accounts.

When prices began to soar on account of the war, and other merchants were getting complaints and losing customers, Brown saw his chance. He engaged a business expert, they went over the main costs of running a store and together worked out a system for stopping the little wastes and leaks that lower profits and raise prices in any business that has not yet been redeemed from the slipshod methods of our grandfathers. Brown reasoned that a customer should pay only for maximum quality and quantity of the merchandise and minimum overhead; he found that his customers had been paying for a lot of foolishness on his part; when he cut this out, he was able to reduce prices anywhere from 5 to 20 per cent and by doing this he got the very trade that the other merchants were losing.

First he installed modern machines for computing, billing, bookkeeping and ac-

counting operations; mistakes and disputes were thus avoided; lower-priced clerks could operate the machines than those who formerly did the head figuring; and every customer was given an itemized printed receipt, which is the only businesslike way to record any transaction. Brown discovered that his method of correlating cost, price and profit had been largely wrong; some prices were too high and others too low; depreciation had not been accounted for and overhead properly distributed; a few departments were carrying the whole establishment, while others were losing money all the time. To correct these faults Brown made each section or department of the store a business in itself, he organized his clerks into a great class to study the science of store-keeping, and he gave each department head a modern technical book showing how to run his kind of business.

One of the main items of superfluous expense was the hiring and training of new employees, and the indemnifying of customers against their mistakes. The needless waste here involved had cost the store 10 or 15 per cent of the salary appropriation. There were two ways to reduce the labor turnover, first, to select employees who would not have to resign because of war demands or professional duties; second, to make employees so contented that they would not want to leave under any circumstances. Brown went over all his departments with a view to replacing men of draft age, when they left, not with other men of similar age but with girls or women or youths under the draft age or men over it. Already certain features of welfare work had been established by the store to promote the health and happiness of the employees; this department was extended to cover advantages like the following: gymnasium, athletic field, swimming pool, roof garden, military band, vacation camps, literary societies, thrift club, lectures and motion pictures, classes in personal efficiency, health, business, domestic science and other important subjects, a library both technical and popular, a building and loan society, a pension fund, a personal advice bureau. Brown privately confesses that he always wanted to treat his employees like human beings, but he never had the nerve to make the experiment until some of the big corporations led the way and proved in dollars and cents the financial soundness of the undertaking.

Perhaps the most modern feature of the store is the service department, which handles matters of general convenience to the customers and offers benefits that money cannot buy. Here questions of all kinds are answered; personal advice is given relating to the use of the products of the store; criticisms and complaints are entered, improvements are suggested, claims are filed and adjustments are made; articles lost and found are listed; maps, directories and time-tables are kept in view; reference lists and biographies of special interest may be consulted; shopping guides and household manuals may be had free or at cost; the store magazine with valuable hints for shoppers may be had free; and other important helps may be found to make shopping easier and more productive, life healthier and fuller, happiness deeper and surer. Brown holds that a service without a sale is better than a sale without a service. Brown has built up a service department that is known for miles around; a person does not have to be a customer before he is an inquirer at this department, but the chances are about nine out of ten that he will be a customer after he has been an inquirer. A successful business of any kind rests jointly on the desire to help others and the determination to advance one's self.



## CARRYING THE WAR INTO LAPLAND

(Continued from page 222)

the war dances about like a will o' the wisp and sets us to studying our neglected lessons in geography. We have no sooner got our eyes fixt upon Tabriz than we must turn them to Tomsk, next to the Adriatic and now to the White Sea. This new scene to which the war has shifted has a historic interest as great as its present strategic importance, for it was the first of Russia's doors to open, as it is now the last to be closed. This door was opened by Richard Chancellor in 1553 much as Commodore Perry broke thru the isolation of Japan. Now that the mighty empire of Russia has shrunk again almost to the dimensions of the domain of the Duke of Muscovy, it is interesting to turn to that most fascinating chapter of "Purchas His Pilgrimes" and read how the indomitable British navigator happened upon Russia while he was seeking to find a northeast passage to Cathay and the Indies:

They proceeded to sea and Master Chancellor held on his course toward that unknowne part of the world and sayled so farre that hee came at last to the place where hee found no night at all, but a continuall light and brightnesse of the sunne shining cleerly upon the huge and mightie sea. And having the benefite of this perpetuall light for certaine dayes at the length it pleased God to bring them into a certaine great Bay.

Sailing into this great bay, the White Sea, he landed at the mouth of the Dvina River, the site of the present city of Archangel. The natives, before they would trade with the strangers, secretly sent word to their sovereign and he returned an imperative invitation to visit his court at Moscow. So Chancellor went to Moscow by way of Vologda—the same route as our fugitive diplomats recently traversed—and there was ushered into

the Counsaile chamber where sate the Duke himselfe with his nobles, which were a faire company: they sate round about the chamber on high, yet so that hee himselfe sate much higher than any of his nobles in a chaire gilt, and in a long garment of beaten golde, with an emperial crowne upon his head, and a staffe of Cristall and golde in his right hand, and his other hand halfe leaning on his chaire.

He who sate upon the golden chaire was no less a personage than Ivan the Terrible and this was a momentous interview, for Master Chancellor came back with a

letter written in the Moscovian tongue, in letters much like to the Greeke letters, very faire written in paper, with a broad seale hanging at the same, sealed in paper upon waxe,

which gave to the English merchants free trade thruout the Russian dominions. To take advantage of this privilege the Muscovy Company was chartered, the first of those joint stock corporations to which England and other countries owe their expansion and present power. An English factory was built at Archangel and a brisk trade sprang up thru this port, which lasted until 1702, when St. Petersburg was opened, and revived in 1914 when St. Petersburg was closed. Peter the Great in his quest for outlets for his empire at first favored Archangel, and the small house in which he lived there is still shown to tourists. But when Peter, by beating Charles XII of Sweden had secured a foothold on the Baltic, he decided to "open a window upon Europe" from this vantage point. His affection was henceforth concentrated upon the city of his patron saint, Peter, and consequently he curtailed the commerce of Archangel, the city of the Archangel Michael.

But as soon as the Great War broke out the Germans blockaded the Baltic and all the munitions and supplies sent by England and France for the armies of Russia had to enter by Archangel or go around the world via Vladivostok. The Dvina River, which forms the [Continued on page 231]



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(1960)



# CARTING THE MAILS BY MOTOR

BY JOHN R. EUSTIS

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT MOTOR SERVICE

THE United States Government is adopting motor transport on a scale hardly appreciated by the general public. For the use of its military forces our Government has ordered some seventy-five thousand motor vehicles, most of which come under the classification of motor trucks. Of this number nearly one half have already been delivered by the manufacturers and placed in service, either with our armies abroad or at cantonments and embarkation ports in this country.

From the standpoint of permanency, however, the adoption of motor transport by departments not directly concerned with waging war is of greater significance. Of these the Post Office Department must be accorded first place.

Recently on this page the "farm to table" plan of the Post Office Department was given in detail. This plan, already in operation in the vicinity of Baltimore, provides an extension of the parcel post service by motor truck to the farmer's front gate and will shortly employ some fifty-six hundred motor trucks. Since then attention has been drawn to the employment of motor transport in handling the regular mails, by the decision of the Post Office Department to abandon pneumatic tube services in several large cities and substitute additional motor equipment. Congress tried to reverse this decision, but its action met a Presidential veto.

According to statements made at that time by postal officials the department felt that the limit of efficiency in the dispatching of United States mails had been reached with the existing facilities in all of the large cities and that the sorely needed increase in mail-carrying facilities would have to be secured thru an increase in motor transport. In other words that the motor truck is regarded as the chief instrument of future improvement in the postal service.

To date the carrying of mail by motor trucks owned by the Government has been limited to the larger cities. The original policy was to have this service rendered by contractors who owned their own equipment, but in the last few years a change to Government owned and operated motor trucks has been gradually made. The same policy, it is said, will soon be extended to rural mail delivery routes where the use of motor vehicles is warranted. According to statements by postal officials the results secured with Government owned motor trucks in the larger cities have been so satisfactory that this service will soon be extended to every city where the volume of mail is sufficient to warrant a fleet of vehicles.

That motor trucks offer the fastest, safest and surest way of transporting mail between post offices, sub-stations, and railway terminals, is reported to be the unqualified assertion of post office men in all cities where Government owned vehicles have been used. The records of the Chicago post office,

for example, show a remarkable degree of reliability for the motor truck. During an entire year the fleet of Chicago mail trucks made only one failure to every 2900 trips—a performance said to be unequaled by any other form of mail transportation, not excluding railroads. This record is regarded as highly significant because for years it was contended that motor trucks could not operate efficiently in Chicago's Loop District on account of the severe congestion of traffic. Actual experience, however, proved that they were more economical and more reliable than the previous facilities employed to serve this district.

The heavy snowfalls of last January furnished a severe test for the postal motor trucks. In Chicago the official register was a total of forty inches of snow and yet deep snow did not result in a single failure to make deliveries. Similar reliability was reported from Philadelphia, where, thruout the period of abnormal snowfall, all deliveries and connections were made by motor trucks on regular schedule.

The Post Office Department is now operating Government owned motor truck services in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Detroit, Indianapolis, Buffalo, Nashville and Washington. Under the new plans the equipment and service in these cities will be increased and similar motor transport service provided in at least twenty more large cities.

One of the principal advantages advanced on behalf of motor transport by the postal authorities is its ability to cope with high "peak" loads. In emergencies the motor trucks can be worked almost continuously at high speed and thus readily handle the abnormal volume of mail which comes periodically, especially at Christmas time. This is not the case with either horse drawn systems or underground pneumatic tube services, both of which have definite limitations.

The Chicago post office records also furnish a fine example of the flexibility of motor transport. During the year ending June 30, 1917, the Chicago mail trucks, in

addition to performing their allotted work, handled 8160 pouches of letter mail which should have been otherwise dispatched. These motor trucks during this period of twelve months made 537,642 trips and only 154 pouches were delayed.

In the cities of New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and St. Louis the Government owned motor trucks now transport over 60 per cent of the first class mail, besides handling the immense volume of other mail. In Boston all important mail matter requiring close connection between post office and railway terminals is dispatched by motor trucks in order to assure train connections for the entire volume. In New York 94 per cent of the total mail in recent years has been handled by motor truck and horse drawn vehicle under contract. Now one hundred new Government owned motor trucks have been placed in service there, supplanting the contractor's equipment, and further additions are contemplated.

The post office records show that the value of motor trucks is greatest where the volume of mail to be transported is heaviest. This is similar to results secured in many other fields of transportation and is the old story of full loads both ways, adequate loading and unloading facilities and skilled handling—all promoted by a heavy volume of goods to be transported—producing maximum efficiency in motor transport. The foregoing is true with the postal truck services despite the fact that the heavy volume of mails in the cities must be carried over the streets having the greatest traffic congestion. However, the largest bulk of the mail in these cases is transported over the streets during the night or in the non-congested traffic periods.

This brings up a question which was introduced in the recent agitation over the abandonment of underground pneumatic tube services, namely, that by substituting motor trucks the Post Office Department would increase traffic on city streets already overburdened. The increase by comparison with the total traffic is so small as to be almost negligible and the mail traffic, as just pointed out, is heaviest during the periods of non-congestion on city streets.

Another point raised in this connection

was a possible increase in street accidents due not only to the use of larger fleets of postal motor trucks, but also to the higher rates of speed at which they are allowed to operate—that is, higher than vehicles of similar size in commercial service. In meeting this objection the postal authorities produced accident statistics from the cities where mails are largely transported by Government motor trucks, showing that the postal trucks figured in a very small percentage of accidents.

Thus one finds in the postal service a record and a promise of development in motor transport which portends well for the future.





## CARRYING THE WAR INTO LAPLAND

(Continued from page 229)

port of Archangel, begins to freeze in October, the by ice-breakers it may be kept open for a month or two longer. Then it is closed till May or later. Daylight in midsummer lasts twenty-two hours; in midwinter three hours.

A single-track narrow gage railroad ran from Vologda to Archangel, but failed quite to connect either with the town or the port. Vessels drawing over eighteen feet could not enter the river and those that could found no conveniences for unloading. There was no warehouse and only one crane. The population of Archangel before the war was 40,000, dependent for food supply upon the interior, for the surrounding country is barren tundra.

Imagine, then, the confusion when the export and import trade of Russia was suddenly shunted to this inadequate Arctic port. There were wheat, eggs and butter to send out and cotton and munitions to bring in. The confusion inevitably resulting from the disorderly and dilatory Slavic disposition was increased by corruption and downright treachery. Guns, motor cars and airplanes needed at the front were sidetracked and stacked up while private orders for imported goods that could sell at a high profit went thru on well-greased ways. At one time there were 120 steamers at the port waiting to unload; among them was an American that had been there five weeks without being able to reach a dock or secure a lighter.

The Allies, with the aid of American engineers, did what they could to bring Archangel up to its responsibilities. The narrow-gage line from Vologda was paralleled by a track in the Russian broad gage. Thirty new piers and a hundred warehouses were constructed. Still it was impossible to do much with a harbor closed for more than half the year, so attention was turned to the Murman coast, where it was possible to obtain an ice-free port. A branch of the Gulf Stream sweeping around the North Cape makes this coast warmer than Archangel, 350 miles farther south. The summer temperature averages 52° F. and the winter 17° F. The polar night lasts from November to January, but the aurora borealis may be relied upon to relieve the darkness. There is, of course, no agriculture to speak of, but fish are abundant and reindeer live on the moss of the tundras.

The name Murman or Murmansk is a Russian corruption of Norman, for the Norsemen at the time of their great expansion extended their power over the Lapps of this coast as they did over the people of France, England, Italy and Russia. But their possession was challenged by the Russ of Novgorod, who were of the same Viking race, and the poor Lapps had to pay tribute to both sides. It was not until 1826 that Norway and Russia came to an agreement as to the boundary, which was then drawn at Petchenga River. This gave to Russia all the Kola or Murman peninsula and to Norway all the coast line to the west, so Sweden and Finland were completely cut off from the sea tho at some points only a dozen or twenty miles from it. This is naturally exasperating and we cannot blame the Finns for asking access to the sea, tho we do not propose to permit it so long as Germany dominates Finland. That is why a force of six thousand British, French, American and Italian troops have been landed at Kola prepared to resist the joint army of Finns and Germans which is said to be moving northward. In the treaty which Germany forced upon Russia



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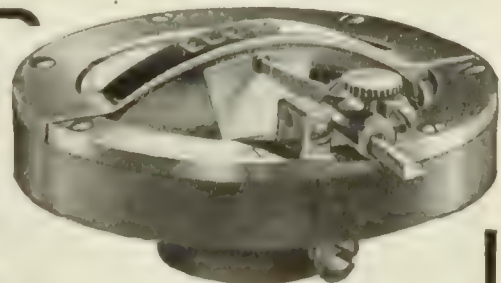
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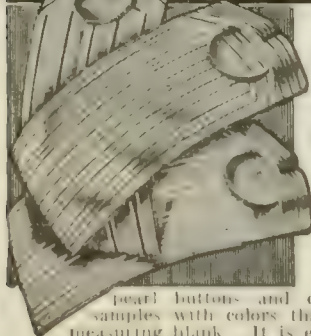
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a strip of Russian territory east of Varanger Fjord and Petchenga was ceded to Finland. This would give the Finns a road about thirty miles wide leading to an ice-free port and, what is of immediate importance to us, would enable the Germans to launch their U-boats on the Arctic Ocean and so blockade Russia's only European outlet. The Germans are said to be now engaged in extending the Finnish railroad running north from the Gulf of Bothnia until it reaches the Arctic coast at Petchenga, a distance of 400 miles.

The Germans have long viewed with alarm the efforts of the Russians to establish a naval base on the Murman coast. In an article on *Der russische Norden und die Murman-Küste* in Petermann's "Mittheilungen" for 1899 it is pointed out that Russian warships from Kola could even in winter get into the North Sea within a week "unhindered by the German fleet" and could even blockade the German Baltic ports. It is interesting to note that while the German author is concerned over the naval possibilities of the proposed port the Russian Governor of Archangel, Engelhardt, in his book "A Russian Province of the North"—the best work on the subject that has been translated—considers only its commercial advantages.

Kola, which has suddenly become of such importance that both the Allies and Germany have drawn troops from the French front to fight for it, originated in the monastery founded there in 1475 to convert the Lapps from their heathenism and wizardry. It was fortified by Ivan the Terrible and Peter the Great, who visited it, strengthened the fortifications, built a church and subsidized a whale fishery. But Catherine II, rightly concluding that Kola being thirty-three miles inland and on a shallow fjord would never make a good port, started a new one nearer the sea and named after herself, Ekaterina Bay. But the British fleet demolished Ekaterina in 1809 and Kola in 1855.

Count Witte, the most perspicacious of modern Russian statesmen, made a visit to the Murman coast in 1894 and undertook its development. A few years later a commercial and naval base was started on a new site called Alexandrovsk, but on the same arm of the sea as Kola and Ekaterina. The difficulty is to find a place big enough for a town on the steep walls of the fjord without going too far inland.

So up to the outbreak of the war Kola remained a fishing village of a few hundred inhabitants and with no connection with the outside world save by telegraph and infrequent steamers. But the congestion of Archangel necessitated a new channel of communication, so a railroad was rushed thru to Kola in 1915-16. It would have been a difficult undertaking in the best of times, some seven hundred miles of track to be laid thru swamps, forests and barren rock, in spite of cold and darkness, fighting mosquitos and midges, in a country destitute of labor or provisions, and to do it in a hurry when skilled engineers and able-bodied men were needed at the front and materials could hardly be obtained seemed beyond the power of human effort. When the story is told it will prove one of the romances of railroading and it will be found that American machinery and men played prominent parts in it.

The new railroad branches off from the Petrograd-Vologda line at Ivanka and runs pretty straight north thru Kem and Kandalaska on the western shore of the White Sea to Kola. What sort of a railroad it is and whether it is altogether completed and in running order are things not generally known. Apparently the line from Kandalaska to Kola is open, for Ambassador Francis and a few of his colleagues made the trip, yet we are told from Washington

that the rest of the sixty composing the diplomatic party had to remain at Kandalaska because the transportation facilities were insufficient to enable them to travel to the Murman coast.

A few months ago the Finnish White Guard with—as is asserted and denied—a German contingent made a raid into Russian territory at the Karelian coast with intent to cut the railroad at Kem but were beaten back by the Red Guard and the French and British marines and engineers. The Finns claim the Karelian coast, that is, the western side of the White Sea, on three grounds; (1) racial affinity, (2) because it was unjustly annexed by Russia, and (3) because it was ceded to Finland by the recent treaty with the Soviet government. It is true that the Karelians are a Finnish tribe. To them we owe the Finnish national epic, the Kalevala, which Longfellow imitated in his "Hiawatha." But apparently the Karelians are now antagonistic to the Finns, or at least to the pro-German White Guard. This is certainly true of the Lapps of the Petchenga region, who have petitioned the Russian Government not to give them to Finland but rather restore them to Norway, from which they were separated in 1826. The Lapps are sometimes called a backward people, but they are evidently determined to keep up with the fashion of 1918, so we read of a Laponian declaration of independence and a Pan-Laponian movement. Lapland, like Poland, has suffered from repeated partitions. There are some 20,000 Lapps in Norway, 7000 in Sweden and 3000 in Russia and Finland, and these arbitrary national boundary lines interfere with the free pasturage of their reindeer.

The idea that Finland, tho barely a year old, should start out on a career of conquest is repugnant to many of the Finns even of the White Guard. General Mannerheim, who as commander of the White Guard overcame the Bolsheviki and secured the independence of Finland, has resigned rather than conduct the proposed expeditions to the Karelian and Murmansk coasts. From his exile in Stockholm he declares that: "If they go down on their knees I will not go back as long as the Germans are in Finland." He asserts that he would have had the Bolsheviki beaten in a few weeks more with the White Guard alone, but the Finnish Government insisted upon calling on the Germans for aid.

But Mannerheim is out and the Germans are in. General von der Goltz is in command of the White Guard as well as of the German forces in Finland. This gives him some 30,000 men with which to undertake the capture of the Kem to Kola railroad and the expulsion of the Allies from the Murman peninsula. The Allies as usual have the advantage in numbers but the Germans in distance. From the Finnish frontier to Kem is only forty miles, while the Allied troops after navigating the Atlantic and Arctic oceans and reaching the Murman coast have still 350 miles to go over the railroad from Kola to Kem.

But difficult as it is to fight at such a disadvantage we must do it, for it would never do to allow the Germans to get all of the military supplies still stored along this railroad as well as gain access to the Arctic. The British mine fields and fleets can close the entrances to the North Sea and the Baltic, but to blockade an open ocean is a different matter. But German ambitions extend beyond the Murman coast. In their treaty with Russia they imply a claim to Spitsbergen and what this means is explained in the editorial on "No Man's Land" in The Independent of April 20. To British and American interests the Arctic is as important as the Adriatic and it is not without reason that an American contingent is fighting on the Murman coast.



## BEYOND THE CLOUDS LIES VICTORY

(Continued from page 221)

ing escadrille of France, used the first 37 millimeter canon on a tractor single-seater aeroplane. Its appearance marks a new epoch in the annals of aeroplane fighting.

Convinced that the 37 mm. shell could not be safely fired between the blades of the propeller, Gynemer sought to evade this difficulty by shooting thru the hollow hub itself. Any V-shaped engine lends itself to this style of gun mounting. The gun is built into the very crank case of the engine, fitting snugly down in the lower crotch of the V, its breech and feeding mechanism within easy reach of the pilot's hand, while the muzzle of the gun extends ahead thru a hollow revolving shaft on the far end of which the propeller is attached. This hollow shaft is driven by the crank shaft of the engine to which it is connected by gears.

The barrel of the canon protrudes two inches beyond the edge of the hub, so that the sudden shock of explosion will not injure the delicately poised balance of the propeller shaft. Some three inches in diameter, this shaft barely permits room for the free slide backward of the gun barrel after each recoil. The recoil amounts to some eight or ten inches, depending upon the muzzle velocity with which the projectile is discharged and the amount of recoil force that is absorbed by the recoil chamber. Any tendency to "whip" upon discharge is checked by a sliding brace at the rear of the barrel.

This recoil force is utilized to operate the devices which eject the empty shell case and the next instant feed into the chamber of the gun a fresh shell. As the fresh shell is some seven inches in length, the recoil must carry back the breach of the gun at least far enough to the rear to permit the fresh shell to drop into its place.

With this powerful weapon Gynemer brought down his forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first and fifty-second antagonists, and its superiority over the smaller .30 caliber machine gun was incontestably established. His type of canon was semi-automatic in operation, that is, the recoil of the gun ejected the empty case but the pilot himself must fit in the fresh shell. This operation required two or three seconds, and in two or three seconds the adjacent enemy aeroplane had opportunity to either get out of range or possibly to reverse positions and become the attacker.

Therefore the full automatic canon the recently weighing at least 150 pounds, as against the 100 pounds weight of Gynemer's type of canon, affords the already overburdened pilot such valuable advantages that it is essential to provide him with the superior type of operation, seeking at the same time to reduce by a like amount the weight of some other commodity that the machine must carry.

Increased effectiveness may naturally be expected as this powerful weapon is developed. Already automatic canon are being built into aeroplanes, relieving the much overworked pilot from any further effort in firing than merely pressing a button when his aeroplane is pointed on the target. The gun does the rest, fires, ejects the empty case and retracts the chamber with a new shell, fires again and repeats this performance if desired until the ammunition is exhausted.

These 120 shells weighing 15 pounds each are discharged each minute, making a total of 120 pounds delivered at the target each minute from the 37 mm. gun, as compared with 400 bullets per minute from the ordinary machine gun weighing approximately twelve pounds, a distinct advantage in

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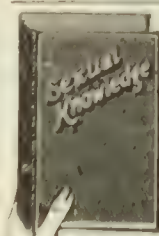


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## The Efficiency Society Journal

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Modern Business Methods that Succeed. Walter H. Cottingham	Feb
Scientific Management; Its Installation and Operation. Fred J. Miller	Mar
Burden Application and Measuring the Loss from Curtailed Production. Clinton H. Scovill	Apr
The Selective Function of the Employment Department. R. H. Clothier	May
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amount of missiles delivered aside from the vastly increased effectiveness of each projectile that strikes the target.

The increased weight of the automatic one-pounder gun limits by just so many pounds the supply of ammunition or of fuel that the aeroplane can carry and still keep up with the enemy craft. To overload the machine means that your enemy can overtake you while you cannot overtake him; your advantage in gun power is quite useless to you unless you do overtake him.

Not only in the weight and power of the gun does greater destructiveness lie, but in the character and effect of the projectile itself will be found the greatest opportunity for advance and improvement. To this end an understanding of the vulnerable spots on an enemy aeroplane is essential. What is the enemy target?

Briefly answered, it is the pilot's head!

Tho the fuel tank may be struck with bullets repeatedly, it is not always punctured nowadays, as several devices have been perfected to prevent the leakage or ignition of the gasoline.

The engine may be hit in a vital organ, or the indispensable propeller may be shattered by a lucky shot but the enemy pilot can still glide miles back into his own lines without any other power than the pull of gravity. An aeroplane thus wounded can glide back more than a mile for each thousand feet elevation. Once landed within his own territory the pilot jumps into another aeroplane and returns to the combat while his mechanics busy themselves with repairing the damage.

The pilot sits atop his fuel tank deep within the protective shelter of his cockpit, which is armored amply on the sides and bottom against the ordinary .30 caliber bullet, only the top of his head appearing above the rim. Over his head the top wing spreads its concealing shadow. Below him the pursuing airman cannot accurately select the exact point in the floor thru which to direct his stream of lead. Conscious of the position of his pursuer the enemy pilot maneuvers his adroit aeroplane so that no opportunity is offered for an open target. Under these circumstances a victory seems impossible.

The pursuing machine circles about him but is easily thwarted by a parallel move of the enemy. Too bold a venture results in a reversal of position and the attacker becomes the attacked.

In such a common dilemma the heavy projectile becomes of prime importance. One or two hits by a one-pounder shell can demolish the structure of the enemy craft and it collapses and falls to the ground. A one-pounder charge of buckshot scatters thru the fragile upper wing and finds the pilot's seat. A "fireworks" shell bursts in the enemy's tail and sets his craft aflame.

At what distance from the enemy does an experienced air fighter open fire?

This question becomes of great importance to the designer of the aeroplane gun, for upon the range, that is, the distance of fire, depend many vital points. If the projectile must carry on a level flight for a mile after it leaves the muzzle of the gun, then more powder must be packed behind the missile than for half that range.

If more powder is packed in, the force of the explosion is greater, and a stronger, heavier gun must be built to withstand this shock. Also the recoil is greater, and heavier contrivances to absorb this recoil must be provided. These additions of course add many pounds weight to the load of the aeroplane. It is essential, as we have seen, to cut down this load to the lowest possible point so that an abundant supply of fuel and ammunition may be carried and still enable our machine to keep pace with the light enemy aeroplanes.

The writer in a recent visit to the front secured the opinion of a score or more of the French and British air fighters on this important question of range.

While various diverging opinions were collected, varying from fifty yards to 300 yards, it was noticeable that the more experienced airmen saved their ammunition and waited for the most favorable opportunity of a bullseye, while novices at the game were not so daring as to await the precise instant for opening fire but preferred a comparatively long range.

Obviously it is more difficult to hit a target at two hundred yards range than at fifty yards. Pilots opening fire at this long range naturally waste much of their ammunition. But even accepting two hundred yards as a minimum range we have no demands made upon the muzzle velocity of the projectile that cannot be supplied within the weight of the automatic canon above designated—150 pounds.

This problem of muzzle velocity is bound up with the speed of the aeroplane as well as with the proper range for firing. An interesting table of speeds has been compiled by a British writer (O'Gorman) which we append here for comparison.

### COMPARATIVE SPEEDS

	Miles per hour
Man walking .....	4
Man racing .....	20
Horse racing .....	30
Bicycle racing .....	32
Steamship .....	42
Motorboat .....	62
Railroad train .....	90
Automobile .....	120
Aeroplane .....	150
	Feet per second
Pistol bullet .....	600
Machine gun bullet .....	1,000
Sound .....	1,100
37 m.m. gun .....	1,600
Largest gun .....	3,000
	Miles per second
Light .....	.186,000
Electricity .....	.186,000

The 37 mm. gun, credited in the above table with a muzzle velocity of 1600 feet per second, refers, of course, to the field gun where a range of a mile is requisite. For the aeroplane gun no such length range is desirable. If we cut down the muzzle velocity one half, to 800 feet per second, we will get a flat trajectory of approximately 500 yards, which as we have seen is more than will be required even for emergencies in a fighting aeroplane.

Now an extreme aeroplane speed of 150 miles an hour means that the machine is moving 220 feet thru the air each second! If fired upon when fifty yards away by a projectile having a velocity of 800 feet per second, it requires only three-sixteenths of a second for the projectile to reach its target. During that three-sixteenths of a second the target has moved onward forty-one feet. Now if we increase our muzzle velocity to 1000 feet per second, we necessarily incur an increased recoil force besides adding some thirty pounds' weight to the gun's equipment—two serious disadvantages. And the sole benefit received is a saving of three-eighths of a second time in the projectile's flight—far from a commensurate advantage when both results are analyzed.

And most important of all is the yet unwritten Manual of Aeroplane Tactics. Thru proficiency in this rare science, sixty-six of the star German airmen have been enabled to bring down 1131 aeroplanes of the Allies up to January 1, 1917, as against 1181 victories won by 125 aces of our allied air forces! Truly a melancholy indication of the efficiency of carefully studied tactics in this new fourth arm in warfare.



PERSHING, BLISS AND  
JOAN OF ARC

(Continued from page 219)

does infinite harm, for we cannot handle millions without long and great preparations in advance."

The general emphasized the good relations with the French and English armies. He had heard very little criticism from either the French or British high command of our troops. He was high in praise of the morale of the troops under his command and said that each man was doing the very best that he could and that any American's best was not bad. He was sure that if the American people wanted to win the war in the shortest possible time they must prepare as tho it would take four or five years and would require an army of four or five million men. The general was good enough to let me put the substance of his remarks in a brief cablegram for The Independent and this was printed in The Independent of May 25.

General Pershing seemed very anxious to have the American people know everything about the progress of our armies in France. He had on more than one occasion said that he is willing to have every bit of news sent home than any one wished to send provided it did not involve the safety of the army.

Everywhere I went I inquired about General Pershing's ability. I heard nothing but universal praise of his tact, discretion, judgment and force. He is evidently an organizer and statesman of first rate ability as well as a real military leader. One or two people told me that he was working too hard and too many details were put up to him by his subordinates for decision, but he hardly looked like a man who was allowing himself to be overburdened by the strain of petty details. I suspect he was rather to be compared with our Ambassador to England, Walter Page, who told me that he refused to have a desk during war times. "Any ambassador who keeps a desk now," he said, "is unfit for his job. Things that can be done at a desk can be done by a secretary."

There is one other American officer in France whose rank is equal to that of General Pershing and that is General Tasker Howard Bliss. These two men, together with General March, Chief of Staff in Washington, D. C., are the only officers in the United States Army who are privileged to wear four stars on their shoulder straps.

General Pershing is in supreme command of the American Expeditionary Force in Europe, while General Bliss is the ranking American officer at the Versailles Conference. Both are directly responsible to Woodrow Wilson, as Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army.

It is evident that the tasks of our two ranking generals in Europe require entirely different qualities of mind and character. General Pershing must have, above all else, force and capacity to command men. General Bliss must play the statesman.

It is fortunate that the United States has in these two officers unquestionably the right men in the right places. While both of them are evidently all round military men, probably neither could do the other's job as well as it is being done.

I was so fortunate as to be invited by General Bliss to take dinner with him at Versailles. On the evening of May 18 a United States Government car was sent to our hotel at six that evening and within an hour we were at Versailles and after a few inquiries we found General Bliss in a pretty and roomy old chateau on a broad side street where he is staying with his staff.


There were only four of us at the table

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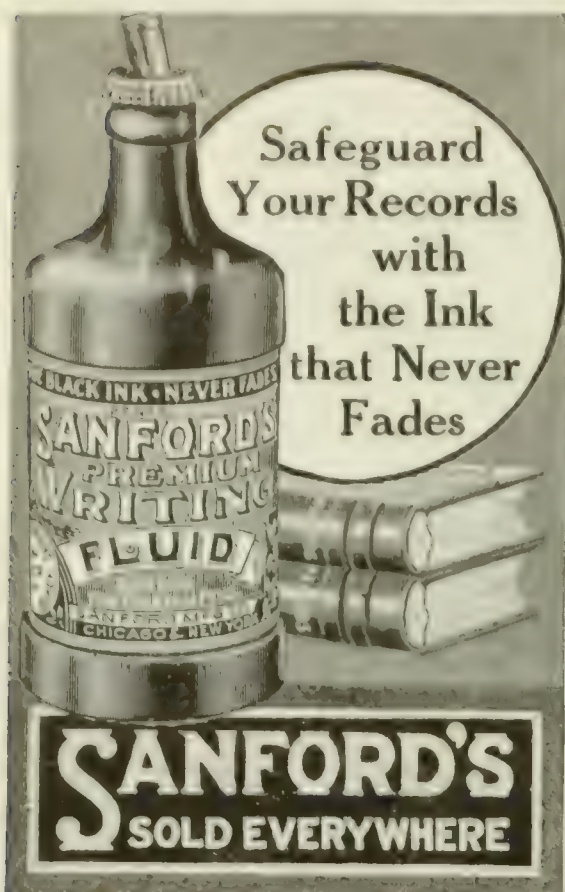
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#### DIVIDENDS

**GENERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.**  
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August 5, 1918.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the General Development Company held this day, a dividend of seventy-five cents per share on the capital stock of the Company was declared, payable September 3rd, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 15th, 1918. Books will not close.

SAM A. LEWISOHN, Treasurer.

The Board of Directors of The American Cotton Oil Company declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent. upon the Common Stock of the Company, payable September 3, 1918, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar Street, New York City, to holders of record of such stock at the close of business on August 15, 1918.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will not be closed.

RANDOLPH CATLIN, Secretary.

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and it was a joy to get some real American cooking again after six weeks under the English and French food controller.

General Bliss was very frank in talking over the war situation with me, and I was greatly impressed with his grasp of the whole European situation as well as his familiarity with the most trivial details of the war's progress. His intellect is so keen and vigorous and his point of view so broad and statesmanlike that I am free to say he made more of an impression upon me than any man I met in Europe.

I can not, of course, outline our conversation, but I was particularly struck with his statement that unless the Allies won a decisive victory there would follow the greatest armament scramble the world has ever known and be no chance whatsoever of a League of Peace. While he was certain that Germany must be completely defeated yet he feared that if the imperialistic tendencies manifested in certain quarters were not checked there would be a real danger that Germany and Austria would be so unwarrantably carved up that the seeds of future wars would be actually sown at the peace conference. It was supremely important, therefore, for the United States to stand unswervingly for the highest moral principles both now and at the peace table, and all good Americans should sustain our President in every effort he is taking to raise this war to a higher ideal than questions of territorial aggrandizement or balance of power.

The general went at length into the problems that have arisen from brigading our troops in with the French and English. Like Pershing, General Joffre and Premier Clemenceau, he told me this was the best way to train our troops in the shortest possible time, but that after we had been serving with the Allies six weeks or so, our troops were sufficiently trench broken and over their gun shyness to be fighting under their own officers.

He thought that if we went too far in the policy of "brigading in," it might be very difficult for the French and English to reform their divisions after we left. And if we continued that policy too long after the present emergency was over we should need to complete our army corps with engineers, cavalry, etc., which we then would not have.

I suppose General Bliss has been closer to the heart of the various problems of this war than any other American barring even President Wilson and General Pershing. It is fortunate, therefore, that America has a man of his mental caliber at the Versailles Conference. His achievements can never be as spectacular as if he commanded a division of troops in the field, but when the true history of the war comes to be written it will be manifest I think that few men if any have had a more important part in its ultimate outcome.

During my week's stay at American headquarters I had occasion three or four times to pass thru the little village of Domremy where Joan of Arc was born and grew up to womanhood four centuries ago. One Saturday morning on our way to the front we stopped at the village and went thru the humble cottage and into the little stone paved room, pitch dark except for the tiny window thru the thick damp wall, where she was born in 1411.

The courtyard in front contains a statue of Joan leaving her village home lead by the Genius of France. Above the arched door of the tiny cottage are the royal arms of France and these subsequently assigned to Joan. Above this is a niche containing a kneeling figure of the heroine.

The country round about is truly pastoral and one imagines it looks just the same as it did when she shepherded her

flock in the wooded hills above the humble village and along the sweet meadows thru which the little river runs not many yards away from her dooryard.

There are two churches in Domremy which all the visitors see. One is the tiny village church where Joan was baptized and the other a great imposing modern affair which the French people have recently erected up on the hills a quarter of a mile back of the village where Joan saw her visions. The large church is beautifully decorated with noble paintings depicting the principal events of Joan's career from the time when she tended the flocks in the neighboring fields up to the burning at the stake. Down under the main floor is a little chapel decorated on either side of the altar with martial pictures of France placing wreaths on the brows of her military heroes. General Foch, when he was recently given supreme command of the Allied armies, came to this chapel where he knelt and dedicated himself to the spirit of Joan.

But I liked better the little stone church with vaulted roof just cross the road from Joan's home. It was very small and the walls were very low. On the old medieval pillars and on every available wall space were ancient paintings of Joan, some crude and most all cracked with age, while statues of Joan and the various saints were in every niche. It was a warm sunny day and thru the open doors the fragrance of the lilacs and the apple blossoms were wafted into the mellow lighted church, while two aged nuns were busy arranging the altar for the next day's special service which was Joan of Arc Day thruout all France.

The following morning I was so fortunate as to pass thru the village again just when the services were beginning. The church was packed with the simple folk of the village, old dames in black dresses and starched kerchiefs, mothers in deep mourning with babies in their arms, young girls in their white, bride-like, confirmation dresses, old limping and grizzled veterans of the war of 1870 in red trousers, and a few young French soldiers in the sky blue uniforms of France, but all with bandaged heads or sleeveless coats. It was good to see mingling in the congregation the brown khaki of fifty American soldiers who must have walked ten miles from the nearest encampment to attend that service, and the blue capes with the Red Crosses over their white banded brows of the American nurses from the neighboring hospitals. I could not understand what the village priest was saying but repeatedly he pronounced the name of Joan and France and sometimes he added America. I noticed that the eyes of most of the congregation were glistening and some were crying.

They say that nothing has pleased France more than the speech of General Pershing made at the tomb of Lafayette. When the general came to Paris over a year ago one of the first things he did was to ask permission to place a wreath on the tomb of our gallant ally.

When he arrived at the graveyard the French expected an oration or at least some sort of a formal eulogy. But all the general did was to place his modest tribute at the head of the grave and then say, "Lafayette, we are here."

Before long every little revolutionist can have a government of his own in Russia. — *Baltimore American.*

Doctor—Did that cure for deafness really help your brother?

Pat—Indeed it did, sir—he hadn't heard a sound for years, and the very next day he heard from a friend in America. — *American.*



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# The Independent

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## REMARKABLE REMARKS

**HERR BALLIN**—Give us light, air and liberty.

**CROWN PRINCE WILHELM**—I hate to have to go to a dentist.

**UPTON SINCLAIR**—I would describe Raemaekers as a phagocyte.

**GENERAL PETAIN**—Tenacity, audacity; you shall force victory.

**JULIAN JOHNSON**—I don't think Charlie Chaplin will ever marry.

**MARSHAL FOCH**—The great events of history are never accidents.

**PROFESSOR DELBRÜCK**—The German people are being led by the nose.

**LADY DUFF GORDON**—This may be termed the season of the sash.

**CHARLIE CHAPLIN**—I took long walks at midnight, thinking, thinking, thinking.

**ELINOR GLYN**—Passionate jealousy is not a good foster parent for prudence.

**MRS. VERNON CASTLE**—Avoid doctors, beauty specialists, corsetieres and cults.

**J. D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.**—As surely as there is a God in Heaven right will prevail.

**HOMER CROY**—The funniest thing in the world is for one person to hit another with a pie.

**NORMAN HAPGOOD**—We Americans fear political free thinking more than the British do.

**THE KAISER**—What has become of the King of England? Why doesn't he assert himself?

**ARTHUR RANSOME**—The only definitely anti-German force in Russia is that of the Soviets.

**SARA S. ADAMS**—I venture to say that a decade from now every woman will wear silk underwear.

**REICHSTAG DEPUTY COHN**—The entire war has become a family affair of the Hohenzollerns.

**GENERAL MARCH, CHIEF OF STAFF**—This is the time for the greatest effort. Keep the enemy running.

**DOROTHY DIX**—No man after being married for six months would ask a girl, "Oo's ducky is go?"

**R. L. GOLDBERG**—Altho it is not generally known, the Crown Prince is an accomplished pretzel bender.

**CHOLLY KVICERBOCKER**—Miss Gladys Vandebilt has proved to be the most popular debutante of many years.

**LORD WINBORNE**—We are fighting not only to overcome Germany in the ordinary sense but to convert her also.

**PRUSSIAN DEPUTY HOFER**—I am persuaded that Russia will spring at our throats when the time comes.

**A. J. BALFOUR**—Next to being enslaved by Germany there is no worse fate than being "liberated" by Germany.

**MAXIMILIAN HARDEN**—Since the beginning of the ruthless submarine war the key to the Temple of Janus lies in Washington.

**THE HORN**—The startling manner in which a woman sides as soon as she marries, and the equally startling manner in

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which she recovers as a widow, has always greatly interested me.

**HERR BRACN**—The increase of criminality demonstrates the demoralization thru war which is described by fools as a rejuvenating bath.

**CHAMP CLARK**—No nation will long endure to deserve to endure which will not protect all of its citizens wherever they may be on land or sea.

## J U S T A W O R D

When a Canadian lieutenant two years in the trenches sings in a metropolitan theater the songs that he wrote to the tune of shellfire somewhere on the Flanders front; when a major who has seen forty years' service in the British wars plays behind American footlights the music of bagpipes that inspired to battle the "Ladies from Hell"—then it is time for even blasé New York theatergoers to sit up and take notice. *Getting Together*, a three-act play produced under the auspices of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission, is more than an entertainment, more, too, than a recruiting challenge. It is the sincere—and successful—attempt of the men who are helping win the war to let the rest of us in on their experiences.

## T H E M O N K E Y C A P

A special cap, officially known as the "overseas cap," is now being worn by the soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces. The cap not only is more practical than the regulation campaign hat worn by the soldiers in this country, but adds to the safety of the men while in the trenches.

The new cap matches the uniform in color, is round, and has no brim or peak. The crown is very low and made so that when not in use it can be folded and carried in the pocket.

When the Americans entered the trenches it was found that the brim of their campaign hats interfered with sighting thru the trench periscopes and that the high crown, in the case of tall men, could be seen above the parapets. The new cap is so low that it permits the men to move with the same freedom as when they are hatless. Another advantage claimed for the overseas cap is that the trench helmet can be placed on top of it with security.

The latest model of the cap which has just been received by the manufacturing branch of the Quartermaster's Department is slightly different from the cap worn by the troops which have returned from France. Slight changes have been made in the crown which permit its being folded flatter and thereby enabling it to be carried or shipped without injury to the cap. The new pattern will be substituted for the old as fast as practicable, but it is planned that a gradual substitution be made so that the production will in no way be slowed down.

Only soldiers who have been with the Expeditionary Forces wear this cap. It is not issued in this country, altho made here. Reports received from France say that new regulations provide that officers shall wear the insignia of their ranks on the cap. Enlisted men are to wear on the cap the button prescribed to be worn on the left-hand side of the collar of the service coat.—*Official Bulletin.*





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#### A LULL IN THE FIGHTING

A "Yank" snatching a minute's rest in the doorway of a shell proof dugout. This dugout is a model in trench building



# The Independent



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**HARPER'S WEEKLY**



## THE ANTI-GERMAN BOYCOTT

**T**HE power to restrict German commerce is the strongest weapon in the hands of the Allies. With it the Allies are literally invincible, for whatever victories Germany may gain on her borders she must remain an imprisoned nation so long as the Allies retain command of the sea and refuse her goods and people admission to their ports. The threat of continued commercial restrictions is worth more than a million men to our side. It has caused more consternation in Germany than any military menace. It is the only means we have to convert the German people, and to conquer without converting them would, as President Wilson has pointed out in his addresses to Congress of January 22 and December 4, 1917, leave the peace of the world still in danger of disturbance. The President has laid down, in his address of January 8, 1918, as one of the essentials of a permanent peace

The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

But as the President says, "it might be impossible" so long as the German people live under and support their present ambitious and intriguing masters "to admit Germany to the free economic intercourse which must inevitably spring out of the other partnerships of a real peace." This is a clear and consistent policy and it is being recognized in Europe as the only policy that can accomplish the fundamental aims of the Allies.

Germany, as we all know, has been and still is divided into two factions: one the old military aristocratic junker caste that dominated the empire and precipitated the war, the other the new commercial class represented by such men as Herr Ballin, of the Hamburg-American line, who says this war is the worst, the wickedest and most foolish war that was ever waged. We cannot hold this latter class guiltless, for they have docilely and ardently followed their military masters and have been only too eager to share the spoil won by the sword. In fact we may consider them the more guilty in that they perceived more clearly the evil and folly of war and that the loss of the good will and confidence of other nations could not be compensated by any number of square miles conquered or of millions of marks of forced indemnity. But however guilty they may be of complicity in Germany's crime against humanity, it is only this commercial class that are likely to listen to reason and we know that the President's messages since they have been distributed broadcast over Germany are having a powerful effect. As soon as the captains of industry and the millions of organized workingmen whose interests are dependent upon theirs can be brought to realize that the Allies thru their control of the raw materials of the world, especially of the tropics, have Germany at their mercy they will cease to be deceived by the mirage of the map and will perceive that

they are losing every day the war continues, even when German armies are gaining ground.

The Allies were slow to recognize their advantage, but now that it is realized they are concerting plans for a future commercial war, if such should be necessary, with the same care as they are planning the present military war. The general plan of campaign was arranged at the Paris Conference of 1916, where the Allies agreed to show favor to one another and to discriminate against an unregenerate Germany. Following this the several countries are working out in detail schemes for controlling their key industries, securing sources of raw materials and fending off predatory nations. The report of the British committee on "Commercial and Industrial Policy After the War" we discussed in our issue of June 8. Similar measures have been considered in the United States and President Wilson seems in the passage cited to imply some such action. So long as the Allies and Americans possess the power to impose an international boycott of unlimited duration upon Germany they have an invincible advantage, and if they can hold this weapon as a threat over Germany they may well be able by means of it to shorten the war by a year or so, save several hundred thousand lives and billions of dollars and secure a just and durable peace.

We say "if" and "so long as," for unfortunately this weapon seems likely to be snatched from the Government by some of its over-zealous citizens who see the importance of the weapon but do not understand how to use it. They are trying to get everybody to pledge themselves never to buy any goods of German origin, and many people are signing either thoughtlessly or for fear of being accounted disloyal. But the charge of disloyalty rests rather upon those who are thus forwarding a movement which if successful would frustrate the efforts of the President to regenerate Germany and render it forever impossible to attain such a peace as he specifies in the passage quoted above. The liberals of Germany would have no inducement to rise against their masters, since the worst possible blow would have been already inflicted and the military party could claim with truth that the only hope of reversing it would be to continue the war to the bitter end. If we should all promise never to buy German goods, as we are asked to promise, we would sacrifice for nothing the chief advantage that we have over Germany. Sometimes a duelist will drop his sword when his adversary breaks his, but such futile generosity is out of place in this world-wide struggle for life. Germany has the military advantage of inside lines. We have the commercial advantage of outside lines. Let us hold on to our advantage and make the best use of it when the time comes, not waste it foolishly in advance.

The proposed boycott of Germany, if it is to be effective, must be governmental and international. For individuals or



unofficial organizations to interfere in such a matter is as improper and dangerous as to equip a private army and send it into the field. If the boycott is not to injure ourselves and our friends more than our enemies it must be carefully worked out in concert to see what the effects will be. For instance, the Allies have not adopted the Bolshevik principle of no indemnities. On the contrary they demand full compensation for the ships sunk and wrongs done to Belgium, Serbia and other countries. In this demand America concurs. But there is not enough gold in Germany or in the whole world to pay such vast indemnities and the only way Germany could pay them would be by the export of her goods. If all Americans as individuals refuse to buy them then they must be sold to the people of other countries or dumped in neutral markets in competition with our own goods, which would be worse.

However the war may end, whether as the President hopes in a freed and reformed Germany or as others expect in a crushed and sullen Germany, it is not to be presumed that our natural animosity toward all things German will die out in a single generation. There is no danger that German trade will be again welcomed and favored in America. The trade-mark "Made in Germany" will never regain its former popularity. But to renounce unconditionally our personal right to purchase German products of any kind would be to cripple ourselves without materially injuring the enemy. It is an absurdity when you come to think of it. For instance, are we not to buy even a single sample of a new Diesel engine or a febrifuge? Are we to boycott books? The more we hate and distrust the Germans the more important it is to know what they are thinking. What would we have known of Germany's plans if we had refused to purchase a copy of Bernhardt's "Germany and the Next War" or Naumann's "Mittel-Europa"? Shall German chemists have the advantage of access to all the discoveries reported in our journals while our chemists refuse to read theirs? Why should we voluntarily fight blindfolded?

The movement for a personal boycott is obviously unwise and unwarranted. It is an interference with our Government's freedom of action and it is unfair with our cobelligerents. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Andrew Bonar Law, assured the House of Commons on August 8 that Great Britain would take no action on the Paris resolution for a post-war boycott of Germany without consultation and coöperation with the United States. Shall we counter this courtesy by an unofficial nation-wide boycott without the approval of our own Government and without consideration to France and Great Britain?

## THE PRESIDENT AND THE CONGRESSMEN

**P**RESIDENT WILSON, thru sheer political ability, can be a party despot if he chooses to be. In virtue of the extraordinary powers that he now wields he can be an executive despot if he chooses to be. We are not among those who imagine or believe that he chooses to be, or that he will be.

It is profoundly to be hoped, therefore, that he will not give occasion for his political opponents to bring against him the charge that he is attempting to make the Congress of the United States a body of Presidential appointees. The Constitution of the United States established the principle of the fundamental separation of powers, and, in accordance with it, made the executive, the legislative and the judicial branches of the Government each independent in authority and functions. It provided further that congressmen should be nominated and elected by popular constituencies.

President Wilson will not attempt to override or to remake the Constitution in respect of these fundamental matters; but with great plainness of speech he has declared his antagonism to certain individual members of the national

legislative body, including Senator Vardaman and Senator Hardwick, whose reelection he opposes, on the ground that they have antagonized his administration. The country has too deep a faith in President Wilson to question his disinterestedness in taking this action; but President Wilson himself has too much at stake, and the civilized world which has accepted his leadership has too much at stake, for him to take any chance of going wrong in so vital a matter.

We concur in the view of the incident that has admirably been presented by the *Evening Post*. If any member of the Senate or of the House is known to have obstructed the nation's war efforts it is the duty of the President to lay the lash upon his back and to pursue him until he is expelled from public life, and the duty is equally clear whether the offender is a Democrat or a Republican; but if no such treason can be shown, and the offense which the President resents is antagonism to the Administration, the people of the United States, it is safe to predict, will resent an Executive attempt to deprive them of their Constitutional privilege of being their own judges in such cases.

## IF—WHY NOT

**I**F coal will win the war, why not save the 60,000,000 tons used by the saloons last year?

If food will win the war, why not save the 3,150,000 bushels of grain used for brewing last year?

If transportation will win the war, why not save the 157,915 cars used to transport beers, wines and liquors last year?

If ships will win the war, why not quit sending abroad the 1,647,777 gallons of whiskey we withdrew for export last March?

If labor will win the war, why not put to work at some essential industry the 100,000 bartenders and 54,000 brewery workers now in this country?

If money will win the war, why not spend on something useful the \$2,000,000,000 we spent on drink last year?

## HOME RULE FOR INDIA

**W**E must admire the courage of the English. Not merely their courage in battle, for that history has led us to take for granted, but—what has not been so characteristic of the race—their courage in tackling the most difficult questions of reconstruction in the midst of the strain and confusion of the Great War. If the English do not look out they will lose their reputation for "muddling thru" in which they formerly seemed to take a certain pride, and gain instead a reputation for "working out" their political problems. During the last four years they have undertaken enough reforms to make a creditable record for a century of ordinary progress. They have more than doubled the franchise. They have reduced the drink evil by four-fifths. They have overcome the most difficult labor difficulties. They have adopted a new system of national education. They have reversed the commercial and financial policy of Great Britain. They have made various bold—even tho unwise and unsuccessful—attempts to settle the Irish question. They have virtually admitted the dominions to full partnership. And finally they have undertaken a still more dangerous and delicate task, the determination of the future of India.

The joint report of the Viceroy and Secretary of State for India on "Indian Constitutional Reforms" just published is likely to prove one of the epoch-making documents of the world's history, for it lays down the lines by which, it is hoped, a fifth of the human race may ultimately attain self-government. It is proposed to begin by devolving upon Indian ministers, responsible to a legislative council in which there is an Indian elected majority, certain defined powers in provincial administration. These powers are to be gradually extended at intervals of not more than five years in such directions as they have proved most successful. The



control of the central British Government will be correspondingly relaxed until finally the people of India, for the first time in history, will have a system of responsible self-government as complete as any of the other British dominions.

The scheme seems to be an admirable one and if it is carried out continuously, consistently and tactfully, it should satisfy the Indian nationalists, for it gives them an opportunity to prove what they claim to have, political ability. When we compare this with the refusal of the Prussian Government to extend equal suffrage to the men of Prussia or to reform in the least the acknowledged injustice of the present electoral system we can see the difference in the two antagonists. Germany, judging by the attitude of her own dependent peoples, assumed that India would revolt at the outbreak of the war. Instead of that India has sent 1,250,000 men to fight in defense of the British Empire and she can supply 10,000,000 more. British rule in India has often been ill-considered and unsympathetic, but it has been on the whole well intentioned and justly administered, so even those Indian agitators who before the war were most bitter against Britain will now admit its benefits and are by no means inclined to prefer German rule.

## RACE AND THE WAR

ONE of the issues of the war is race prejudice. The Germans have this trait in so marked a degree that it ought to share the growing unpopularity which now accumulates around things distinctively German, whether good, bad or indifferent. Ever since the Germans took from Frenchmen like Gobineau, Englishmen like Houston Chamberlain, and Slavs like Treitschke, the legend that the world's civilization was the creation of a single race—the Teutonic—they have been unendurable. The bulk of German books on history, politics and sociology for the last few decades have been devoted to the elaboration of this great Teutonic myth. Slavs were barbarians, Latin nations were decadent, Celts were futile, the yellow races were "monkeys," black men were not human, Jews were enemies of the state; only the Teuton was tall, blond, handsome, virile, virtuous, reverent, honorable, practical, idealistic, scientific, thrifty, continent, just, brave, self-respecting, and capable of self-government. The fact that many Frenchmen, Russians and Irishmen had all these qualities and that some Germans had none of them (not even the blondness) did not prevent the Pan-Germans from identifying the imaginary "Teuton" with the German nation.

The moral of this pitiful collapse of German humor and common sense before the mirage of Teutonism should keep us from similar follies. Let our enemies have a monopoly of racial egotism. It is true, of course, that the Germans are not hereditarily superior to any of their neighbors, but it is nonsense to talk (as some of us do talk) of the Germans as natural barbarians whose atrocities but echo the deeds of Alaric and Attila, their forefathers. As a matter of actual history and ethnology the people of western Germany are brothers of the people across the North Sea in England and lowland Scotland. They are at least first cousins of the peasants of Normandy and Flanders. The eastern Germans (the "Prussians") are a mixture between the west German type and the Slavic and Baltic peoples of eastern Europe. The south German and Austrian is rather closely related to the north Italian and the man of central France, perhaps even to the Welshman.

But the war raises the question of race prejudice also in a broader form; not merely the claims of the Teutonic super-race but the claims of the "white race" itself to eternal and inevitable superiority. Germany has no doubt on the matter. Inferior as are the non-Teutonic peoples of Europe in German eyes, they take rank above the "na-

tive" races of Asia and Africa to such a degree that slavery or the sword is the just wage of the latter. Note the German fury at the Allies for seeking the aid of Japan and for employing African troops on European battlefields. Remember the day when the Kaiser preached against the "yellow peril" in the spirit of yellow journalism. Read any good book or article on Germany's system of rule in her overseas colonies. It is true that private plantation owners in Belgian and Portuguese Africa, and even in a few parts of French Africa, have been excessively cruel to the native laborers in their employ. But nowhere have the officials of a government been so systematically oppressive as in German Africa. The atrocities in the Belgian Congo were the work of a soulless capitalism. The atrocities in German Southwest Africa were the work of bureaucrats inspired by racial arrogance and measureless contempt of those whom they ruled. If the preacher of race hate from the Mississippi valley or the Pacific coast were to migrate to the banks of the Elbe he would not only relieve us of his presence but would find an appreciative audience and a true "spiritual home." Race prejudice is pro-Germanism.

If the hideous example of racial arrogance afforded by Germany does not suffice to cure us of our prejudices there is another fact which should make us reflect. Who are the Allies? At least five nations among them—China, Japan, Siam, Liberia and Haiti—have no white population worth mentioning. An absolute majority of the people of the British Empire live in India; "white" men certainly, but also "natives" and non-Europeans. France and its colonies, if taken as a whole, contain nearly as much black as white, and French Indo-China contributes numerous yellow men to swell the total. Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Brazil, Cuba and others of the Allies have many non-white subjects and citizens. The United States, with its ten million negroes and mixed-bloods, its Indian tribes, its Pacific colonies, cannot claim to be a racial unity. If we sum together all the peoples who are fighting against Germany it seems probable that at least three out of four of them are "natives"; that is, people not descended from the races of Europe. Of course, the white race is the most largely represented on the actual battle line, but, since an army is only the delegate of a people, we should learn to think of the war as a league of all the races of mankind against the common foe of all humanity.

## MILITARISM AGAIN

"MILITARISM" isn't just a word to throw at your enemy. It means something definite. It means something that Germany has and that England, France and the United States have not.

If you doubt this, think how frequently you have met such items as these in your paper:

"Kaiser Consults Hindenburg on New Peace Offer," or "Ludendorff and von Tirpitz Demand Chancellor's Resignation." Sometimes the rumors turned out to be true, sometimes they did not; the point is that you read such statements with no surprise, they seemed quite natural and appropriate—to Germany.

Suppose you turned to your daily expecting to find some such items as these:

"General Haig Demands that British King Dismiss Lloyd George."

"Foch Tells French President Not to Ask for Alsace-Lorraine," or

"Pershing Insists that Wilson Dissolve Congress and Declare War on Lapland."

Then, and only then, could you say that we and the Allies had succumbed to "Prussian militarism." Militarism does not mean having an army, or liking an army, or even being too fond of an army. It means being ruled by an army; that, and nothing else.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Foch's Offensive

Last week we noted a puzzling movement, the spontaneous withdrawal of the Germans from their positions west of the Ancre and Avre. This week we have the explanation of it. Evidently the Germans got wind of an impending attack on this front and wanted to get behind the rivers as a safer position of defense. But the precaution was not sufficient and the blow was struck, not on the Ancre or the Avre, but right between them, right on the apex of the salient pointing at Amiens.

On the morning of Thursday, August 8, the British and French delivered a joint attack along a front of some thirty miles and from the start gained an astonishing success. Within the first twenty-four hours their advance patrols had penetrated five and even seven miles behind the enemy lines and 7000 German prisoners had been taken as well as a hundred guns. This good start was rapidly followed up. The disconcerted and disordered enemy was allowed no rest. The Germans were forced to abandon more of their munitions and surrender more of their men. Within a week the number of prisoners had risen to more than 40,000 and the guns lost to 700. The Allied casualties were fewer

## THE GREAT WAR

*August 8*—British and French offensive makes rapid advance before Amiens. Russian "Government of the North" set up in Archangel.

*August 9*—Americans take Fismette, across Vesle from Fismes. D'Annunzio with eight airplanes drops manifestoes on Vienna.

*August 10*—French enter Montdidier. First American field army organized.

*August 11*—Nine fishing vessels sunk off Maine coast. British airmen bombard Frankfort.

*August 12*—Norwegian freighter "Sommerstad" torpedoed 25 miles off New Jersey coast. Eighty-seven German airplanes brought down during the day.

*August 13*—Germans attack Americans on Vesle. American tanker "F. R. Kellogg" torpedoed 10 miles off Barnegat Light.

*August 14*—French take Ribecourt and approach Lassigny. Austrian troops sent to Belgium.

than their captives. One Australian division, which had suffered 300 casualties, took 1600 prisoners.

The Allied offensive has converted a German salient into a reëntering angle with the apex directed at the important

railroad center of Chaumes. This town, twelve miles inside of the old line, was in fact reached by French patrols, but they were driven out and now both sides are battling hard for the possession of Chaumes. Other points of importance behind the new German line are Bray, Nesle, Roye and Lassigny, but even if these are not taken they may be rendered almost untenable by the Allied artillery fire. For instance, the Germans did not get nearer than eight miles to Amiens, yet the usefulness of that city as a railroad junction, supply center, military camp and connecting link between Calais and Paris was almost completely destroyed. The relief and recovery of Amiens is one of the greatest gains of the new offensive.

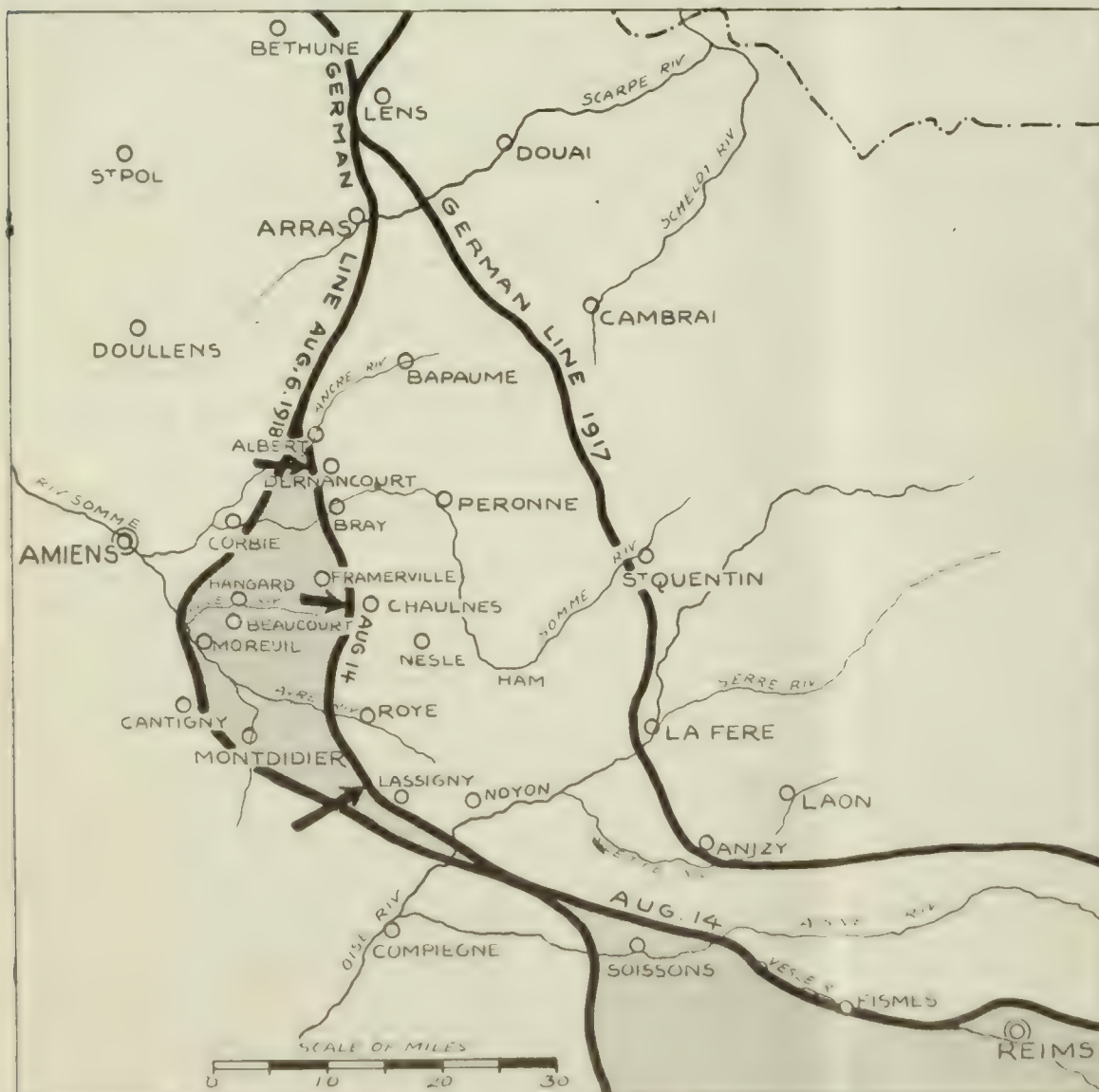
The left of the Allied front on the Ancre was commanded by General Rawlinson. The right on the Avre was assigned to the French under General Debeney. His advance brought him to the north of Montdidier and then General Humbert with another French army struck from the south on the Oise River and drove in the German line southeast of Montdidier. This compelled the Germans to make a quick withdrawal from the Montdidier pocket to avoid being cut off. When the French entered Montdidier they found this once thriving town had been reduced literally to ruins by the double bombardment it had sustained. Humbert's army has reached Ribecourt, only six miles from Noyon.

American troops cooperated with the British in the capture of Chipilly on the Somme near Bray and of Morlancourt between Bray and Albert.

The German press does not attempt to conceal its chagrin over what is admitted to be "the most serious reverse of the war." The Pan-German organs try to throw the blame for the demoralization on former Foreign Minister von Kühlmann for his admission that the war could never be brought to an end by the sword. The German public demands an explanation of how their troops could be driven out of their entrenched positions within a few hours by forces inferior in numbers. Three German generals have been cashiered for the loss of Montdidier.

This is really the first successful offensive of the Allies during the war. The first and second battles of the Marne, the important victories, consisted merely in stopping a German offensive and forcing a retreat.

**How the Battle Was Won** The Germans lay their defeat on the Somme to two things, fogs and tanks. The heavy mist that filled the river valleys on the morning of the 8th favored the surprise of the German lines. The preliminary bombardment lasted only an hour and before the Germans could reinforce the threatened sectors the lively little Brit-



WIPING OUT THE AMIENS SALIENT

The Anglo-French offensive started August 8 drove back the Germans from the angle between the Ancre and Avre to a distance of twelve or fifteen miles in the first week. On the left the British advanced as far as Bray and Chaumes. On the right the French regained Montdidier and took the heights north of the Oise overlooking Lassigny and Noyon.



ish tanks were running over the fields and thru the villages. These new tanks and the armored cars called "whippets" are the same as contributed so much to the recent victory on the Marne. They are much lighter and swifter than the tanks introduced by the British in the battle of Cambrai in November, 1917. They consist of a small turret or gun-house holding two men and mounted upon a truck run by caterpillar tractors. They carry one light gun.

These baby tanks and armored cars, like the German uhlans in the war of 1870, make their appearance in the most unexpected places. One of them entered a town still held by the Germans and running up to the house where the staff was lunching stuck its gun thru the window and opened fire. An armored car chased and ran down a German general trying to escape in his automobile. A group of cars far behind the German front held up a supply train and when four mounted German officers came up to see what the trouble was they were shot from the cars. Another group attacked a train loaded with enemy troops and set it on fire.

The British also were able to make use of the cavalry which they have kept in France for four years waiting till the lines were loosened up enough for their employment. Airplanes also were used on a larger scale than before as a fighting arm. Skimming low over the roads along which the Germans were retreating they poured machine gun fire into the columns. The bridges across the Somme were demolished by bombs. A fleet of 120 airplanes was kept busy over Lassigny, the supply center of the southern sector. In one day 46,000 pounds of high explosives were dropt on the stations, barracks and roads of Lassigny.

As in the Vesle valley the Germans on the Oise were caught harvesting the wheat so much needed by their folks at home. The advance was so rapid that at one place the German mail was captured as it was already sacked up ready to be sent back. From some of the letters it seems that the Germans were rejoiced whenever a horse was killed by a French shell, for it gave them their only chance of a meal of meat. Among the other booty was found a box containing 350 Iron Crosses that had been sent to the front for distribution among the troops.

#### The Siberian Expedition

To the Inter-Allied expedition into Siberia the United States will contribute less than 10,000 troops, Japan an equal number, Canada some 4000 and the rest of the force, which will not exceed 25,000 altogether, will be made up of French, Italian and Chinese troops. The supreme command of the combined expedition is placed in the hands of a Japanese general, Kikuzo Otani. He is now sixty-three years of age and has distinguished himself in two wars. In the Russo-Japanese war he campaigned in the same region which he will now enter and was decorated with the Second Order of the Rising Sun and the Second Class of the Golden



THE ARCTIC CAMPAIGN

The Allied and American forces landed at Kola now control the railroad as far south as Kem. The Soviet forces have been expelled from Archangel and driven seventy-five miles down the railroad toward Vologda. A body of 50,000 Finnish and German troops is said to be preparing to attack the Karelian coast and cut the railroad at Kem.

Kite. In the present war he took part in the capture of the German colony of Tsing-tao and has been in command of the Japanese garrison there ever since. The American contingent will be under the immediate command of Major General William S. Graves, who was "mentioned for gallantry" at Calocan in the Filipino insurrection. He served on the General Staff at Washington 1909-1918 and more recently has been in command at Camp Fremont, California. The troops for Siberia will be drawn from the Philippines and Camp Fremont.

It is hoped by the aid of this joint force that the Czecho-Slovaks in eastern Siberia may be able to force their way westward along the railroad and take Irkutsk and the stretch of road which at present separates them from the Czecho-Slovaks in European Russia. If the Allies can get command of the Siberian Railroad and the Volga River, and especially if the Siberian and White Sea expeditions can establish connection, the Lenine-Trotsky regime may be starved out of power "before the middle of next winter," according to Washington authorities.

But at present the Czecho-Slovaks are said by their leaders to be in desperate straits, "without artillery, cavalry, airplanes, cartridges, grenades or proper clothing," and sadly depleted by continuous fighting and sickness. If they are not relieved before winter, that is,

within six weeks, "they will certainly perish." In the opinion of the Japanese the expedition is too limited in numbers to rescue the Czecho-Slovaks. The total number of Czecho-Slovaks is estimated at about 100,000, of whom 15,000 are at Vladivostok under the command of the Russian General Duchonin and the rest, west of Irkutsk, under the Czech General Gaida. Two years ago the Czecho-Slovak prisoners in Russia numbered over 200,000.

The diplomatic efforts of the Allies at Vladivostok have been directed toward trying to reconcile the various factions of Russians in Siberia. In this they have so far been unsuccessful. General Horvath, who has proclaimed himself Dictator of Siberia, has control of the Manchurian section of the Siberian Railroad over which the Allied troops must travel. He consented to come to Vladivostok for consultation, but refuses to acknowledge the authority of the other bodies claiming authority over Siberia. The zemstvo or provincial council of Vladivostok has delivered an ultimatum to the Allied diplomatic corps demanding the expulsion of General Horvath.

The Bolsheviki on the Usuri River north of Vladivostok are said to have driven back the Czecho-Slovak troops and the Bolsheviki on the western frontier of Manchuria are said to have forced General Semenov to retreat into Chinese territory.





Press Illustrating

## GENERAL HUMBERT

Commander of the right wing of the French army which has taken Ribecourt and threatens Noyon and Lassigny

## Bolsheviki on the Defensive

Such scant communication as we have had with Moscow is cut off since the landing of the Allied troops at Archangel and the recent news consists chiefly of rumors from Berlin or Stockholm. Berlin seems to expect the speedy collapse of the Bolsheviki. The German Ambassador, Dr. Karl Helfferich, is back in Berlin and it is said that the German embassy is to be removed to Pskov, four hundred miles west of Moscow and near the German frontier. But on account of the breakdown of the railroads it will be necessary for the Germans in Moscow to go to Pskov by way of Petrograd and Finland.

Moscow is now almost as hard up for food as Petrograd has been. Bread cards permit one to purchase a quarter of a pound a day of a mixture of black flour, oat husks and straw, but even this is often unobtainable. Bread is sold on the sly for \$3 to \$6 a pound. Meat, eggs, butter, potatoes and white flour are not usually to be had at any price. The Soviet organs lay all the blame for the famine upon the Czecho-Slovaks, who by seizing a section of the Siberian Railroad and the Volga River have cut the connection between the grain fields and the cities. Leon Trotzky, the Minister of War, is trying with little apparent success to inspire his followers with martial enthusiasm and to organize forces for the overthrow of the Czecho-Slovaks and resistance against the Allied armies entering Russia. The great lack of the Red Army is trained officers, so Trotzky has authorized the employment of officers from the old armies of the Czar, but "every officer in command must be watched on both sides

by War Commissaries with revolvers in their hands. No officer will be allowed to take a single step without supervision and if he wavers he will be shot."

It is understood that the Soviet Government has delivered an ultimatum to Japan and has declared the republic in a state of defense against the Allies. America is apparently not specified. Robert Lockhart, the British Consular Agent, who remained at Moscow to keep in unofficial communication with the Soviet Government, has with several other British and French representatives been seized by the Government in reprisal for the alleged killing of Bolshevik leaders in Archangel by the Allies. In reprisal for this the Bolshevik representative in London, Mr. Litvinov, has been put under police supervision. American Consul Poole broke off relations with the Soviet Government at Moscow August 5.

A counter-revolutionary rising was planned to take place in July at Moscow, Jaroslav and other places in expectation of support from Archangel, but this wherever it developed was suppressed by the Bolsheviki with great severity. At Jaroslav, which lies between Vologda and Moscow, the rising was led by French, Serbian and former Russian officers and succeeded in gaining possession of the city and arsenal. Members of the Soviet were arrested early in the morning and many of them shot. But the Red Guard besieged and bombarded the city and cut off the supply of drinking water. After suffering for twelve days the White Guard or "Volunteers of the North," as they called themselves, surrendered to the commandant of the 1500 German prisoners in the city, who turned them over to the Red Guard.

It is assumed that the anti-Bolshevik factions in Russia will welcome foreign intervention, but the latest official statement we have from them is the resolution passed on May 18, 1918, by the Interparty Council of the All Russian Constituent Assembly. This assembly was forcibly dismissed by the Bolsheviki and the council is composed of the anti-Bolsheviki and pro-Ally parties of the defunct assembly. The resolution reads:

The Brest-Litovsk treaty is not recognized by our country. Russia was and continues to be in a state of war with Germany and the bonds uniting us with the Allies cannot be considered as invalidated by the action of a Government which is not recognized by Russia.

At the same time the Council declares that the Russian nation will never acquiesce in a violation of the sovereignty of Russia by the Allied Powers, in an occupation of Russian territory, or in an interference with the internal affairs of Russia. The appearance of Allied forces on Russian territory can only be admitted by Russia with her consent for strategic purposes of a struggle against Germany carried on together with Russian forces and on condition that the action should be taken in common by all the Allied Powers.

## The White Sea Expedition

The Allied and American expedition to the Arctic has secured control of the Murman coast and all shores of the White Sea. Under its protection a Government of the North has been set up at Archangel. In its first proclamation the new Government de-

nounces the Bolshevik rule as traitorous to the Allies and ruinous to Russia and announces its own aims as:

First—The regeneration of Russia, the resumption of relations between Russia and other governments and the organization of local power with the government of the north.

Second—The defense of the region of the north and the whole nation against all territorial violation by Germany, Finland and other enemies.

Third—It seeks a reunion with Russia of the peoples who have been taken from her.

Fourth—The reestablishment of the three organs of the people, namely, the Constituent Assembly, Municipal Dumas and Zemstvos.

Fifth—The reestablishment of legal order by the expression of the will of the citizens and the reestablishment of political and religious liberty.

Sixth—The security of the rights of agricultural workers.

Seventh—The defense of the interests of labor in accordance with the political and economic interests of the north and the rest of Russia.

Eighth—The suppression of famine.

The immediate difficulty with this program is carrying out the eighth clause. This region is altogether dependent upon the south for food and since a new frontier has been established south of Archangel, supplies for the Allied troops and the natives will have to be sent in by ship thru the Arctic Ocean. There is short time to do it in, for the port of Archangel is liable to be frozen up within three months. On the other hand, if the campaign should continue thru the dark winter the enemies of the Allies, be they Bolsheviki, Finns or Germans, will be in continuous and easy communication with their bases in the south.

The British Government has issued a declaration to the Russian people similar to that of the American Government stating that "we wish to solemnly assure you that while our troops are entering Russia to assist you in your struggle against Germany, we shall not



Press Illustrating

## OUR LEADER IN SIBERIA

Major General W. S. Graves will command the American contingent of the Siberian expedition



retain one foot of your territory," and that it is for the Russian people "and for them alone to decide their form of government and to find a solution for their social problems."

Archangel was held by a force of about 8000 men, consisting of 1500 armed Bolsheviks, 400 Lapps, 900 Germans and 5000 workmen. After they were expelled from the city on August 3 they tried to hold the station terminus of the railroad across the Dvina River, but they were driven out of this position on the following day by shell-fire. Their next stand was five miles south of Archangel, but here again they were defeated by the Allied troops and forced to retreat some seventy miles further down the railroad in the direction of Vologda. The diplomatic corps, which was recently expelled from Vologda and then Archangel, is already back in the latter and hopes soon to be in the former.

#### Torpedo and Poison Gas

The German submarines which have been attacking minor craft from Nova Scotia to North Carolina ever since May have intensified their activity. No less than fifty-six sinkings have been reported off the American coast from May to the middle of August. British, Canadian, Newfoundland, American, Japanese, Norwegian and Dutch ships are listed among the recent victims. Few, however, were of considerable tonnage and the majority were merely fishing schooners.

Recent phases of the U-boat campaign in American waters present some novel features. Thus on August 7 a German submarine shelled and sank the Diamond Shoals lightship, anchored off Cape Hatteras. Since a lightship is stationary it makes an excellent target, but as its purpose is not to transport munitions but merely to warn vessels from dangerous rocks and shoals, no one thought that it would be an object of submarine attack. To the logical German, however, it is just as advantageous to have ships wrecked on unlighted shoals as to destroy them directly with gunfire or torpedo.

Still more surprising is the report that Germans made a gas attack on the North Carolina coast on the 10th of August. Six men, coastguardsmen and lighthouse attendants, were overcome by the gas but no deaths resulted. The gas was floated ashore on large films of oil, supposed to have been set adrift by German submarines in the hope that the tide would bring the oil and the gas which it generated to land. In about forty minutes the gas was dissipated. Probably poison gas has never before been employed as an instrument of naval warfare and its usefulness for the purpose seems somewhat limited.

Most of the recent German attacks on shipping along the American coast have been without warning, but there seems to be a growing tendency to prefer shell fire to the torpedo. Perhaps this is because shells are cheaper than torpedoes, especially when the submarine is a whole Atlantic's breadth from its base of supply, or perhaps because



British Official, from Press Illustrating

#### A BRITISH BABY TANK

Lighter and more lively than the old tanks, the baby tanks have been the chief factor in the rapid advance of the Allies on the Marne and the Somme

the majority of vessels which have been attacked were small craft and wholly unarmed so that there was no risk involved to the submarine in appearing above the surface. On a number of occasions the Germans have boarded and pillaged ships before sinking them, thus "living off the enemy's country" and using their victims as supply bases. In such cases the crew were usually given time to escape in lifeboats and in one instance, the sinking of the "Marack," the German captain even told the escaping crew their distance from shore. The fishermen from the "Lena May" were photographed aboard the submarine which had attacked their ship, so that the Germans might have a trophy of their victory to take back to the Fatherland. Unquestionably the main purpose of the submarine "blockade" of the Atlantic coast is to intercept the transport of troops to Europe, but fishing boats and lightships are better than nothing, and it is possible that the Germans cherish the hope of producing a panic in shipping circles by their incessant "sniping."

#### Enemy Alien Allies

The War Department has issued orders for the immediate mobilization of the Slavic Legion at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, South Carolina. The intention of the Legion is to make use of the services of the thousands of persons of Slavonic origin resident in this country who have not become naturalized and thus have not been brought into the general army organization of the nation. Many of the recruits in the Slavic Legion will be not only aliens but technically "enemy aliens" because they were born (thru no fault of their own) under the rule of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Strict inquiry will be made as to the loyalty of the alien volunteers, but if the authorities are satisfied on this point they will not discriminate against those who were formerly Austrian sub-

jects. So far as possible companies will be formed of men of the same nationality and speech and the company officers will be expected to know English and the languages spoken by the rank and file as well. The higher officers of the Legion will be chosen from the regular army. Special training for officers of the Legion has been provided at Camp Lee in Virginia. No effort will be made to attract volunteers from the mining districts of the country where Slavonic workmen are an indispensable factor in the industrial life of the nation, but in other Serbian, Croatian, Slovene, Czech, Slovak and Ruthenian settlements there will be a general recruiting campaign. It is not publicly known for which war front the new Legion is destined.

#### A Million Boy Power

In order to solve the problem of obtaining an ample supply of organized and partly trained labor without disorganizing home life or barring young men from their chance at a full education, the Federal Bureau of Education is at work on plans for reorganizing the United States Boys' Working Reserve. This organization has at present about 250,000 volunteer members between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one engaged for the most part in farm work. If the draft age is lowered to eighteen many youths now in the Working Reserve will be taken into the army and in that case the age of admission to the Reserve may be reduced to fourteen or fifteen.

The new organization to be developed out of the Reserve will, it is hoped, attract to government service a million boys and young men not yet within range of the draft but beyond the age of compulsory schooling. It has been feared that too many of this age would leave school altogether for industrial work either from motives of patriotism or to take advantage of the high wages of war time and the abundant opportunities for employment which are opened by the enlistment of so many



American workingmen. But by the new plan boys will give part of their time to industrial work and part to schooling, mainly technical, which will fit them for their life work. If the war should last long enough for these young men to reach the draft age and enter service their industrial training will enable them to qualify for technical branches of the army and navy. The youths in the new Reserve Corps will wear a special gray cloth uniform and serve under the direction of adult training officers. Those whose work is satisfactory will be given service records testifying to that effect. Enlistment in the Reserve Corps will probably be wholly voluntary. The Department of Labor has general supervision of the plan.

### The Meat Monopoly

The Federal Trade Commission has concluded its investigation of the packing industry and presented its recommendations. The report of the Trade Commission charges that the meat industry of the country is under the monopolistic control of five great companies: J. Ogden Armour, Swift & Co., Morris Brothers, Thomas E. Wilson (who is alleged to be acting in the interest of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the Chase National Bank and the Guaranty Trust Company) and the Cudahy Company. The packers are said to own or control most of the stockyards in this country, to have heavy investments abroad in South America and other stock raising regions, to have entered into agreements with foreign corporations by which meat shipments from South America are apportioned among the "Big Five" according to fixed percentage basis, to control more than five hundred subsidiary companies, and to have formed "joint ownerships, agreements, understandings, communities of interest and family relationships" which prevent any real competition even between the largest corporations.

The Trade Commission recommends that all rolling stock used in meat transportation be a monopoly of the Government; that the Government acquire the "principal and necessary stockyards of

the country"; that the Government take over private refrigerator cars, cold storage plants and warehouses, and that the Government operate the acquired properties as public distribution points and markets. All of these recommendations are aimed at the power of the big packers over transportation, storage and marketing. On their part the packers point out that the Government already has and exercises at its pleasure many of the powers which are now demanded on its behalf.

Very heavy shipments of beef and pork have been sent to the Allies in recent months and an exceptionally large number of cattle are being shipped to market at present, partly because the dry summer has made it difficult to keep the cattle fattened and more advantageous to slaughter them at once. For this reason the Food Administration has relaxed its restrictions on the consumption of beef. Consumers are, however, requested to accept cuts from underweight cattle since it is mainly these which have been sold to the stockyards.

### Crop Prospects

The official Government estimate of the grain crops of the current year is a trifle more conservative than some earlier predictions. On August 8 the total year's wheat yield was placed at 878,000,000 bushels and the corn at 2,989,000,000 bushels. The wheat crop will without question be much greater than it was last year and yet it will not meet all expectations. Corn and potatoes have suffered from the excessively dry and hot weather which has prevailed for weeks over a large part of the agricultural area of the country. Practically every crop, in spite of the shortage of labor, is growing on a larger acreage this year than last and but for the failure of the weather wholly to cooperate with the patriotic efforts of the farmers this should be a year of bumper crops.

The annual report of the secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange shows that the cotton crop for the year ending July 31, 1918, was the most valuable in the history of American agriculture. The yield was not exceptionally



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### CALIFORNIA LEADS

Mrs. Annette Abbott Adams, of San Francisco, is the first woman district attorney appointed in the United States

large, amounting to less than twelve million bales, but the extremely high prices prevailing more than made up this loss to the farmer if not to the consumer. The average price of middling cotton was 28.86 cents a pound, whereas in 1916-17 it was only 18.41 cents and two years earlier, at the outbreak of the Great War, was less than eight cents. Prices have never been so high in the cotton market as today since the troubled times of Civil War and Reconstruction.

### The Telegraph Tangle

Vice-President Atkins of the Western Union Telegraph Company

announces that the danger of a telegraphers' strike has been ended by the recent agreement between the company and the men. The company made an agreement on August 9 with the Association of Western Union Employees to recommend to the Postmaster General a straight, permanent increase in salaries amounting to 10 per cent with back pay dated from the 1st of July. This increase does not apply to messengers and other commissioned employees or to those who already receive an income of more than three thousand dollars a year. The company recognizes only the Association of Western Union Employees and has refused to make any concession to rival unions such as the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. The Commercial Telegraphers' Union complains of unfair treatment, alleging that in several instances men had been discharged for no other reason than belonging to the union and wear-



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### THE HUNGER STONE IN THE ELBE

"When you look upon me, then weep," reads the inscription on the stone near the bridge at Tetschen, Germany. The legend runs that when the waters of the Elbe fall away to a record low tide, suffering and hardship are sure to follow. In every instance since the date of the first inscription, 1417, the prediction has been found to be true. This year the waters have reached their lowest level



ing its button. The whole labor situation in the industry is under investigation by Postmaster General Burleson. The recent increase of pay schedules affects nearly 47,000 workers and involves a yearly outlay of about three million dollars.

#### A Heatless Winter

While much more coal is now being mined than last year, and while the transportation problem is not so baffling as it then was, yet the Fuel Administration is far from being confident that enough coal will be on hand this winter to meet every demand. The present rate of coal production is said to be about 9 per cent below what is necessary for the remaining weeks of the summer to make up the existing shortage. The output of coal for the rest of the summer should average 14,000,000 net tons a week. In order to instigate greater production it is planned to establish production committees in every coal mining district, each to consist of three representatives of the employers and three of the miners. The difficulties of production are not greater than those of distribution. Car space is now so much in demand for moving grain to market that the mines are unable to deliver as much coal as they can produce. Every effort is made to relieve the railways of excessive pressure by transporting as much grain as possible on the Great Lakes and other water routes.

In view of the urgency of the fuel situation President Wilson has issued an eloquent appeal to the coal miners to meet the emergency. He spoke of the existing scarcity of coal as "a grave danger—in fact, the most serious that confronts us." He urged every miner to devote every hour of the full working day to labor. He admitted that the man power in the mines had been decreased by enlistments in the army, but announced that all miners whose work was essential for the greatest possible output of coal would be granted "deferred classification" in the draft and "it is their patriotic duty to accept it."

#### Thumbs Down for Senators

President Wilson and Senator Vardaman. The President, in a letter recently made public, denounced the Senator in terms more severe than he has yet felt necessary to apply to any other Democrat who has sought reelection to either branch of Congress. He wrote:

Senator Vardaman has been conspicuous among the Democrats in the Senate for his opposition to the Administration. If the voters of Mississippi should again choose him to represent them I not only have no right to object, I would have no right in any way to criticize them.

But I should be obliged to accept their action as a condemnation of my Administration, and it is only right that they should know this before they act.

Previous to the war Senator Vardaman was best known for his extreme stand on the race question, an attitude which admittedly did something to secure his election but which offended not only the colored race but many of the white voters of the state. With the entrance of the United States into the Great War, a step which he opposed most stubbornly, he attained fresh distinction as a leader of the pacifist clique in his party similar to the position of Senator La Follette in the Republican ranks.

In Georgia the President has taken a similar step. "Senator Hardwick," he wrote, "has been a constant and active opponent of my Administration." He urged the Democratic party of the state to give their support to Senator Hardwick's rival, William J. Harris, former member of the Federal Trade Commission.

#### Wilson for the Women

President Wilson is actively working for national women suffrage. A few days after he had written to his fellow-Democrat, Senator Shields, of Tennessee, urging him to support the suffrage amendment, he wrote a similar letter to Senator Baird, who is a Republican, but from the President's own State of New Jersey:

Voters of Mississippi will have an opportunity to choose between

The whole subject of woman suffrage has been very much in my mind of late and has come to seem to be a part of the international situation, as well as of capital importance in the United States. I believe our present position as champions of democracy thruout the world would be greatly strengthened if the Senate would follow the example of the House of Representatives in passing the pending amendment.

The intervention of the President in the consideration of the suffrage amendment by the Senate is in striking contrast with his former neutrality on the subject. While for some time a convinced supporter of equal suffrage, President Wilson has until recently confined his work for the cause to advocating action by the states. Two considerations, no doubt, weigh strongly in explaining his changed attitude. In the first place, the fight on the amendment is so close that the shifting of a single vote may possibly give the women the necessary two-thirds of the Senate. In the second place, the hostile minority is mainly Democratic and the President as a suffragist is naturally reluctant to let the amendment be defeated by senators of his own party, some of whom might be won to his own view of the question or be induced to support the amendment from considerations of party loyalty.

On most questions involved in the elections of this year the President is "out of politics." He indicated this in a letter to ex-Senator Chilton, who is seeking nomination in the Democratic primaries of West Virginia. While expressing "my sense of gratitude for your friendship and support," the President added that

this question has presented itself to me, and always I have been checked by the consciousness that intervention of any sort on my part, even so much as the appearance of an effort to pick and prefer a candidate, would produce the most embarrassing impression and be met by a justifiable resentment on the part of the constituency concerned, which would do more harm to my friend than my preference would do good.



GRANDMOTHER'S HELP WITH THE WAR

The carefully camouflaged big gun, being moved to the front, has been nicknamed "Grandmother." The gun is so heavy that a steam caterpillar is necessary to move it.





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Italy's aeroplanes are of the Caproni type, the best kind for bombing. This model is a biplane with machine guns mounted in the rear

## AMERICA'S ONLY FAILURE IN FRANCE

*In four previous issues, the editor of The Independent, who has recently returned from a visit to the Allied battlefronts, has described his experiences with our boys. This week he explains conditions as he saw them at first hand, in regard to our air fighting equipment now in France*

**I**N my previous articles I have written enthusiastically of America's marvelous achievements on the front. In the organization of transportation work back of the lines, which I shall discuss later, we have equal reason to be proud. But to present a fair picture I must here record our chief failure—the deficiency of aeroplanes.

During my inspection of the American front and supporting lines in May and June I visited three American aviation squadrons at the front, one assembling station, one repair station and one training station in the rear and one hydroplane station on the coast near America's largest port of disembarkation.

Everywhere I found the same tale of woe. Altho Congress had appropriated \$640,000,000 for aviation a full year before, there was nothing to show for it at that time as far as France was concerned except four active fighting squadrons on the line, eight Liberty motors (three unpacked), several partially completed back line support stations and hundreds and hundreds of American trained aviators sitting about in Paris and doing nothing but praying night and day for machines to fly. Every one realized that air power would win the war. No one knew why our loudly proclaimed promises to construct 20,000 planes for use in 1918 were not being kept. When I arrived in Paris the first thing a very intelligent officer said to me was: "If we can get the mastery of the air and the superiority of gas we can break thru the German lines in 1919 without much difficulty." His concrete suggestion was that Mr. Ryan, the head of our aviation service should call a conference at once of the Allied Aviation Ministers, who should then summon in consultation the flyers at the front, who naturally knew most about what was wanted, and then formulate an Allied plan to produce the necessary planes. He would also have a similar

BY HAMILTON HOLT

procedure taken in the gas branch of the service.

I was naturally anxious to visit our aviators at the front and see for myself whether the disquieting reports which I had heard were exaggerated or not. Accordingly I was very glad that Lieutenant Parks arranged that my first day at the American front be given over to visiting two of our aërdromes in the Toul sector. I found them situated the usual ten miles or so back of the line, out in the open country. Around their broad green fields scarred with the innumerable lines where the ascending and descending aeroplanes tore thru the grass were hangars, repair shops and barracks.

Out in front of the hangars were fighting planes facing the wind ready for instant flight. Everywhere was intense activity. Mechanics were busy testing motors or putting finishing touches on the wings. The mobile repair shop built on an automobile truck was ready to move at a moment's notice to befriend some aviator forced to descend before reaching home. Pilots were standing about ready at the first summons to jump aboard and within five minutes be at the front lines ready to do or die. Never in the history of warfare, I suppose, has there been such a desperate type of fighting as is witnessed every day over the battlefront with aeroplanes. Almost every time battle is given and accepted death is certain for one of the contestants. All honor to the lion-hearted boys who fly to the combat with a smile on their lips and who average but seventy-two hours in the air before death overtakes them!

The first aërdrome I visited contained a battle squadron. Each of the four squadrons America then had on the line were supposed to have eighteen planes and 150 men to fly and groom them. It was fine to see how shipshape everything was. The concrete floors of the hangars were as clean as a promenade deck, and every aeroplane was freshly painted and scoured till it glistened. Each aviator was allowed to have some device of his own choosing painted on the side of his plane and these varied from a Teddy Lear, an army mule or a flying stork to Uncle Sam's red, white

and blue hat within a ring. Some of the hangars were wooden and some were made of canvas, but all were camouflaged. The barracks of the men were as good as anything to be seen in our various training camps at home. The officers in some cases had small private huts, and the mess halls of unfinished pine clapboards and shingles with home-made tables and benches reminded me of a prosperous Adirondack hunting lodge.

The officers were most frank in answering my questions. They all agreed that we had potentially if not actually the finest aviators of any army on the front, but that the general situation was little short of scandalous. They assured me that we had completely and culpably fallen down in the production of aeroplanes. We were actually using French "seconds"—machines that the French and English would not use. Even so we only had observation and fighting planes. We did not possess a single bombing plane. We did not have an American made machine gun to man any plane. We did not even own an anti-aircraft gun.

One of the officers in command told me this astonishing story. "I do not see," said he, "how the situation could be worse." It seems that a year ago last May he paid money out of his own pocket to hire an office in Paris to get things started. He then worked out a complete plan that had the approval of all his colleagues in France to put America on the aviation map, but he could get no help from his superiors in Washington. Even his cablegrams were unanswered. His plan was to have the French Government furnish us with their best machines—those that were demonstrated to be the best in the world on the battlefield—and we were to supply them with certain raw materials for aeroplane manufacture, which we could easily do. In the meantime we could experiment at home with our Liberty motor till we got just what we wanted. But while doing this we would have been assured of an ample supply of aeroplanes from the French. The French Government tentatively agreed to this proposal, and if we had accepted it we would today have had enough aeroplanes on the line to give every one of our idle aviators a machine. But our



Government did nothing. They put all their eggs in the Liberty Motor basket, and then when it was found we could not get them in quantity to the front before the end of the summer we went back to France begging her to help us out of the hole in which our incompetency put us. Then it was too late. France had made other arrangements and all she could do was to let us have some of her "seconds" and these are the ones we have been using ever since. (It would be interesting to know whether Quentin Roosevelt, for instance, was using one of these seconds when he was killed.)

None of the officers with whom I talked expected to get planes in quantity before September if they depended on America. When I asked what should be done by those in authority at Washington a captain replied, "Let them ask the men on the line what they need in the way of ships, motors, guns, wireless and cameras, and then let them learn the quickest way to get them whether from our own or foreign manufacturers. Why, we cannot even get parts for our machines now. I actually had to send to Paris last week to get extra spark plugs." Several of our aviators had no hesitation in saying that the aviation high command in France should be superseded. "They should be sent back in the line, for they cannot organize. They have been in charge for five months and they have reorganized things four times and all they have accomplished is to demoralize the whole situation."

A major told me that "It takes from one to three days to obtain a new pilot when one is displaced. It should take three hours. If an extra enlisted man is needed it takes approximately a week." An officer in charge of an aviation unit said he had never received a single order or instruction from his superiors during the several months he had been in command, and he had had to build the whole unit from the ground up on his own best judgment. This same officer said that many first lieutenants who are doing captains' work at the front are not promoted to be captains, altho he has so recommended. The captaincies are filled from the aviation schools at home by those who have had no battle experience.

Nevertheless, with all these handicaps our boys are doing finely. Since they took over the Toul aviation sector they had done better in three weeks than the French in the neighboring aerodrome had done in the previous two months. They had destroyed a full German squadron and Germany had moved

up an extra squadron to help hold them. "Never," said the colonel, "has such a record been made before."

I was told the French had 2700 aeroplanes in the line, the English 1500 and Germany about 4000. The English have the best reconnoitering machine, the Haviland, Italy the best bombing machine, the Caproni, France the best chasing machine, the Spad, and Germany has as good as any of these.

When I visited later the great Aeroplane Assembly Depot and the large American Aviation Training School back of the lines I saw three of the eight Liberty motors then in France. What fat, ugly, snub nosed, tadpole looking machines they were. But I was told that they were the "real thing," that they could climb altitudes better than anything on wings. A fine looking young aviation instructor told me that when he was testing one the previous evening, two French Spads tried to catch it on a straightaway run and failed. So perhaps, after all, we have the trump aeroplane in the Liberty. Let us hope that it will be produced in jittney quantities from now on.

At the training school field we seemed to have all the training planes that we could possibly use. Indeed, I never saw so many in one place before. At sunrise and sunset, when the atmospheric conditions are most favorable, the sky was almost black with these giant dragon-flies. Altho I was invited at the

fishing villages and an occasional fashionable watering place. For the first time since we landed in France we saw a few women dressed in colored frocks. It was a refreshing sight to see white waists, skirts, stockings and shoes and colored parasols after the deep mourning which was universal everywhere else.

When we arrived at our destination and called at the officers' headquarters, the young American commandant of the station gave us a royal welcome. Altho mess was all over but the dessert, the commander and his officers would hear of nothing but that we should sit down with them while some more chops were grilled and potatoes warmed over. After luncheon we walked across the bridge to the little island on which the aviation station is situated. There we saw the giant aquatic planes with their outriggers waiting at the edge of the sea for the flight summons, and underneath swung the giant depth bombs, the terror of all submarines. The station was originally manned by the French, but our boys took it over in November, 1917. I asked the commander if they had got their first submarine, but he replied that since the Americans arrived the Germans have left that part of the coast severely alone. Indeed, so successful are these squadrons in keeping the submarines out to sea that the Allies are now planning to establish similar stations all the way from the Mediter-

anean to Holland and before many weeks they will have twenty-one of them in operation—ample to patrol the entire coast.

I asked the commander if they had the same difficulty in getting planes that our aviators did up at the front lines, but he said no. They obtained them from the French Government, but that there was some difficulty getting the parts. Indeed, sometimes they could not keep all their planes in commission on that account.

I was interested in seeing a cage of carrier pigeons near one of the hangars and was told the aviators always take one of them on every flight so in case they have to descend into the sea and the wireless is out of commission they can still send a message home quickly. I was also told—tho I suppose I should have known it beforehand if I had reflected—that if an aeroplane falls into the water from a height of over 100 yards the impact will kill a man just as tho he fell on land. The water from that height is as hard as solid rock.

We motored back to our port feeling that these hydroplane aviators are real factors in exterminating the submarine pest.



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*The American machine, equip with the Liberty Motor, is perhaps the trump aeroplane*

English aerodromes to make a flight, here I was told that no civilian under any circumstances could go up. There had been too many accidents and the risk was too great.

I had an opportunity to visit one of our hydroplane stations, situated some twenty-five miles from one of the American ports of disembarkation, where American seaplanes perform the double function of patrolling the French coast in the hope of catching unwary German submarines and of acting as the aerial escort of our great armadas that come laden with troops to France. Our motor ride to this United States naval aeroplane station took us along the cliffs and dunes of the sea, thru numerous



# WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR?

*This is the fourth of a series of forward-looking articles on America's aims and ideals in the war, written for The Independent by the leaders of thoughtful America. President Lowell of Harvard University began the series; the second article was written by Professor John Dewey of the Philosophy Department in Columbia University, and the third by Mrs. Corra Harris, the author of "The Recording Angel" and "A Circuit-Rider's Wife." As pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, the largest Congregationalist church in New York City, Dr. Charles E. Jefferson presents in this article the viewpoint of modern Christianity concerning the war.*

BY CHARLES E. JEFFERSON



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Dr. Charles E. Jefferson

**I**N fighting against Germany, we are wrestling not simply against flesh and blood, but against principalities and powers, against ideas and ideals, against conceptions of the state and of the rights of ruler and people. We are grappling with a false philosophy, a philosophy which foundations government on force, measures national greatness in terms of explosives and guns, and presents to the world as the highest conceivable ideal, a nation in arms. This philosophy is known as militarism. It is not confined to Germany. Its roots run deep into the mind and heart of every nation. In every country there are powerful groups under the spell of the military tradition, who revel in the pomp and paraphernalia of military maneuvers, and who make it a fundamental article in their creed that war is not only inevitable, but to be classed among the things that are good. This militarist group is mightier in Prussia than in any other country of the civilized world. It there dominates not only legislation but the entire thought and social life of the people. It is militarism which has wrought the moral degradation of Germany, and has converted her into an Ishmaelite among the nations of the earth.

We are in the war to assist in the overthrow of this philosophy. If war is indeed inevitable and a blessing, a heavenly tonic which the Almighty delights to administer from time to time to a race which would otherwise become flabby and anemic, then preparation for war becomes the supreme business of the state, and rulers and statesmen are to be judged by their efficiency in keeping the sword of the nation sharp. The policy of armed peace is the logical deduction of the militarist philosophy, a policy which has long plagued and disgraced our modern world. Armed peace is not only a burden, it is also a menace. It is a blight on every nation which adopts it, and a constant peril to the peace of the world. It leads inevitably to war. It is itself a form of war. It not only squanders the strength of a nation, but it brings down its moral tone. The human pulse does not beat normally in a world converted into a powder magazine. The human conscience loses its divine sensitiveness when long prest close to rifled steel. The light of

shining armor blinds the eyes to the finer features in the fair face of Justice. Armed peace works havoc with a nation's soul. No nation can keep its mind high and its heart true which devotes itself, in season and out of season, to preparations for human slaughter. Every argument ever offered for universal conscription in time of peace is fallacious except one. When men advocate it as a means of physical culture, they are short-sighted, and forget the plain teaching of history. Look at Germany if you want to see what thoroughness in the way of military drill will do for a people. The German men may have fine chests, but how about their conscience? They may have athletic legs, but they also have hearts which sing Te Deums over the sinking of the "Lusitania." The most disheartening phenomenon in the whole war was the manifesto issued by ninety-three German Intellectuals in the autumn of 1914. No men of intelligence could have issued such a document who had not been brought up under the eaves of a gun factory. It proved the awful degradation which militarism can work even in gifted and highly cultivated minds. When men urge conscription as an instrument for educating the youth of a nation in obedience and respect for authority, they confess that home and school and church have proved a failure. These are the three institutions by which humanity is to be instructed and

disciplined in obedience and courage and sacrifice, and if all of these are recreant to their trust, their government, instead of falling back on the barbaric and antiquated machinery of Mars, should devise ways of assisting the home and school and church in the performance of their proper functions.

The only valid excuse for universal conscription in time of peace in any nation, is that a neighboring nation has it. This is why militarism is such an unmitigated nuisance—it imposes itself on nations which do not want it. Like leprosy it eats up the flesh of the victim in whom it starts, and communicates itself to all other nations which come in contact with it. Germany, for instance, cannot build strategic railroads, and develop Krupp gun factories, and manufacture asphyxiating gases, and drill all her youth in the manipulation of howitzers and submarines, without compelling all of her neighbors to follow her example. European nations cannot do these things without American nations doing them also. All nations today are neighbors, and what one does in the way of military equipment all must do, for otherwise an armed nation, afflicted with megalomania, could easily get the start of the majestic world and bear the palm alone. A gifted and energetic nation like Germany is able by her policy to convert the whole planet into an armed camp. That is what the world is going to be, unless Germany is converted or defeated. The war-lords of Potsdam must be taught once for all that war does not pay. Germany must be so mauled and mangled that she will be cured of the silly notion that war is either beautiful or beneficent. Germany has had her head turned by success in war. Frederick the Great was a successful robber, so also was Bismarck. Germany has developed a taste for looting. She looted Denmark in 1864, Austria in 1866, France in 1871, and now she is out for loot again. Should she succeed, her belief in the divine right of looting would be deepened and confirmed. In a few years she would start out to loot again. With Germany triumphant, every nation, including our own, would be driven forthwith to elaborate preparations for the next war. With Germany defeated, we can proceed to the task of getting civilization on a sounder basis. We can devote ourselves to the organization of the world. This, then, is what we hope to get out of the war, not territory, not military glory, not indemnities, not the sweetness of revenge, but emancipation from the deadening tyranny of military drill, relief from the grinding burden of huge military and naval establishments. We are fighting for liberty. The Liberty Bonds are well named. We are fighting to get our neck out of the galling yoke of armed peace. We are fighting to put an end to the whole colossal foolery of the cult of the mailed fist. We fight not only for ourselves, but for all mankind.

But let no one imagine that this freedom is going [Continued on page 255]



# THE DOMINIE "DOWN THE LINE"

*This is Mr. Stidger's second article to appear in The Independent. This week he tells the story of a Y. M. C. A. secretary who dragged his wounded colonel to safety while shells were bursting all around him. At least, that is what the interview was supposed to produce, but the secretary decided otherwise. Mr. Stidger is himself a Y. M. C. A. worker in France.*

THE news swept over Paris like wildfire thruout "Y" and army circles. The enemy was not far from the great city and every detail of the battle the day before at Chateau Thierry was eagerly devoured, for the fate of every man in the city depended upon the outcome. News had been pouring in of heroic stands made by the American troops, especially the Marines. Men had been mentioned by name. War honors were imminent for many. Then came the news of the newspaper reporter who had been caught in the sweep of an advance and who had gone "over the top" with the boys to win a strategic village. But of all the stories that came out of this week's dramatic fighting stands out in high relief that of how Dominie Clifford dragged his wounded colonel thru a stubble field for four hundred yards to safety, crawling with shells bursting all around him, with a gas mask on part of the time, and with rifle bullets coming so close that several went thru his clothes.

I was told to see him and have an interview; that he had suffered a severe enough strain and a wrenched back in dragging the colonel; that he had been brought back to Paris in an ambulance, and that he was now stopping at the Enlisted Men's Hotel.

"That's where I am staying. I'll just hunt him up and make him have dinner with me," I said to my chief.

I asked the hotel clerk for "Dr. Clifford" and just then he stepped into the lobby.

"Here I am," he said with a grin.

And there he was, a little, gray-haired man about fifty-five years old, with a Scotch twinkle in his blue eyes and a weary look about his face. You could see that the man had been thru a severe strain. The cane with which he walked was bandaged with tape in several places. I later learned that on the very day that he had rescued the colonel two bullets had gone thru the cane while he was walking along a camouflaged road attending to his duties. Yet he did not think that this little matter of two bullets coming so close was worth mentioning to me. I found that out later from a soldier.

He blushed when I told him what I wanted. "Interview me? What for, my boy?"

And the way he asked it made me feel that perhaps, after all, I had made a mistake in the man; that perhaps I had gotten the name wrong; for to be frank, he didn't look much like a hero to me. And evidently he himself didn't think that he had done anything worth talking about.

BY WILLIAM L. STIDGER

"Yes, I was sent here to interview you."

"They must have made a mistake. I haven't done anything," he said with perfect sincerity.

But just then a representative of the Associated Press came up to the desk and said to the clerk, "Is there a man registered here by the name of Clifford? I have been sent to get an interview from him."

"There, sir. That settles it. We've got you cornered and you can't get out of it," I said to him.

He still seemed confused about it all, but he finally consented to have dinner with us.

We were no sooner seated than he started in on his boys, the Marines. He had been with them on the front lines for six months. He used to know them back in the West Indies, where he was a missionary and in fact had found one of them, right down in his "outfit" near Verdun, that he had known in the West Indies. He wanted to talk about his boys, but it was a stevedore job to get him to talk about himself. He just naturally, and simply, yet with great subtlety, evaded that.

"Why, those Marines," he said; "they are naturally the finest fighting men in the world. That boy from the West Indies; I must tell you about him."

Then he went on to tell of about how ten years ago, one evening he was walking down the streets of a little town in the West Indies where he was a missionary. He had on white duck clothes. On the way to the post office he bumped into three drunken Marines and just as he came up an "M. P." sighted them and was about to arrest them. The good Scotch missionary knew that that would mean a severe punishment, so he said to the officer, "I will take care of these

boys." So with the boys hanging on to him, dirtying his white ducks, he took them to their boat and put them to bed. Then he kept in touch with them, especially with one of them. This one was one who needed him badly, for he was a hard drinker.

The boy braced up while he was under the missionary's care down in the islands and then he left and for ten years the good doctor had not heard of him. Then came Verdun in June of this year. The doctor, according to his own story, which he was more eager to tell than how he had dragged the colonel off, was standing behind the counter of his canteen one evening when up staggered a Marine.

Between hiccoughs, with bleary eyes staring up at the good doctor, he said: "Hello, ole fren. You don' know me, do you?"

The doctor admitted that he didn't remember him.

"So thash way yu' forget yer ole frens, ish it?" the drunken Marine said, half humorously but with real affection in his voice.

Then he continued, as the doctor looked mystified, "Shay, don' you remember that guy you got to shign the pledge back in ole Wes' Indies ten years ago?"

Then the doctor remembered and once again began his patient effort to save the soul of a common Marine in whom he saw something worth fighting for, even in those perilous days when a man might be in eternity any hour. In a month's time, under the dominie's care that Marine had the two stripes of a corporal and bid fair to win another.

And it was this type of experiences that the good Scotch missionary preacher-Y. M. C. A. secretary wanted to talk about rather than his own heroism, in spite of our efforts to drag out of him the story for which we had come.



By Pross Illustrating

"Why those Marines are naturally the finest fighting men in the world"



"Then there was Van," the doctor said. "Day before yesterday at Luzzy I met Van. I have been trying to help him quit cigarets for months, but the poor kid just couldn't do it. I come on him lying in the corner of a fence wounded seriously. He wanted a cigaret. I knew it wouldn't hurt him, so I lit the first cigaret that I've lit in forty years and put it in his mouth. I don't know as I ought to have done it, but I just naturally couldn't go by and leave that kid o' mine hungry for a cigaret while he was a-waitin' for the ambulance. Do you think I did right?"

"It would have been a crime if you hadn't done it," I said to him.

"Van looked up," said the doctor slowly and with tears in his eyes, "Van looked up at me and said, 'Doc, I know how you hate 'em and yet you are big enough to light a cigaret for me. God bless you, Doc, and if I ever get well and get my strength I'll quit 'em, so help me God!'"

"Do you think he will?" I asked.

"No," said the doctor.

"I buried him the next day."

Then we tried again tactfully to lead him back to his heroism, but he evaded that part and said, "I must tell you about the trick the boys played on me."

"One afternoon when I was out they stole my coat and my cap and took off all of my Y. M. C. A. buttons and put Marine buttons in their place. I knew it was against the rules to wear them, but when I came in I didn't notice it and went to the officers' mess with them on. The colonel calls me 'Padre,' the major calls me 'Chaplain,' and the boys call me 'Doc,' you know," he said, smiling.

"Well, the colonel looked at me funny like and he said, 'Well, Padre, I see you've joined the Marines for sure now, and have the buttons and all, right with you.'"

"I was embarrassed and said, 'I'll go home, sir, and take them off. I didn't know they were on.'"

"Who put them on, Padre?"

"The boys, sir."

"Well, if the boys put them on they want them on, so on they stay," the colonel said to me."

Then he told us about the last communion service. "The boys themselves asked for it. They knew the big fight was on the next day and they asked if we might not have a communion service. I went and got some of that 'Van Rubbish' as I call it; the French call it 'Vin Rouge,' and it being the best we could get, we had our communion with it. I told the boys what we were going to do and said that any who did not want to partake of the Lord's Supper could leave. Not a single soldier left."

"I took note of them and 9 Catholics partook, 13 Methodists, 3 Christian Sci-

entists, 9 Baptists, 3 Lutherans, 3 Congregationalists, 2 Episcopalians, 1 Hebrew and 23 who did not profess any religion. Five of these took a definite stand for the Christ in that meeting. The next day most of them were dead."

He was subdued for a few minutes and we couldn't get him to talk. He was



Marine Publicity

Some of the "first to fight" are here shown working with the poilus

thinking of those dead boys of his. Then he reached into his pocket and pulled out an envelope. Reaching into the envelope he pulled out a five-dollar gold piece.

I took it in my hand and waited for the story, for the moment forgetting even myself that the old fellow was still evading his own heroic deed.

"The boy that gave me that I saw just before the big fight. I passed him as he went down under the camouflage into a communication trench. He said, 'Doc, got any cigarets?'"

"I had tried to get him to stop smoking, but couldn't resist the desire to give him some. It might be my last chance to serve him. I pitched him a whole package."

"Thanks, Doc; you're a good scout." Then he came back, handed me that five-dollar gold piece and said, 'Doc, take that. If anything happens to me, send it to mother.'"

"Did he get out all right?" I queried anxiously, for I knew that only a few of the boys who had taken that strategic village had gotten out.

"I am sending the gold piece to his mother this afternoon, along with a letter telling her of his heroic death," he said quietly.

"How did he die?" we both shot at him.

"He died in a strange way. He had been in the thick of it all morning, right down in the front lines where the shell fire, gas and rifle bullets poured continuously and machine guns swept the parapets. Then there was an 'over the top' order. He happened to be near his major when they went over. Halfway across a field his major was shot down

and dropt in an open field, wounded. For an hour the boy lay there between his major and the machine gun fire protecting the officer with his young body, unscathed. The major, appreciating his service, but knowing that he was bleeding to death, sent the boy back for stretcher bearers."

"Why, the boy will surely get the medal for that," I said.

"He would have, but he was killed on the way back," came the answer. "It was this way."

"The lad made his way thru a barrage back across the field, thru the little village. Just as he was skirting the edge of the village he heard the whine of a shell. He jumped for a nearby dugout. He made it, but a fragment of the shell struck his cartridge belt and a dozen of his own bullets penetrated his body."

"Yes, he would have received a decoration undoubtedly; the major would have seen to that, for he was rescued later and almost the first thing he asked about was the welfare of the lad who had lain between him and the machine gun fire, and when we told him what

had happened to the lad he sat down and cried."

"But what about your own story?" the reporter asked a bit impatiently, I thought.

The old preacher paid no attention to him, but went on to tell us about an experience he had had in going down into the trenches the night before he had dragged the colonel off.

"It's no fun for an American boy to be on patrol duty down close to the lines," he said. "The last night I was there I went down to say hello to the boys. I was feeling my way along the sides of the communication trenches. It was pitch dark and misty. Every sound cracked like a gun. Suddenly I heard a 'Halt! Who goes there?'"

"I replied, 'A friend.'"

Then the old doctor chuckled. "That boy was so relieved to know that it was not a boche and to recognize my voice, that he whispered, 'Oh, come on, Doc. I'm glad it's you,' instead of making me advance and give the countersign."

He seemed determined not to talk about his own stunt and I could see that the reporter was fidgeting in his seat. We had long since finished the desert and he wanted the old man's story. These other things couldn't be put over the cable for a story. Dragging the wounded colonel off was the news story. That was worth a cable. That other stuff, in his eyes, wasn't big news. But I was beginning to think, as the doctor evidently believed, that after all he was giving us the real story; that of how he had gotten into the hearts of those Marines and had served them until they had taken him into their hearts.

But the non- [Continued on page 268]



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



*Press Illustration*

## TIME FOR CHOW

*Our boys in France have taken their American appetites along. Line forms here for bread and soup. Meat and potatoes further down*



## IT'S EASY TO GET WELL HERE

*American Red Cross Hospital No. 21, at Paignton, England, is one of the largest and most beautiful yet erected for wounded soldiers*



**KEEPING FIT**

*Plenty of outdoor work keeps our nurses in good health*



**HEALTH GARDENS**

*As soon as they are strong enough, the soldiers are taken outdoors*



**ST. GEORGE'S WARD**

*These two pictures of the ward give some idea of the size of this hospital. The rooms are made as attractive as possible, and everything is done to make the wounded happy, and to take away the hospital atmosphere. The alert expressions on the faces show that their minds are not on themselves. The photograph at the left is of Capt. H. Frost, chief surgeon*







## THE POILU AS HE SEES HIMSELF

SKETCHES  
DRAWN BY LIEUTENANT JEAN DROIT, OF THE FRENCH ARMY



### THE RIFLE GRENADEER

*He meets the need for a weapon between the stationary heavy trench mortars and the missiles of the hand grenadier*

### THE OBSERVER

*The quiet of the desolated plain thru which the enemy trenches run does not deceive the observer. He knows that at eleven o'clock soup trains pass by crossing No. 131, and that a stranger has observed our lines, for he showed himself to the waist, which no trench observer ever does*



### THE MACHINE GUNNER

*Concealed among the grasses on the level of the parapet and masked by the defense entanglements, the machine gun swings its slender neck of dull metal. In the murderous warp it stretches across the field the bravest of the enemies must meet death*

### THE STRETCHER-BEARER

*Between the first lines, covered by thick smoke clouds, and the first-aid posts there is constant coming and going. The path followed by the stretcher-bearer climbs over the hill to a field pitted with shell holes. There it is lost in a chaos of flying shots*



### THE VOLTIGEUR

*The last representative of old-time infantry; for him suffice the rifle and the spade. He flits from place to place, takes night-guard duty, and fights incessantly. The Voltigeur accompanies advanced grenadier parties and sometimes serves as their ammunition runner; whatever his duties may be he acquits himself with credit*





# JEAN AND PIERRE SEE SAMMY

*The following extracts from the compositions of French school children are absolutely authentic and were sent to us thru the courtesy of Captain David T. Mason, of the Tenth Engineers. While in south-western France he became acquainted with a village schoolmaster who asked his pupils to write without preparation, compositions on this subject: "American soldiers have been in our village for some time. You have observed them. Describe one of them. What interested you in their work, and in their habits? Write your personal impressions." Here are some of the results, letting us see the American soldier in France, as he is seen and appreciated over there.*

THEY are all fine men, tall, large shoulders. I know one, a big fellow. He has a scar on his right cheek, which was made by a horsekick. He has a rosy face, long hair, carefully arranged. His feet are small for his size. He has a sweet tooth. He is gay. He is good. He eats chocolate and sweets. There are some who going on an errand near their camp I met him sharing his chocolate with his comrades. Next Sunday I was playing at spinning-top with my comrades. He was looking at us. My small brother had no spinning-top. He gave him two cents to buy one.

The Americans are polite. When they shake hands, they bow down their head a little. Before entering a house they take off their hats, and wait till they are told "Sit down."

They have good discipline; no fault is left unpunished. They are more daring than we are; they do not fear expense.

JEAN LABERIOTE.

I know one more particularly. He is of ordinary size. He has a fine face, round cheeks, blue eyes. He likes to laugh at others. He is intelligent. He has got the bad habit of smoking and chewing tobacco. He is fond of sweets. He bathes very often.

The Americans have been very good to France, to come to help her to fight the Germans.

JEAN GAITS.

The Americans are generally very clean and very polite. They also like sweets. They are always eating chocolate and sweets. There are some who like raw eggs mixt with chocolate and milk, or with beer. They do not cut their bread as we do. They put it on the table and cut it as with a saw. Every morning they wash thoroly. They wash their teeth after all meals. They have leather gloves to work. They smoke and like alcohol.

The Americans came to France not for their own interest but in order to help us. And so we have affection for them. They have at the front one million men who will inflict great casualties on the Boches; meanwhile more yet come to join them by the sides of the English and French.

FRANCIS LOUPIEN.

The one that I know is tall, well built. He is very amiable and kind to children. Whenever he meets one on the road, he will stop his horses and take him along.

He is a horse driver. When it is raining he does not care, he will then whistle with all his might.

ERNESTINE CABANNES.

The Americans are very courteous. They came to save France, to save right and liberty. America rose against the despotism of Germany.

FERNAND LACOSTE.

The American soldiers are always laughing. They are playful and funny. They remember Lafayette and Rochambeau. They shed their blood for France.

GABRIEL NINOSQUE.

They are clean and polite. They often give us good examples and good lessons. They have every thing necessary, horse-wagons, automobiles, trucks, bicycles, motorcycles and some kind of motor with a sort of "bath-tub."

ANDRE PEDEMONOU.

They like sweets very much. They are clean; they wash all their body with cold water. They are very polite. They do not have the same religion as we have, but it does not matter, they are free to practise the one they choose, or none. I saw them put up their camp when they first came here; some were pitching the tents, some cutting the fern and others leveling the ground. They had soon put up a kitchen. Their tents have floors. They were quick to place a shop and a forge for their 300 horses.

CAMILLE DUBOS.

It is magnificent to see this country place herself by our side to help us to fight for liberty.

ROGER BES.

I have observed them well. Most of them are close shaved. They are almost all tall and large fellows. They have quick eyes. They are polite, but some of them are great drinkers. The Americans are very smart. They do almost everything with machines and horses. They are up to date in everything.

ANDRE PROUSTEY.

Their tents are waterproof, and well closed. They must be quite at home there inside, it must not be cold for them. They made barracks of boards. Over one of them waves the "Star Spangled Banner." They are polite, pleasant, desirous to serve. But some of them have the bad habit of blowing their noses with their fingers and of drinking too much. It seems to me that they were courageous to cross the seas, running the risk of being sent to the bottom by the submarines, to come to help us. They want to make safe our endangered freedom, and the liberty of the world.

BERTHE SUBERVILLE.

I have noticed one more particularly. He is lodged in the house of the school with some others. He is small, blond, has a moustache. His face is often cheerful, and has a broad smile frequently. He called my comrade Gaits: "Square-headed Boche," because my comrade, he says, has blond hair and wears spectacles like the "Boches." He

told us his father was a Spaniard, and his mother French. Having no liking for the Spaniards he became an American citizen. I saw the American soldiers at their meals. It is very funny. They stand in a long line and laugh aloud. When their meal is over they start singing. Some of them are very fond of Cognac and Champagne, of which they very likely have a great deal in their country.

PIERRE LOUPIEN.

The one I have noticed is close shaved and beardless. He has a fine body. He is tall and slender. He wears nice spectacles. He seems to be energetic. On his coat, very well made, he has a yellow belt which passes around his waist, and another over his shoulder with a case for the automatic pistol. He is an officer. He is called Captain —.

THERESIA LABATUT.

They all work. Some place the decauville (railway) rails; others drive the horses, which haul the big trees to the station; others drive the trucks which bring the supplies. There are some who bring the mail to the post office, and fetch it on motorcycles; and still others transmit the orders given by the officers. Some do the cooking, and others wash the clothes.

They are fighting at the front by the sides of our dear soldiers. They help to support the hardships of this war and take their share of them. Let us be very grateful to them.

ALICE DUPHIL.

The American soldier has a great love for his family. He always speaks of his mother, of his father, brothers and sisters. There is one who comes to my house often. They are jealous among themselves. When one of them goes in a house to learn French, if one day he finds another fellow in that house, an American soldier, he will not come back any more.

MATHILDE LECOMMERES.

The work of the Americans is certainly a curious one. I saw them raise huge logs with large pliers, as easily as they would have moved a straw. Their furnaces for their kitchens are half in the ground, in order not to waste any heat. What struck me especially about the American soldiers is their cleanliness. All of them are tall, healthy and strong owing to their hygiene. Their teeth are very white; and not to soil their hands they put on gloves even at work.

Another thing I admired also, is their politeness. France had the fame of being the most polite nation in the world. We have often heard and read about the French courtesy. Is France going to lose her rank among the well-bred nations?

I like the American soldiers who came to help France. I like the Americans who came here to defend justice and right. I admire the Americans who remembered France, and who came to her in spite of the many dangers.

Long live the United States of America!

RENEE BOURTHE.



# A VISION OF VENEZIA

(In War-Time)

BY ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON

From Asolo's unlifted land  
I watched with pensive pain  
The Evening's soft and shadowy hand  
Caress Venetia's plain,  
To where Piave's rushing sand  
Defined the Teuton stain.

Above the wide-horizoned heath  
Nine-towered Treviso loomed,  
And Padua's seven domes, whereneath  
Her gentle saint is tombed;  
While, like a lily from its sheath,  
San Marco's tower bloomed.

Sweet-syllabled, the vesper bells  
A maze of music wound,  
From towns whose very naming tells  
A rosary of sound,  
While grapes and lingering asphodels  
Still perfumed all the ground.

And, last, I heard Bassano's toll  
(That drowns the Brenta's roar)  
And there was something in its roll  
Was never there before:  
A tocsin to the patriot soul  
The Western breezes bore.

It was as tho the bell were sent  
To wake the sleeping land,  
And cry "O Italy, sore-spent!  
Now let thy legions stand;  
No farther inch of fair content  
Yield to the spoiler's hand.

"Look on thy beauty and be proud  
As partner of God's plan,—  
Half by His mighty thought endowed  
And half by Him thru Man;  
The Alps, whose incense is the clud,  
The temples Love began.

And as, at dawning of the night,  
The pageantry withdrew,  
From Po to farthest Dolomite  
Their anthem rose anew:  
"Fight ye for Freedom and for Right,  
But fight for Beauty, too."

"Long shall outlinger human shame  
The snow-clad eminence;  
But these that breathe His holy name—  
The spirit's monuments—  
Shall He who wrought with thee their fame  
Not share in their defense?"

Then there appeared with robe and crown  
A host in heavenly guise,  
As all the Angels had come down  
From Dante's Paradise;  
The thought of some Italian town  
Gave glory to their eyes.

The sunset pierced them thru with gold  
And many-colored fire,  
Till they as beautifully were stoled  
As Fra Beato's choir:  
A cloud of witnesses of old  
Called mortals to aspire.

And while I wondered at the sight  
I heard a soft ado  
That, as tho chanted by the light,  
To this clear anthem grew:  
"Fight ye for Freedom and for Right,  
But fight for Beauty, too."

And as they sang this high command  
In evening's growing shade,  
The Eastward pointing of each hand  
A myriad gesture made;  
I turned, to see the skyey land  
Was all in rose arrayed.

The Alps, the clouds, the near lagoon,  
Prolonged the heavenly scene,  
And the last breath of afternoon  
Lit up the brown lateen,  
Where lay, impatient for the moon,  
The Adriatic's Queen.

## A SOLDIER'S PRAYER

BY H. F. ANDERSON

FIRST LIEUTENANT, F. A. R. C., AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

Dear Lord, I dare not ask that Thou  
Be watchful over me;  
For Thou art Master of us all,  
Hun and Briton, Turk and Gaul,  
And over each Thy mantles fall  
Of love and charity.

Dear Lord, I dare not ask that Thou  
Be sparing of my life:  
'Twere vain to think that for my sake  
Thou wouldst a Great Exception make:  
An equal chance each one must take  
Who ventures in the strife.

But, Lord, dear Lord above me, grant  
This boon to me, I pray:  
Whatever fate may wait for me,  
Whatever death in store may be,  
By Thy own Son, I beg of Thee,  
Be kind to those who stay.

Bless Thou my mother, with a love  
Beyond our mortal ken:  
Shield Thou my wife from every ill;  
In her sweet heart, dear Lord, instil  
Thy trust that she may read Thy will  
And live in Thee. Amen.



# THE LONG ROAD TO THE NEAR EAST

Mr. Williams was for three years instructor in Syrian Protestant College and for the past two years special correspondent to the "Christian Herald" for China, Japan, Russia, Armenia and Turkestan. For three months, ending February, 1918, he was the only American relief worker in that part of Turkey captured by the Russians. Mr. Williams speaks with first hand knowledge of the conditions in the Near East, and the answer he makes to the Near Eastern Question is the result of close contact with its suffering people.

BY MAYNARD OWEN WILLIAMS

"The Kurds are not to blame," replied the Governor. "They are ignorant and know no better. You heard how Kamil Beg described the methods by which the Turks have kept his people poor and uneducated and then have used them as butchers. We cannot hate such dupes. Their condition is as bad as ours."

"When leaders attempt to carry out such cruel measures as were decided

while giving churches to the Holy Land. Armenia's enemy to-day is not the Kurd, but the Kaiser."

Germany's Pan-Turanian dream seems to be materializing. Defeat on the western front will once more drive the German war-lords to seek victory elsewhere. Aside from a small band of Armenian patriots in the Erivan district, there is no definitely pro-Ally force from the Bosphorus to the English armies in Jerusalem and Mesopotamia. And even those forces will be endangered if German propaganda among the Tartars, Persians and other Moslems is successful, as it gave promise of being when I left the Caucasus last April.

The spirit of revenge for what the Turk has done, the desire to save the remnant of the Armenian race, and the determination to crush forever a Pan-German movement which might reach India itself—all seem to cry out to us to declare war on Turkey. But big, rich and brave as America is, she is unable to wage such a war at present. We have no men ready to make a declaration of war effective and France and Italy will need all the men we can train for months to come.

The dash of American arms has never been felt in the Turkish theater of war. But the power and humanity of American missionary and relief work has made itself felt for decades. If we declare war on Turkey, we can send force there only by lessening our shipments to France and Italy. But American relief work in Turkey would stop at once. During months of "paper war," new suffering would ensue, for which our rash act would be immediately responsible, and we would lose all our influence among a wavering people.

American missionaries are credited with keeping us out of a war for which in years past they have eagerly exhorted. But it is not fear that their lives will be taken, their relief work stopped or their property confiscated that makes them urge patience and forbearance now. It is the menace of the German army. They hold to the principle of war that the "army of the enemy is the objective" and they recognize Prussianism rather than Kurdish brutality as the power which must be crushed.

We cannot yet declare an effective war on Turkey. But we may be sure that every Allied success on the western front will be reflected in the thoughts and plans of the Near East—home of opportunists. Persians, Tartars, Georgians, Afghans and Turkomen are judging the safety of their plans by the fortunes of war in France. But the west-

[Continued on page 23]

"WHY are you Armenians, who have suffered as no other people have ever suffered, so free from hate for the Turks and Kurds, who have tortured and massacred an unoffending but progressive race?"

Governor Hambartsoumiantz and I were returning from the mass of ruins that had once been Ardjesh. On both sides of the road, mounted guards covered every rise of land for a front of more than a mile. Trudging along the road, smiling and happy, were a hundred soldiers of the newly organized Armenian army, who had come out to rescue us from a party of ambushed Kurds beside a narrow ford.

The day before and that morning, he had had most friendly conferences with several powerful Kurd chiefs. These picturesque but bloodthirsty henchmen of the Hun had come in only after hostages had been sent to their camps. Yet their conference with the leader of the Van Armenians was marked with perfect confidence and good will.

It was dramatic, that strange meeting in Ardjesh. Over in the city, with its skeletons of former homes showing their eyeless sockets to the heavens, were four great pyramids of human bones—crumbling monuments to Turkish efficiency under German direction. The people laid down their arms in return for solemn promises of immunity from massacre.

"Save your bullets for foxes," said the commander, and only a handful of half-crazed women and children escaped the inhuman slaughter which wiped out ten thousand lives.

All around us, that February day, were thousands of Kurds, starving but well armed, who restrained their blood-lust because it was understood that the Armenians had powerful and interested friends. It was the last good opportunity for compromise or conference. Two days later, the Armenian army at Erzerum retreated in a panic before the Turks. Today, no one knows but what another massacre has been incidental to the passage of a Turkish army across the face of Armenia from Erzerum to Tabriz.



Governor Hambartsoumiantz, of Van (left), and Kamil Beg, Kurdish chief

upon, the men who do the dirty work have to be given a free hand. The officers took the young women, but the other loot fell into the hands of the common fighters. The man we are after is not the untaught savage, trained as a brute, but the man who sits behind a polished table strewn with maps, and finding a spot where resistance to his greed for world-might may develop, says, 'Wipe it out!' Abdul Hamid was our first enemy. The Young Turks, jealous of Armenian worth, were next. But the arch-fiend of them all is the man who planned this thing years ago,



Press House

Tabriz, Persia, taken by the Turks, who sacked the American mission



# A NUMBER OF THINGS

AN OCCASIONAL PAGE BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

I do not mean to criticize the conduct of the war, but it sometimes seems to me that the methods of warfare are somewhat conservative and lacking in originality. Now if I were managing the business—tho I do not mean to force myself upon the Administration—I should see what could be done in the way of enlisting new allies, not merely of the human race, but of other branches of the animal kingdom. The primitive man before he had learned his a b c's had trained the wild horse to carry him against or away from his enemies and the wolf to follow the trail and fight for him. Has not the modern man brains enough to do as much? Why should we think only of machines to counteract the new machines of war? Since our foes have carried the war into the air and the sea why not meet them with the denizens of these elements?

We have hitherto treated the whale as an enemy. We have hunted him down and almost exterminated him. Would it not be better policy as well as more Christian—so rarely do these coincide—to make a friend and servant of the whale? A whale is bigger than a submarine, and a merchant vessel convoyed by a school or, better yet, a university of whales would be quite immune from attack. Sharks might be trained to bite off periscopes and sword fish to puncture U-boats or destroyers. We have all seen pictures of sword fishes piercing wooden boats but of course the boney weapon would have to be reinforced with a chrome steel point to penetrate armor plate. Sea lions might be trained in retrieving torpedoes. Don't tell me that they could not be taught this. I have seen them playing ball, balancing wands and setting off fireworks which I could never do if, like the sea lions, I had no hands. A few hundred crocodiles brought from the Nile and set to crawling up the Dardanelles would soon have cleared the strait of contact mines and as for the electric mines a trained gymnotus would set them off.

Best of all would be the octopus. If we could get one of the same species as Hugo used in his "Toilers of the Sea" we could do wonders with submarines, propellers, torpedoes and mines. How it would cheer the British up to see an octopus coming into the mouth of the Thames with eight U-boats, one under each arm.

For aerial warfare we could make use of the birds. The American eagle has hitherto done nothing for the country that has so honored him. Why should we not go hawking for Zeppelins with eagles? Their claws, armed sharp with steel spurs, like fighting cocks, would make short work of a silk gas-bag. Owls and bats might be employed as sentries for night work, as they would be better than watch dogs since they could pass silently thru the night air. The rose is unfortunately extinct but a condor ought to be able to drop bombs with a little practice more accurately than the German aviators have shown in British air. If the parrot could be croak with the carrier pigeon we could transmit oral messages. Possibly the parrot could be trained to perch in the enemy's camp and pick up conversation, a sort of feathered dictograph. But very likely this is chimerical. Parrots may not be discreet enough for espionage.

Insects, altho they are the most tractable

and best organized of living beings and have been held up to us as models of intelligence by Solomon and the socialists, have never yet been enlisted in the service of man. If this could be accomplished they would be of the greatest advantage. An army of Colorado grasshoppers sent into Germany next summer would clean off every green thing and bring the war to an end in the fall. They could also stop trains by greasing the tracks. I have seen them do this in Kansas. A swarm of hornets or wasps sent into the enemy's trenches might do as well as gas in clearing the way for an attack. Fireflies might be used for night signalling. I have often tried to read their dots and dashes on a summer night but not knowing their code I was never able to interpret their signals. If termites could be induced to eat out the insides of the woodwork of the barricades or of bridge timbers so they would collapse at a touch it would be a valuable aid.

Ever since men have been fighting one another they have made use of the animals. Horses for cavalry and chariots, sometimes elephants and camels, have figured in warfare from the earliest historic ages. Of the carnivora only the cheetah or hunting leopard has proved serviceable. The Spanish tried to defend the city of Panama by stampeding herds of cattle against the attacking British. But with modern educational methods, say the Montessori or the Gary system, it ought to be possible to do more in this line than the ancients were able to do. Moles and woodchucks would be very serviceable for tunneling. Beavers might be sent out at night to gnaw down the posts of the opposing entanglements. If all we read of caprine omnivorosity be true, goats could be set to chewing up the barbed wire. Giraffes might be utilized for a walking wireless or perambulating periscopes. Horses have not been of much use in this war so the Australians who are expert riders have not been employed to the best advantage. Why not, then, mount them upon the only large quadruped indigenous to the island? A squadron of Anzac kangaroo cavalry leaping trenches would strike terror to the Hunnish heart. The pouches of the kangaroos would be convenient for carrying cartridges.

I could suggest other equally promising plans for winning the war—but what's the use? Perhaps not one of those I have here specified will be adopted, for a hide-bound and red-taped bureaucracy pays little heed to the advice of outsiders. I do not ask compensation. I do not expect gratitude. But in giving freely to my country the results of my excogitations I have the secret satisfaction of feeling that I am doing my bit.

The American papers are using some rather vigorous English just now in regard to the Germans, but our lack of practise in vituperation puts us at a disadvantage. If we could only resurrect Heinrich Heine it would put some ginger into the press campaign. What leader, writer or paragraphist could beat this:

I could not trust this Prussia, this tall, pietistic hero in garter, the lieutenant with the capacious maw, carrying a corporal's staff which he first dips in holy water before bringing it down on your head. I had great misgivings about this philosophic, Christian, military despotism,

this medley of beer, deceit and sand. Repulsive, deeply repulsive to me was ever this Prussia, this pedantic, hypocritical, sanctimonious Prussia—this Tartuffe among the nations.

Somehow Heine has never been so popular in Prussia as elsewhere and many a naïve American tourist has been surprised to find that his well-meant eulogies of his favorite German poet have met with a cold reception from his German hosts.

The librarian had gone out in the afternoon to do some shopping or other important business but she had put the Carnegie in charge of her younger sister, a thoroly conscientious and obliging girl. So when a note came in from a lady saying: "Please send me some cheerful and amusing fiction; I am sick of reading about the horrors of war," the conscientious understudy looked over the index cards and picked out:

Hugo: "The Man Who Laughs."  
Stevenson: "The Merry Men."  
Andreyev: "Red Laughter."  
Wharton: "The House of Mirth."

At a recent examination in English at the University of Atlantis the candidates were asked to "Discuss the composite nature of the English language," and one of them began: "The English language is a vast lake into which countless tongues are continually pouring their contents."

As a teacher once said about a similar sentence: "It is grammatically correct but it sounds strange to the English-speaking ear."

In reply to another question: "What is the meaning of 'galley proof'?" one ingenious student wrote: "It means unusually strong, for only the most enduring men could survive the galleys."

When you listen to an impassioned appeal to turn the rascals out or an attack upon people in power just ask yourself whether you would rather live under the authority of the speaker than the present incumbent.

Ever since the Wright brothers used to get their school ma'am sister to figure out their early aeroplane designs mathematics has been the guide to the navigation of the air. A member of the British Flying Corps exprest this intimate relation of theory and practise in his song entitled "A Gallant Young Airman Lay Dying":

When the court of inquiry assembles,  
Please tell them the reason I died  
Was because I forgot twice iota  
Was the minimum angle of glide.

The author of these verses has since been killed at the front, tho whether it was because he forgot to multiply iota by two the news does not state.

Whenever I get time I am going to write a series of popular novels under the following titles, for which caveat for copyright is hereby filed:

Dolorosa the Sad Book,  
Furianna the Mad Book,  
Villanessa the Bad Book,  
Snoborina the Cud Book,  
Hermione the Fad Book.

Each to his own job. Leave kicking to the mule.



# CONFESSIONS OF A MOTION PICTURE PRESS AGENT

## PART I. NEW YORK AND LOS ANGELES

*Behind the motion picture series is a fascinating, curiosity-inducing reader. Here is a narrative of actual experience that will be found instructive as well as amusing. The author contributed "A Theatrical Press Agent's Confession" to The Independent some years ago. As stated on the previous occasion, we can vouch for his integrity and fairness.*

*The following article is the first of a series of three dealing with the inner side of the picture industry. The other two, which will appear in later issues of The Independent, will tell of the big film corporations, give a summary of past accomplishments and take a look into the future.*

MY entry into motion picture business was made thru a friend telephoning me: "Come to New York at once! I've the biggest proposition in the world's history, and there's a place for you in it." Three days later I presented myself in New York, my wife accompanying me. "It's a motion picture I want you to write about," said my New Boss, "with 11,946 actual scenes, 25,000 actors, 6,000 horses, cost \$750,000, and is unquestionably the greatest dramatic and historical spectacle ever conceived or realized by the mind of man. Mrs. Press Agent," he added, turning to my wife, "beg, borrow, steal, or dig in the old stocking for all the cash you can lay hands on, and buy a better investment than United States bonds, I mean the \$2 tickets for the opening night of our show. Mark my words, those seats will be selling on the sidewalk for \$5 apiece, and you'll become a rich woman."

Strange to relate, everything turned out pretty nearly as the manager predicted, even tho my wife and I were too conservative to gamble in the tickets. The photoplay ran an entire season in New York and earned more than a million dollars,

with all kinds of fancy prices paid for the seats. The manager and his executives moved down from Harlem to more expensive homes near Central Park. We ate in the best hotels, smoked perfect cigars, were interviewed instead of interviewing, and when we journeyed afield were received like nabobs. I devoted myself to the composition of prose symphonies, concertos and sonatas on the manager's lyric theme of "11,946 scenes, 25,000 actors, 6,000 horses, and \$750,000 production." These works were quickly gobbled up and duly printed. I cannot say we were exactly drunk with success, but we seemed to be living in a dream-world just the same.

With the full tide of prosperity ensued a struggle for power among the four proprietors. These were the president of the company, who owned 51 per cent of the capital stock and was nicknamed Brutus from his sulking in his tent when things didn't please him; the producer, a happy, irresponsible genius whom we called Cæsar; the author of the play, nicknamed the Old Gray Wolf, and the daring young showman, my managerial friend, who had carried the spectacle to commercial success.

The Old Gray Wolf carried dynamite about with him in the form of sensational publicity statements, which it was my duty to extract from him if possible and bury in our pigeonholes. The producer-genius, on the other hand, was a human skyrocket of fantastic invention and fancy; on his appearance, we had to shut up shop and win what of practical use we could from the scintillating verbal fireworks. The young manager kept a bunch of written "resignations" handy to fend off the demands and exactions of the other three. The Irish-American office boy called him "The Great Resigner," for it is recorded that in one day he threw up his job no less than

eighteen times! This method of asserting authority by offering frequently to relinquish it, proved exceedingly effective. The amateurish, untheatrical schemes of the other bosses were squelched as they realized that they could not do without the general manager. In the end, he won their entire confidence and built up for them a splendid property.

Six months after the inception of the photoplay, Brutus and some of his friends organized a large "film program" corporation, for which I was asked to do the press work. This was my long-coveted opportunity of gaining a more intimate view of picturedom than a New York run and hearsay information had afforded. As all our productions were to be made in California, I obtained the chief's consent to visiting the picture eldorado of Los Angeles and studying the studios at first hand.

ON my arrival I found Cæsar in the Chinese Quarter of the western city, staging a blood-curdling melodrama with the aid of a dozen Oriental laundrymen and his own matinee idols and heroines. The "Chinks" were having the time of their lives, for violence had long since departed from that peaceful district and it was as much fun for them to play highbinder as it is for an Apache to play "movie" Indian. The next day I sought out great Cæsar's studio for mementos of the extraordinary cinema production that was still playing in the East. The mise-en-scene had vanished, but how about the armies, both human and equine?

"Huh!" grunted a propertyman to whom I addressed my question. "Twenty-five thousand people and six thousand horses, did you say? Feller, take it from me, there might have been a matter of 600 actors on the lots, includin' supers, an' mebbe they was as many as sixty or seventy-five cow-punchers and ponies in one of the big rides. Say, how long you been in the movin' picture business?"

Without committing myself on this point I moved on to the next studio, the headquarters of an ex-blacksmith who had become famed for "stunt" comedies of the hair-raising order. "Honest John" greeted me with hearty Irish handshake and made me free of the works. They were a wonderland in which a child could have wandered happily for days. Every mechanical triumph—the dreadnaught, the howitzer, the submarine, the airplane, the complexus of railroad transport—was reproduced in toy-like miniature. "Close-up" photographer-worked the cameras as the little machines performed the most alarming, gravity-defying evolutions. In other branches of the laboratory, an acrobat jumped off the roof of a twenty-story skyscraper by means of a neat fall from a table to the floor. An aerialist hung desperately to a parachute in mid-air while actually dangling from a steel rod fixed on a platform, with an umbrella cover suspended over him. The beautiful heroine was "thrown to the lions," but without appeasement to their appetites or danger to her, because of an invisible wire barriers that separated 'em.

"Shades of Baron Munchausen!" I remarked to myself. "And then they tell us that pictures never lie!"

On a trip to a third studio I was still more astonished to find an old friend, the former traffic cop at the corner of Broadway and Forty-second street, New York transmogrified into a Wild Western hero.



*Courtesy Famous Players-Lasky Corporation*

Shouting to Indians "Stan dead, there. You're spoiling the show," is the easiest part of the director's job. Sometimes he has to show the heroine how to play her love scenes



He was booted, chapped and spurred, carried a "gun" in each hand, wore a big knife in his belt, a bandanna kerchief around his neck, and his \$50 Stetson sombrero was held in place by means of a leather band passing under his chin.

"How do you like it, Bill?" I asked.

"Pretty well," he replied. "The beer ain't as good as it is in New York, an' the cabarets are poor. Eats are all right, an' the sleepin's fine. This new leadin' woman of ours had me worried some, but the Boss tells the director to give me all the close-ups, an' I guess that'll tune her down a bit. Oh, I'll be in to see you in the Broadway office in a couple of months! They give us a reprieve from this here condemned City of the Angels twice a year, an' we go back East to see what living is like."

Inspection of "cutting" and "assembling" was the next step of my experience, for which I entered a darkened viewing chamber with the director, the editor, and the stenographer who took notes under the light of a tiny electric bulb. As the critical committee saw the inchoate picture flashed on the screen, and ordered excisions here, rearrangements there, and captions or titles inserted in still other places, the note-taker followed them closely. The typed directions were afterward turned over to the cutter and assembler, who scissored and repasted the film and saw to it that additional captions were drawn, photographed and inserted. The film editor—unlike the newspaper man—works in the dark, talks instead of writes, corrects a moving instead of a still object, and indicates the changes instead of personally performing them. Yet just as high a level of skill is necessary. The editor of your picture is equally important with the editor of your magazine or newspaper.

ONE morning toward the close of my stay, I was invited to go out upon "location," as it is called, and view a Mexican battle. The time of starting was officially bulletined as 7 a. m., but in the loose, unbusinesslike methods of direction it was several hours later before the entire caravan got under motion. I amused myself by observing the activities of the numerous open-air stages where no less than ten companies were rehearsing or acting before the camera. The scenario department had placed these ten companies in as many historic eras, each with its own peculiar fashions and settings. At times the work halted and the players and periods would mix, Miss 1915 chatting merrily with a bearded Babylonian monarch and Cleopatra exchanging confidences with Joan of Arc or Helen of Troy. Over in one corner John the Baptist was talking to the Spanish cigaret girl, Carmen, who was blowing smoke rings in his face. Sam Houston and Davy Crockett discussed militarism with the German Crown Prince, gentlemen of the cloth joked grass-skirted ladies from Hawaii, whilst the venerable Don Quixote, forgetful of his Dulcinea, was illustrating the fox-trot with a belle of drawing room comedy. About half past ten a noted New York actor, his face made up in the dreadful whiteness of a clown's, burst forth from his dressing room and called out to all and sundry: "Am I good? Am I good?" He was to be the Yankee star of the Mexican battle aforementioned. His leading lady looked like a pygmy, albeit a very trim and chic one, and I wondered how in the world the pair would "register" in the film as representatives of New York's 400.

The vividly costumed "armie," having departed in the lumbering automobiles about 10 a. m., the rest of us started an hour later by motor cars for the grounds. The lions of the cinema placed me next to an "efficiency expert." He talked all the way out of "overhead," costs and economies—a



Courtesy Famous Players-Lasky Corporation

*The director, manuscript in hand, looks very much out of place in the splendor of this Persian garden (in Los Angeles, U. S. A.). But this time he's part of the picture*

sing-song drivel that bore as much relation to the terrific wastage of film-making as voodoo incantations would bear to the fortunes of war. Happily relieved from him by our arrival at the desert-and-cactus location twenty-five miles out, I turned to watch the Yaquis and Mexicans deploying over the landscape. The director bossed them with a leather-lunged voice reinforced by the megaphone. The head Yaqui was an American actor, much bedaubed with chrome and magenta, but the others were Hopis and Apaches who love to "play savage." On the other side the motley battalion of Los Angeles "Mex" were led by a one-armed Irish-American soldier of fortune who had stolen cattle and robbed haciendas with Villa.

Both sides got away to a flying start, the Yaquis first, carrying everything before them as they shrieked the favorite war cries and discharged the blank charges of musketry against the foe. For running ability I have never seen the "Mex" equaled; every mother's son of 'em could have won a prize in the Olympic races. Later the Mexicans came back and "cleaned up" the Yaquis, the latter performing many thrilling death-agonies in the course of their supposed extermination. The more lively of them, however, would not stay in the picture, they bobbed up repeatedly to watch what was going on; to which the director angrily shouted at them: "Stay dead there! You're spoiling the show."

Between the two big battles the celebrated New York thespian I have alluded to, performed prodigies of single-handed valor, rescuing his inamorata, defending an adobe house against the attacks of the cut-throats, and firing off much ammunition. He seemed to take it all joyously like a kind of picnic, and to this amazing zest in action I attribute largely his popularity with the public. At the end of a perfect day we returned to Los Angeles, the players dispersed, and the film record of the strenuous proceedings was developed and printed. When I looked at it twenty-four hours later, the pygmy leading lady had somehow become a most personable young heroine, and the clown-whitened face of the star was unduly whitened no longer, but just the right complexion of a New York City youth plucked bodily from Fifth Avenue and thrust into the Mexican wilds.

Ten days in Los Angeles! I regretted the

fate that compelled me to leave the mimic world and return to the New York grind. Somehow the tang of the unreal, happy-go-lucky life had gotten into my blood; unlike the ex-policeman actor, I didn't long for Broadway cafes and could have stayed in Madcap Land a year. Yet business sense told me that most of the folk I had met were wilful, spendthrift children. Caesar's studio was run in a helter-skelter, hugger-mugger style that (in spite of his having made the big spectacle for \$110,000 instead of \$750,000, as claimed) boded ill for the success of our new weekly film program. No business hours; no collocation of resources at fixed times and places; "artistic jealousy" of stars that sometimes stopped a production for days together: I had never seen anything like it in my fifteen years' experience of theaterdom. The cinema had sent the actors out of doors and, for the nonce, had given them unlimited resources to play with. They were enjoying the bonanza era as only grown-up children could enjoy it. Perhaps all of us were touched with the same frenzy. Daydreaming of some great future Morgan or Rockefeller that should organize the films, I handed my suitcases, loaded with photographs, up the Pullman car steps and journeyed back to New York.

I had had some inkling of the studio extravagance during my trip to Los Angeles. The directors wanted to make the best pictures, lacked business judgment, and set no limits to the salaries paid. Stage actors who had been getting \$500 or \$600 a week in New York, found that they could go to the coast and reap thousands. An instance was the celebrated lady who received the lump sum of \$15,000, the use of a house and yacht, and all expenses of her stay for five weeks' posing. Not all the stars made good. But they all had to be paid, and this was only the preliminary expense.

The directors-general earned king's ransoms, and were surrounded by a little world of courtiers whose pay bore no relation to hard facts. Costumes, furniture, settings, were shipped in wholesale from New York when they could not be obtained in Los Angeles. The leaders, of course, were the actors, and the merry game went unchecked, as under the terms of the contract the directors got \$40,000 a feature and could spend it as they liked.

*(The second installment will be published in a later issue)*



# INSURANCE AND THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT INSURANCE SERVICE

**A**N interesting situation is possible, tho not probable, of development as the result of the exercise of two powers by the Federal Government.

By those interested in such matters, it is well known that none of the property of the United States is insured against loss or damage due to any cause. As far as my knowledge extends in this direction, that liability has always been carried by the Government. If there has been any exception, I have never seen it noted anywhere. The custom, then, long continued, of itself assuming this liability constitutes one of the powers mentioned.

Since the war began the Government, as is its privilege under the circumstances, has commandeered various private property, the most conspicuous example of which is the railroads. All such property, covered against loss and damage by fire in corporations transacting that business has passed into the custody and control of the Government, and is by it being operated under an agreement with the respective owners.

Some time subsequent to the passing of the railroads into the custody of the Government, the Secretary of the Treasury announced that none of the insurance outstanding on them would be renewed.

This joins the exercise of the two powers to which I have referred. I have described the situation thus created as interesting. To the insurance interests it may verge upon the dangerous. That some prominent underwriters regard the possibilities with apprehension, is clearly apparent.

**I**T is well known in insurance circles that there are in both the House and Senate and among the subordinates in one or two Departments at Washington, men who are striving permanently to commit the Government to a system of state insurance. A number of bills introduced in Congress reveal some such intention. None of these measures go directly at the object, but all of them in one or another way make the United States an insurer. One of them, presumably in an effort at what we may call camouflage, proposes to indemnify farmers against loss through the elements of all "non-perishable" products. The honest meaning of that description is plainly incomprehensible by any straight-thinking person, and it is difficult to evade the conclusion that its employment covers what is sometimes called a "joker."

After carefully considering the matter, I have arrived at the opinion that all these attempts, even if the bills became law, would be futile in the absence of an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the Government to participate in lines of business now the especial prerogative of private persons; nor do I think that the insurance interests feel any apprehension on this score.

The present danger, if there is any, lies in another direction. For war purposes the executive powers of the Government have grown to be nearly absolute, and properly so. The principal business of this nation at present is the waging of war, successful war, against the Central Powers of Europe. All other enterprizes are subordinate and contributory to that business. In the prosecution of that design it is desired by all

patriotic citizens that all the national resources be employed and it is expected that none so employed will be unnecessarily injured.

But we are not to forget that we are dealing with human beings and not with angels. We see coteries of men using the war for the purpose of advancing the particular principles they advocate. We find the prohibitionists using every available artifice, we discover them taking advantage of any war measure, to fasten that sumptuary doctrine in our laws. What they and the leaders of other schools cannot speedily accomplish by direct methods, they will attempt in other ways. Their plain purpose seems to be to use the exigencies of the war to so change conditions during the war as to make their doctrines permanent after the war.

Now, if we carry this idea into the business of insurance we will readily see how easy it might be for the advocates of Government insurance to make progress by using the war to advance their own interests.

**T**HE second large and important piece of private property taken over by the Government was that of the telegraphs and telephones.

If, following the precedent set in the case of the railroads, the insurance on this property is allowed to lapse, the insurance companies will be again deprived of millions of dollars of premiums annually. There is a present demand that the meat-packing industry pass into the control of the Government. Here are additional millions of premiums deducted from the companies' incomes.

Continue that process of first commandeering large lines of private business and then dropping the outstanding insurance and a breach of large proportions will be made in the annual incomes of the insurance companies.

It is an insidious process of emasculation which persisted in long enough is bound to undermine the fire insurance fabric as now constituted.

Excluding the telegraphs and telephones, the insurance on which has not yet been affected, it is estimated that the insurance companies have already lost about \$26,000,000 in annual premiums on property taken over by the Government. This, I should say, is about 5 per cent of the whole amount.

Continue this process with any reasonable degree of industry during the remainder of the war period and not only will the insurance companies suffer the dispersal of a very large part of their business and the disorganization of their working forces, but scores of thousands of citizens who have labored for years as agents on commissions

will be deprived of their occupations and means of livelihood.

Discussing this question in a letter to the agent of another insurance company who had requested an explanation of a statement previously made, Mr. Henry Evans, president of the Continental Insurance Company, the Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Company and the American Eagle Insurance Company, representing combined assets of nearly \$60,000,000, after stating that if the taking of the railroad insurance were all, there would be little to consider, says:

But the facts are that the Government is likely to assume the fire risk in connection with the properties of the telephone and telegraph companies and also all insurance connected with other properties that have come under its jurisdiction. This will apply to many mills, etc., formerly owned by alien enemies now in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian. There are hundreds of these plants. Again, when the Government buys merchandise for the maintenance of the war all insurance is dropped and in this way the insurance of property costing hundreds of millions is dropped out of the market. This property is located in warehouses awaiting shipment.

These subtractions, constantly increasing, are in addition to the insurance carried under marine covers by the Government on hulls and cargoes and employers' liability insurance on workmen in the service of the Government in multifarious capacities.

Continuing his statement, Mr. Evans says:

I am sure that you will see that the outlook is not bright for the insurance business and that if the program now under consideration is carried out it means the death-knell of the American agency system. Aside from this it means that unless the Government builds up rather than pulls down the American marine insurance companies, the merchants in this country will never succeed in securing our share of the world trade.

I am looking at this matter from what might be called a disinterested position, because, while I want to see the companies of which I am president grow stronger and bigger each and every year, still from a money standpoint I know that I can liquidate them today and get more dollars for my stockholders than they can get by selling the stock in the market.

I am doing everything that I can do to protect the American agency system, but I am very sure that I will not have success unless I have the hearty coöperation and help of the sixty-six thousand local agents that are referred to in the interview that you quote from.

**I**F, indeed, there is any disposition at Washington to alter the status of the privately owned insuring structure of the country, the movement will doubtless be vigorously opposed by the states as an aggression on their prerogatives.

I think that in any movement having Government insurance for its object, the established insurance interests will have in the front line of their supporters the insurance commissioners of all the states. Those who have thus far expressed any opinion are against it.

Superintendent of Insurance Jesse S. Phillips recently made this statement after lengthily discussing the subject:

In my opinion it is unnecessary for the Government to engage in the business of insurance. The present, corporate agencies and mutual companies and associations, together with the new capital which will naturally be employed to form additional companies, will be sufficient to provide the property owners of this country with ample insurance protection, and I cannot believe that our people are willing to drift on the undemocratic rock of governmental insurance.

*The Insurance Department of The Independent will undertake to furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. Address all communications on insurance subjects to the director of The Independent Insurance Service*



## Pebbles

Pig-breeding as an occupation is becoming quite sty-lish.—*London Opinion*.

Dot—How fast can you knit?  
Madeline—Oh, about fifty knots an hour.  
—*Exchange*.

Sailor—Gang-way!  
Scot—Hoot mon! I ha ma ticket and I will na gang way.

Don't kill cats—they answer very useful purposes, say the humanitarians. *Sauve qui purr!*—*London Opinion*.

She—I heard you made the Glee Club.  
He—Yes, I sing shortstop; between first and second base.—*Cornell Widow*.

No matches have been on sale in Berlin for some time. Yet there has been no shortage of strikes.—*London Opinion*.

Mrs. Spratt—Is she musically inclined?  
Mrs. Gatt—Well, she seems to have a leaning toward the pianist!—*Judge*.

"Right will eventually prevail," says the Kaiser. So he's getting despondent, is he?  
—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

"I spent a very boring afternoon."  
"How's that?"  
"I was drilling on the Campus."—*Yale Record*.

"Does a woman always have the last word?"  
"No, sometimes she is talking to a woman."—*Widow*.

Tommy (who has been wounded for the fourth time)—I know what it means, mate, them Huns don't want me at this war!—*London Opinion*.

Angry Prof.—Do you think this class is a joke, young man?  
Stude—No sir, I'm not laughing at the class.—*Jack-o'-Lantern*.

Bella—I wonder who was the first woman to get her gowns from Paris?  
Stella—Helen of Troy, no doubt!—*Punch Bowl*.

"Father, what kind of boats were the rams they used so much in the Civil War?"  
"They were probably the ancestors of the ewe-boats of today, my boy."—*Puck*.

It's a puzzling question.  
Besides the wind or weather:  
That when two hearts are warmest,  
They always freeze together.  
—*Widow*.

"Luxuries a tax must pay."  
What are luxuries, I pray?  
"Luxuries, my friend, are what  
You possess—and I do not."  
—*R. K. H. in the Westminster Gazette*.

Shopkeeper—Well, ma'am, anything you would like today?  
Customer—Why, yes; I would like to select a birthday present for my husband, but he neither drinks, smokes, plays cards nor stays out late at night.  
Shopkeeper—Is he fond of fancy work?  
—*Judge*.

Mary made an angel cake  
For her darling Charley's sake  
For his dear sake  
Charley ate it every crumb  
Then he heard an angel's drum  
Calling softly, "Charles come"  
And Charley went.  
—*Widow*.

DEAR LITTLE—When the house is on fire it's no time for family quarrels. It's no time to gulk and tolerate plots with the enemy at your doors.

Forget your oft-timed House Rule agitation! Do your bit toward causing the Kaiser. If the Huns can you'll have no home to rule!  
Sincerely yours,  
VERITAS  
—*Life*.

# Tooth Brushing Is Not Folly

*All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities*



## The Fault Is This:

It is true that the tooth brush has proved disappointing. Millions of people find that brushed teeth still discolor and decay.

Tartar forms, despite the brushing. Pyorrhea is alarmingly common. Statistics show that tooth troubles are constantly increasing.

Every dentist knows the reason. It lies in a slimy, clinging film. The ordinary dentifrice does not dissolve it. It gets into crevices, hardens and stays, and resists the tooth brush; and it causes nearly all tooth troubles.

That film is what discolors—not your teeth. It hardens into tartar. It holds food which ferments and forms

acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. So that film which the tooth brush leaves is the thing that wrecks the teeth.

Science has for years sought ways to end it. That way has now been found. Four years of clinical tests have proved it to many able authorities.

That way is now embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. You can prove it for yourself, and quickly. And for that purpose we offer you a One-Week tube to try.

## Watch the Film Go

Try Pepsodent for one week at our cost. You will gain a new idea of teeth-cleaning. You will know that the tooth brush need not fail.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to constantly prevent its accumulation.

The great difficulty lay in the fact that pepsin must be activated. The usual method is an acid, harmful to the teeth. But science now has found a harmless activating method. Five governments have already granted patents. That method, employed in Pepsodent, makes possible today an effective pepsin dentifrice.

Dental authorities have made thousands of tests, and have proved it in every way. Now we are asking everyone to prove it in the home.

Send the coupon for a One-Week tube. Use it like any tooth paste and watch results. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Note the absence of the film. See how teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

Do this to learn what really clean teeth mean. Prove for yourself that this great tooth-destroyer can be easily defeated. You will then, we believe, forever adopt this new teeth-cleaning method. Cut out the coupon now.

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## The New Books

### The White Flame of France

PLENTIFUL as are the books about war-torn France, there is always room for one more of the type produced by Maude Radford Warren. The author has been thru France with open eyes, heart and mind, and she gives in this book a conversational account of her vivid impressions. Wherever possible, she allows people to tell their stories in their own words, introducing us thus directly to men, women and children of many types and experiences—in England, in Paris, in Switzerland, at the front, and on the "Black Trail" of the German advance in ruined or half-ruined villages. Whatever the person may be—soldier or child, Catholic or Quaker, sturdy mother of a family, or girl who made the great fall under pressure of hunger, she gives the kindly introduction that sets them talking freely and from their hearts.

The impressions of a disinterested observer may do something more than inform those who cannot go to see for themselves. Will not criticisms such as the following loosen the rigidity of military red-tape?

It was a hospital in Eprenay that we visited first. . . . As we entered, the men rose, stood to attention and saluted. And my blood boiled, because all the time we were in the ward they stood. That they must always do when a doctor enters. And why? Surely they have earned the right, have bought it with their blood, to sit in convalescence or lounge in the presence of a doctor who, whatever his devotion, has not had to give his own blood for France.

The personal note is often tragic, but the writer always ends on a note of hope.

They have given everything to France, these soldiers: their standards of living; their bodies, their souls, their minds; men who were once capable of splendid thoughts are now vacant-minded in the trenches; their minds are as if suspended till the war ends. There is nothing that France asks from them that she may not have, but they give because they love France and not because they like the grim job she has set them to.

Happy little Solange, who plays in the old garden of the priests . . . unaware that he is a refugee. . . . May Solange be the forerunner of the new nation of French children who will have no memory of the horrors of war.

*The White Flame of France*, by Maude Radford Warren. Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.50.

### By the Grocer's Boy

THE average woman would doubtless be surprised at the dark character the boy in the corner grocery store would paint for her. Like the milkman who always judged a woman by her habit of having her pans out in the morning, every tradesman sees her by standards of his own.

Johnny Pryde, who plays the title role in another refreshing book by the author of "Wee Macgregor," is a sixteen-year-old Scottish boy who works for P. Clark, the grocer of Kirkside.

"Mind ye," he says, "it's no aye the rich that buys the best nor the poor that buys the rottenest goods. It would astonish ye to hear what some folk in big hooses eats; but of course that's a trade secret. But there canna be any harm in remarkin' a few remarks on oor chief queernesses, the lady customers."

There is the woman who "bites yer nose off if ye ask her to repeat her words," but who is nevertheless very angry that she receives a pound of flunau haddies when she



wanted fine cut ham, and a gross of fly-papers when she asked for Cross's Finest Capers.

Then there is the woman who drives up in her motor just at closing time, gives her order "wi' her nose up and her eyes down" and instead of carrying it with her, drives off and leaves Johnny Pryde to take a three-mile walk in the rain with her four ounces of cocoa.

There are many other types not at all indigenous to Scotland. They would doubtless all be recognized by every grocery boy from Bangor, Maine, to Missoula, Montana.

They're no a' alike. Some is snotty, some hotty, some, I doobt, is dotty; and here and there ye strike a nice, dacent body among them. But takin' them a' round, it beats me to ken hoo P. Clark can put up wi' them. I suppose it's the man's livin', but I'd sooner be a Turk nor kow-tow to some of them, especially the sort that looks at ye as if ye was damaged fruit and speaks as if they was feart a loose tooth would fall out. We've got several of that brand. They walks in as if they was ower fine to breath the same air as a grocer, perfumed like a pomade factory, and ye can hardly make oot what they're sayin'—whether they're askin' for butter or margerine or washin' soda.

Johnny Pryde, by J. J. Bell. Revell Company. \$1.

### Dual Personality

JACQUES was an upright young man. He loved wife and work, child and country. He lacked only a little earthiness. Marcel, his best friend, was a gay young wastrel. He had a little too much earthiness. Both went to the front for France. Both were hit in the head by the same shell. Both were trepanned. Marcel died. Jacques lived. But Marcel's brain, carried into his on the bullet, lived with him. His own memories were wrapt in the nervous organism of Marcel. His own high purpose began to struggle against the self-indulgence of Marcel. Even his wife who had given him as Jacques a calm, pure devotion, now responded to his more vivid magnetism as Marcel with a tempestuous ardor that made him jealous for himself when he was Jacques. Dragged down by Marcel's love of wine and women, Jacques ended the torments of his dual personality in a last great sacrifice to his country.

*The Man Who Survived*, by Camille Marbo. Harper & Brothers. \$1.35.

### Books in Brief

FOR THE RIGHT (Putnam, \$1.25.) Essays and addresses by members of the "Fight for Right" movement.

FROM THE HEART OF A FOLK, by Waverley Carmichael. (The Cornhill Company, Boston, \$1.) Verses that express the spontaneous melody and simple rhythm characteristic of the negro race.

RURAL PROBLEMS OF TODAY, by Ernest R. Gross. (Macmillan Press, \$1.) A presentation of the differences between country and city life in family, school, and church, as they confront the rural worker.

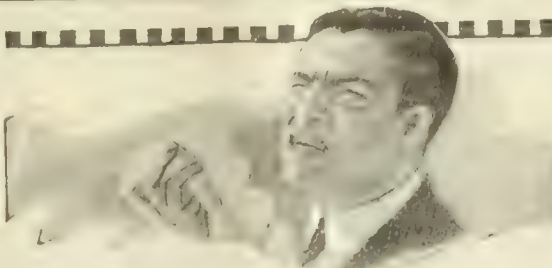
AT HIS COUNTRY'S CALL, by Albert Lee. (George H. Brown Company, \$1.25.) Continuing and rapid action of a career in a young lieutenant's adventures during the present war. For love and red blood.

ABRAHAM'S BOOM, by Basil King. (Harper's, 50 cents.) A short and not altogether convincing attempt to explain the life beyond and to connect it up with life on earth. Tinged strongly with idealistic philosophy.

THE MYSTERY OF A GERMAN PRISON, by Captain John Meade. (George H. Brown Company, \$1.50.) A gripping story of action, of pain, of courage, of friendship and of love, set during the recent months of the war.

THE LYRICAL POETS OF HUNGARY, by Hermann Thiel. (Translated by George Whipple. New York, (Yale Univ. Press, \$1.50.) Mr. Thiel has put into English some of the delicate and mystic quality of the lyrics by one of Germany's finest modern poets.

THE WHITE BOON OF MYSTERY, The Story of an Ancient Adventure, by Philip Dru. (George H. Brown Company, \$1.50.) A vivid and powerful story of an ancient and mysterious quest, set in the heart of the "Old World." The "Adventure" book.



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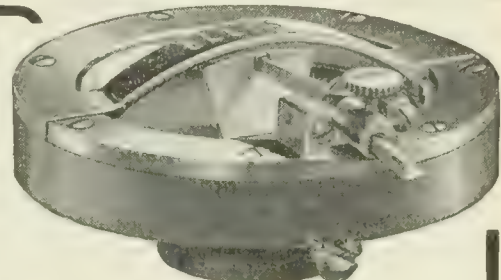
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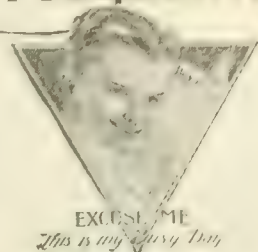
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# WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR?

(Continued from page 250)

to come automatically as the result of a military decision on the battlefield. Enduring freedom never comes except thru law, and thru institutions established to interpret and enforce it. Simply driving the Germans back across the Rhine will accomplish little. Compelling Germany to hand back to France Alsace-Lorraine and the billion dollars which she stole in 1871, and to rebuild every town and city which her armies have destroyed, and to court-martial every one of her officers responsible for the hideous atrocities inflicted on helpless populations, would give relief to the universal human heart, but would not greatly advance the cause of liberty and peace. We have passed thru many critical times, but the most critical time of all is yet to come. The most momentous hour for our generation will strike when the war is ended. What is done then, will determine whether or not we have fought in vain. There is much talk of crushing Germany, but the world is not gotten forward so much by crushing things as by building things up. We are in the war not primarily to crush but to build. We must coöperate in the building of a new international order. The sweeping away of the Potsdam oligarchy is essential, but only incidental. The military drives and counter-drives are indispensable, but only preliminary. The great work is to be done after the guns have fallen silent. The rectification of various national frontiers is indeed important, and yet only of subordinate significance. There must of course be a treaty of peace, but too much must not be expected of it. Treaties generally have a fashion of disappointing the men who sign them. An American historian has reminded us that it was not our treaty with Great Britain signed at the close of the Revolutionary War which secured our national life. The most critical period of our country's history, he says, was not in any one of the years during which armies were contending in the field, but embraced the time between 1783 and the adoption of the Constitution in 1788. It looked more than once in those five solemn years as tho the war had been fought in vain. The colonies clashed with one another, and seemed to be drifting hopelessly toward anarchy. Their mutual antipathies were so intense and bitter, and their differences in manners and interests were so great, that to bring them together under one head seemed a visionary and hopeless undertaking. Most of the wise men of Europe were sure that the problem was insoluble, and that no sort of union could be constructed which would stand the storms of a dozen years.

But there were resolute men alive in America in those far-off days, and they faced the situation without flinching. Fifty-five of them met together in Philadelphia in the summer of 1787, and in about four months devised a constitution which Mr. Gladstone declared to be "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man." It was this constitution which saved the nation. By its scheme of Federal union, the distresses of the past were ended, and the glorious triumphs of the future were rendered possible. It was by organization that the miracle was wrought. Not by altering the dispositions of men, or by changing the ideals and manners of any of the colonies, but by the creation of a scheme of political union, order was brought out of chaos and the American Republic was started on its conquering way.

It is by organization, then, that we are

to escape the distresses by which we have been tormented thru weary generations. Without adequate political machinery, we shall inevitably sink back into the international anarchy out of which the present war emerged. If there is no general provision for the protection of the security and welfare of all the nations, then each nation will look out for itself, and the devil may take the hindmost. Forces have been released by our modern civilization and contacts have been established, which render international clashings and disasters inevitable unless adequate safeguards are provided. There is no escape from immeasurable calamity except thru organization. The nations are closer together now than were the thirteen American colonies one hundred and fifty years ago. These nations must be leagued together. Some sort of federal union must be devised. A political scheme must be created by which each nation shall enjoy its own rights and liberties, and at the same time be able to contribute to the strength and prosperity of all. In short, there must be a parliament of man, a federation of the world. There must be a world Legislature, and a world Supreme Court, and an international Police Force. This is what we are fighting for—the United States of the World, a federal union in which all nations, great and small, shall be guaranteed their right to life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The experiences of our fathers are repeating themselves on a larger stage in the lives of us their children. Our fathers fought against England and at the same time they fought for England. There were two Englands in the eighteenth century, the England of King George III and Lord North, and the England of Charles Fox and Edmund Burke and the Duke of Richmond. There were Englishmen who declared openly that the American colonists were in the right, and who spoke of the American cause as the cause of liberty. There are two Germanys today, the Germany of Bernhardi and Ludendorff, and the Germany of Lichnowsky and Mühlton and Förster. We are fighting the first Germany for the sake of the second. By defeating Cornwallis we enlarged the liberties of Englishmen in their island home. By defeating Hindenburg we shall hasten the political emancipation of the German people.

On the recent Fourth of July the Prime Minister of Great Britain sent the following message to the General of the American army in France: "We join with our whole heart in your Fourth of July celebrations. Once a bitter memory, we now know that the events to which you dedicate these rejoicings forced the British Empire back to the path of freedom from which, in a moment of evil counsel, it had departed." Is it too much to prophesy that the Chancellor of the German Empire will some day send a message to the President of the United States, gladly acknowledging that the real Germany was gloriously served by American arms in the greatest of all the wars?

We are also fighting the war of the rebellion over again. The old heresy of state rights is once more to the front. It is known now as nationalism. Germany claims the right to do as she pleases. She is wedded to a belated ideal. She asserts the right to secede from the sisterhood of nations, and to repudiate her promises of obedience to established laws. She converts state documents into scraps of paper, and tramples on customs and traditions held sacred by the whole family of mankind. We are not willing that she should thus depart. She

must come back. She must respect the laws of humanity. She must submit to the regulations of international law. The South was demoralized by a barbaric institution—slavery, just as Germany has been degraded by a barbaric institution—the Army. As soon as slavery was destroyed, the South regained its normal mind, and today rejoices that Lee was compelled to surrender his sword to Grant. So will it be with Germany. When she is once delivered from the curse of Prussian militarism, the German mind will again become sanely human, and the time will come when Germans will rejoice with all men everywhere that mankind is no longer doomed to live under the shadow of a suspended sword.

If any nation would be great it must become the servant of all. That is what our Republic is just now trying to be—the servant of all. Its work of destruction is only preparing the way for building up a world federation by which a recurrence of the present heart-breaking catastrophe may be forever avoided, and all the nations may live in peace and mutual helpfulness forevermore.

## Capital Copy

Orders for 8000 more motor trucks for the use of the United States Army have been placed.

Last month 87,000,000 pounds of beef products and 308,000,000 pounds of pork products were exported.

Fifteen women doctors have been accepted by the Army Medical Department as anesthetists in base hospitals.

All exports of flour to Cuba will hereafter be made by the Government and individual licenses will be revoked.

The Signal Corps has organized 100 girls, who speak both English and French, as army telephone operators in France.

Thousands of women are employed by the United States Gas Plant, many as inspectors and others for the manufacture of parts of gas masks.

During the first two weeks of June there were completed and delivered to the Shipping Board sixteen steel vessels of a total dead-weight tonnage of 89,162.

Announcement has been made by the Post Office Department that mail service is suspended for Rumania, Bessarabia and the Ukraine, because the territory is occupied by the enemy.

The Treasury Department has extended to Great Britain an additional credit of \$75,000,000, making a total of American loans to that country \$2,795,000,000, and the total to all cobelligerents \$5,363,850,000.

More music is to be provided in the American Army. The General Staff has ordered, at the suggestion of General Pershing, that each regiment's band shall be increased from twenty-eight to fifty musicians.

The Young Women's Christian Association maintains in France, besides the Hotel Petrograd in Paris for American women, and its restaurants and recreation centers for French working women, as well as our own women of the Signal Corps, a series of club rooms for the use of American nurses serving in American base hospitals.

Some weeks ago the war council of the American Red Cross contributed \$500,000 to the Canadian Red Cross. The gift was without restriction of any sort, but the hope was expressed that it would be used to nurse and comfort wounded and sick Canadian soldiers. Canadian hospitals in France are helping care for wounded United States soldiers.



## THE LONG ROAD TO THE NEAR EAST

(Continued from page 258)

ern front alone is not enough. We must not remain idle when Germany is exerting every influence among ignorant people against us. We cannot remain idle when humanity is dying thru starvation. Christian relief work on the broadest lines is our only way out. Beginning at the Persian Gulf, we must fight German greed with American charity, German intrigue with American friendship, and German bribery with American food for the starving.

In four great colleges on Turkish soil, consecrated and trusted Americans are fighting German propaganda in the most effective way—a Christ-like humanity in the midst of moral and physical chaos. The Syrian Protestant College in Beirut has more than seven hundred students. Robert College, on the Bosphorus, and International College at Smyrna have a thousand more. The American College for Girls is still open. The Turkish Government is supplying these colleges with food and fuel at nominal prices. In a score of other centers, American relief work is being carried on where thousands are dying from starvation.

Is this kindly treatment of American institutions by a cruel government a bribe to America to prevent a declaration of war? The answer is found in the character of the men and women who are carrying on this work. Ambassador Morgenthau never tires of praising them. They are heroes, who would rather be killed than have their presence in Turkey operate against a righteous declaration of war. If Turkish kindness to them were preventing an outbreak of hostilities, they would be the first to protest. But they are on the ground. They know of Turkish irritation under the Prussian yoke. They know that many Turks look to America with friendliness and trust. They see the widespread German propaganda which can be fought only by limitless force or limitless love, and in the absence of force they are exerting the love.

Turkey is not the only problem. Persia must be won away from suicidal allegiance to the deep-laid German plans. American relief is planning the only possible method for winning the Persian to the Allied cause thru a proper and friendly approach in the midst of distrust and despair.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, heading a worthy commission to Persia under the auspices of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, has recently sailed.

The Allied advance on the west front will impress Turkey and the entire Near East more profoundly than a declaration of war. Christian relief work will impress the shrewd Levantines more than the most cleverly camouflaged scheme of world-domination hatched in Berlin.

The Potsdam crew still seem ignorant of righteousness and our boys in France are showing the might of American arms. But in the Near East the responsibility falls upon the missionary. If the missionary must be supplanted by the soldier, let the change be sure and swift. But the Near Eastern Question will never be settled until the German war lords are humbled. And the road to that polished table in Potsdam leads thru France.

In the Near East, America can exert two influences, both righteous. Charity and force offer ample field for American effort. But until force can become effective, it would be criminal to forgo the opportunity of Christian charity, even if it did not, as it surely does, offer the most probable solution to the problems that confront the Allies in the Near East.

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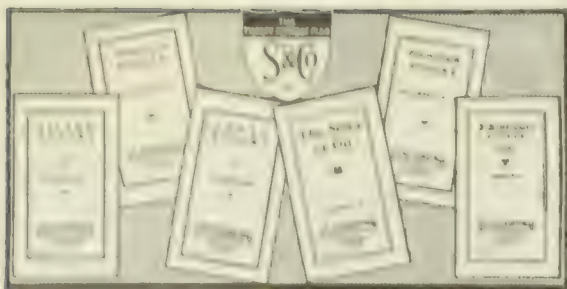
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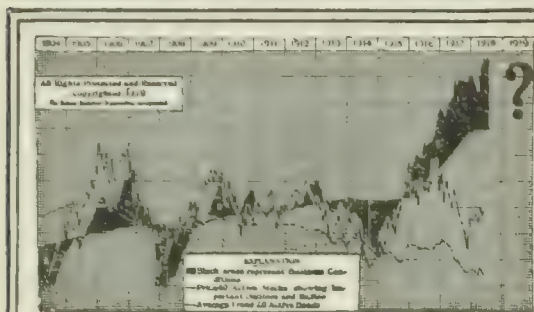
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## THE DOMINIE "DOWN THE LINE"

(Continued from page 252)

chastant doctor was not ready for his own story yet. Instead he jumped back half an hour to a story we thought he had finished.

"After that communion one boy came up and told me that he was a Catholic and that he wanted me to go with him to Father Ryan to hear him make his confession. I didn't want to go, but he insisted upon my going. I went and a more horrible confession of sins I never expect to hear. But he was in dead earnest and it was a good thing that he got it all off his soul, for he was dead the next day."

"But, Doctor, won't you please tell us about your own stunt, for I have to go in ten minutes," the reporter implored.

"Well, we still have more than enough time to tell about what little I have done, but I won't tell it if you don't promise me that you won't spread on the taffy." That was his word; not mine.

It was an expression I had heard my own Scotch mother use and I knew all that he meant by it.

"All right; you go on with the story."

Then followed as simple a statement as a Scotch dominie (economical with anything, especially words) could tell: of how he and Mr. Gibbons, the newspaper reporter whom the press later eulogized for having gone over the top with the Marines, were waiting in the major's tent. They were to go down front. The major went off with the reporter and told the dominie to follow with his orderly, a young lieutenant. The major and the reporter were barely out of sight when a runner came in with the news that the colonel was wounded seriously and was lying in an abandoned trench on the other side of the town, about four miles away at the far end of a wheat field.

The young lieutenant and the old "Y" secretary (whose colonel was the apple of his Scotch dominie's eye) started off for him. There were no stretcher bearers in sight but there was a stretcher. They carried that with them. Amid a constant hail of machine gun bullets they went thru the town. Nobody knew which house was occupied by Germans and which by Americans. Machine gun bullets were flying in every direction. They had to get thru this village somehow to get to the wheat field. Finally they reached the field. Then they had to crawl for four hundred yards on their stomachs along a low hedge across this field, in full view of the Germans, the field swept by rifle and machine gun bullets with now and then a shell falling perilously near. One fragment from a shell tore a hole in the old secretary's coat as he crawled and ripped the hedge at his left into bits.

The young lieutenant kept yelling back, "Keep your head down, Doc."

The old Scotch missionary chuckled as he told us this, pointing down to his rather prominent waist: "I was keeping down as close as I could get to the ground. I never did realize what a bother a stomach was before. I got to wishin' I had dieted all my life as we crawled along that hedge. As it was I was so close to the earth that I scratched my nose and flattened my stomach into a pancake."

After crawling four hundred yards in this manner they finally dropt into the abandoned trench and there the colonel was lying. His first question was: "I wonder how Bare is?" referring to his major. Then he handed over his maps to the young lieutenant and fainted.

For two hours the three of them lay in that shallow abandoned trench waiting for the fire to die down enough to let them crawl back again. As they lay there two

gas shells fell close and they had to don gas masks.

At this point the old preacher interrupted his own story, much to the disgust of the newspaper reporter to tell about how one evening he had been preaching to the Marines when a gas alert sounded. The boys quickly donned their masks and then one boy yelled out, "Put on a French mask, Doc, and go right on talking." Then he added: "You know, you can still keep on talking with the French mask but you have to breath thru your mouth with an English mask and can't talk." We both knew this for we had had some uncomfortable experiences breathing thru English masks ourselves, but it was interesting to hear the old man chuckle as he told about that evening when the boys wanted him to "put on a French mask and go right on talking."

Finally we got him back to his story.

"The colonel had a hard time getting his mask on so I tried to help him, but he wouldn't let me move. The trench was so small that when I moved my body was exposed. I felt so sorry seeing him try to put that mask on with his left shoulder shot thru, that I rolled over and helped him. That's where I twisted my back so that they had to send me to the hospital." He added these last words in disgust that he had been invalidated for such a slight pretext. It was not according to his wishes; we could see that in his whole attitude.

"After a while we decided to make a try for it. The machine guns were still sweeping the field and shells were falling now and then. But we got the colonel on the stretcher. The lieutenant went in front and I behind. We lifted the stretcher with the colonel in it, to the top of the parapet. Then we shoved it out as far as we could in front of us. Then we pulled and pushed and lifted and crawled and rolled over and over; keeping our bodies close to the ground; and scraped and edged and squirmed and grunted; and finally we got the colonel across that stubbled field. It took us another hour and a half to get across that field. Then we had the village to go thru, but about dark we got him to the woods, where it was comparatively safe. That's all there was to it. Not much of a story; hardly worth telling. Others would have done the same and are doing it every day up there. I don't want you to make a lot of what I did. Please don't! I feel so humble in the face of what the boys are doing. Bless them every one!"

The new Hun helmet is specially designed to protect the neck. How wise! That is just where Germany is going to get it.—*London Opinion.*

The munition worker who used matches for hairpins, and was fined, is an exception. The perfect munition girl is matchless.—*London Opinion.*

Now that the negro republic, Haiti, has declared war on Germany, Fritz finds himself up against not only Uncle Sam, but also Uncle Sambo.—*London Opinion.*

Whatever von Hintze may say about the iron fields of Alsace, the French haven't the least intention of surrendering their iron to a foe unworthy of their steel.—*The Passing Show.*

"We do not want a fresh war with Russia," says Hertling. And, for the first time in modern history, we can take a German Chancellor's word without hesitation.—*The Passing Show.*



The price of The Independent is ten cents a copy, four dollars a year. Postage to foreign countries in the Postal Union \$1.75 extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter March 28, 1918, under Act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1918, by The Independent. The Chautauquan, founded 1880, incorporated with The Independent, June 1, 1914

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Harold Howland Associate Editor  
Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

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# The Independent

Founded 1913

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

## HARPER'S WEEKLY

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

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**NATIONAL EFFICIENCY**  
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Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## JUST A WORD

If you own an automobile or a garden or a dog or a house or a fruit tree or a hen you will be interested to read the September Countryside Section of The Independent and make the most of all its common sense advice and practical suggestions. In short, timely articles packed full of information experts on each of these subjects will give you the benefit of their experience.

From Professor Hugh Findlay, professor of horticulture in Syracuse University College of Agriculture, there is a page of essential instructions to gardeners—"What to Do in September" in the greenhouse, the flower garden, the vegetable garden, the orchard and the berry patch.

"Now that you've got your harvest what are you going to do with it?" asks E. I. Farrington, himself a successful market gardener and poultry keeper, in an article called "Harvest Home." Mr. Farrington goes on to explain the various methods of storing winter vegetables in cellars or outdoor pits. If you follow his instructions you can be sure of having potatoes and beets and onions and turnips and squashes and all the rest till spring comes round again.

In his monthly article for poultry keepers Mr. Farrington points out the needs of the poultry yard in September, with a special view to the wartime scarcity of the usual grains for feeding.

"Let Sonny Take Care of the Car" is advice from C. H. Claudy that will please both the youngsters and their fathers. Mr. Claudy is explicit in his explanation of what must be done to keep the car in A1 running shape. Photographs especially posed show Sonny just how to do it.

In the realm of interior decoration there is an article by Maxwell Armfield, an English artist who has recently established a studio in New York. Mr. Armfield stresses the esthetic and utilitarian value of stencils and gives detailed explanations of how to make and use them. There are numerous illustrations of good stencil designs.

### THE EDINBURGH LINCOLN

George E. Bisell, of Mount Vernon, New York, is the sculptor who created the statue of Abraham Lincoln in Edinburgh, Scotland, a photograph of which was published in The Independent, November 3, 1917, and commonly ascribed to J. Patrick. The statue was set up as a memorial to the Scottish American soldiers in the Civil War.

### MEMNONITES EXEMPT

To correct an apparent injustice done the Memnonites in The Independent for June 22 in which the newspaper report of a sentence imposed by a court martial at San Antonio was reviewed it may be stated that the Memnonites have long held the doctrine of non-resistance. Representatives of

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this text point to the President's proclamation for conscientious objectors in which it is declared that the recorded and drafted objector "shall not, against his will, be required to wear a uniform or to bear arms: nor, if pending the final decision as to his status, he shall decline to perform, under military direction, duties which he states to be contrary to the dictates of his conscience, shall he receive punitive treatment for such conduct."

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

**THE KAISER**—Wilson is a real scoundrel.

**BOOTH TARKINGTON**—Men cannot be goaded into loyalty.

**KING GEORGE**—We shall with God's help secure a victorious peace.

**LORD ROBERT CECIL**—I prefer Prussian brutality to Austrian hypocrisy.

**SAMUEL GOMPERTS**—The New Republic has failed to think its problems thru.

**THEODORE ROOSEVELT**—My only regret is that I am unable to fight beside my sons.

**ED. HOWE**—One of the things every woman knows is that her feet are hideously ugly.

**JOHN BURNS, M.P.**—The yellow press is owned by blackguards, edited by ruffians and read by fools.

**CHARLIE CHAPLIN**—I can't wait until the middle of a reel for a laugh. I must start in "on high."

**HOMER CROY**—The second funniest thing in the world is for a waiter to fall downstairs with a tray of dishes.

**GENERAL SMUTS**—After the war South Africa will probably have the lowest taxation of any country in the world.

**DR. E. J. DILLON**—For lust of blood, for revolting atrocities and Satanical contempt of human nature this war is unique in history.

**DAVID JAYNE HILL**—Without question Kaiser William II is the most dramatic sovereign of his time and perhaps of any time.

**NORMAN HAPGOOD**—If we stand by liberty we shall win this war. Our only chance of losing it lies in our fear of liberty.

**HERR PAUL ROHRBACH**—For the present there is for us no greater interest in the East than the interest of maintaining Bolshevism.

**COLONEL HOUSE**—Mr. Wilson is in the class of men limited in numbers who combine driving power, magnetism, and vigor with vision.

**R. L. GOLDBERG**—The Kaiser's eldest son has long enjoyed the distinction of being the most pronounced lounge lizzard in the whole German Empire.

**NIKOLAI LENINE**—Of a hundred Bolsheviks, there is one honest believer in Bolshevism, there are thirty-nine adventurers and hangers-on who profit by it, and there are sixty fools.

**WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE**—The Kaiser has turned down three thousand two hundred suggestions for a new German hymn. Why doesn't the All Highest write it himself?

**MARSHAL FOCH**—Great results in war are due to the commander and it is justice that history couples with the names of famous generals victories that glorify them or defeats which dishonor their memory.

**J. D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.**—When peace has been established on an enduring basis, then and not until then can the spirit of brotherhood be extended among nations, and then it must be extended to include all the nations of the earth.

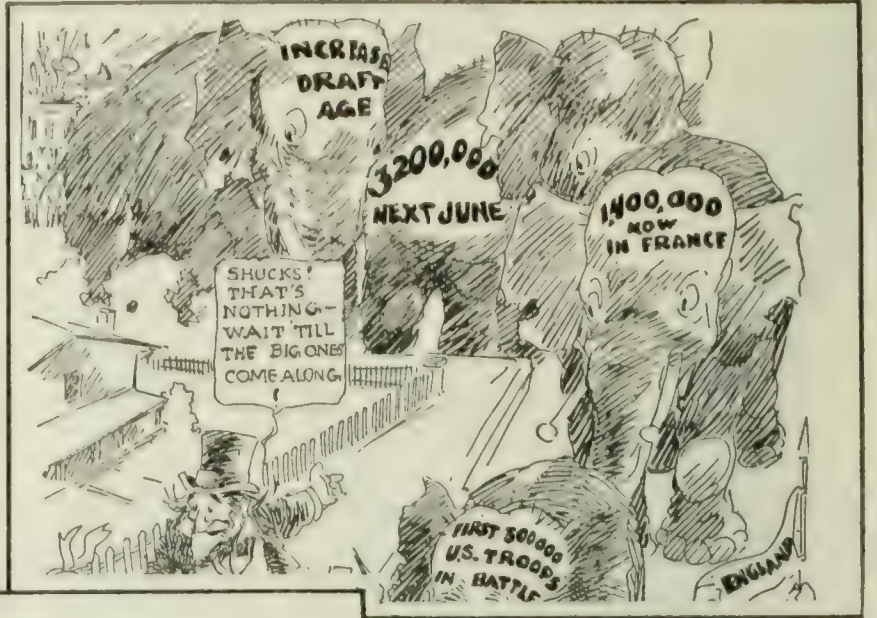


# THE WAR NEWS CAUGHT BY CARTOONISTS



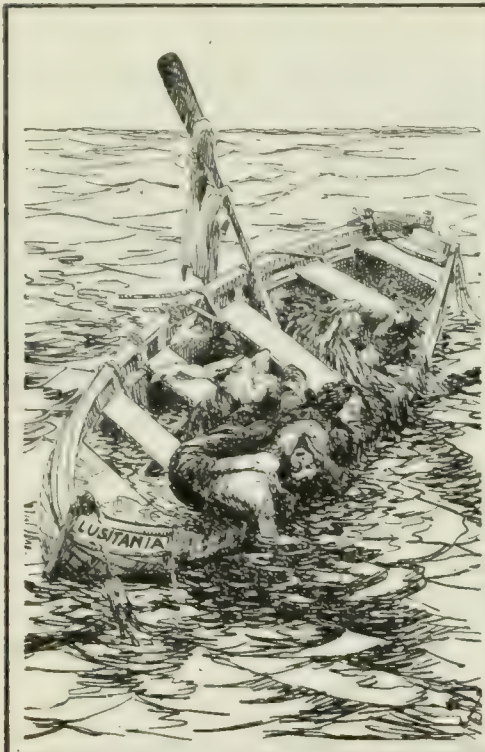
N. Y. Tribune

WHERE IS THE FIRE ESCAPE?



N. Y. Tribune

THE PARADE'S JUST STARTED



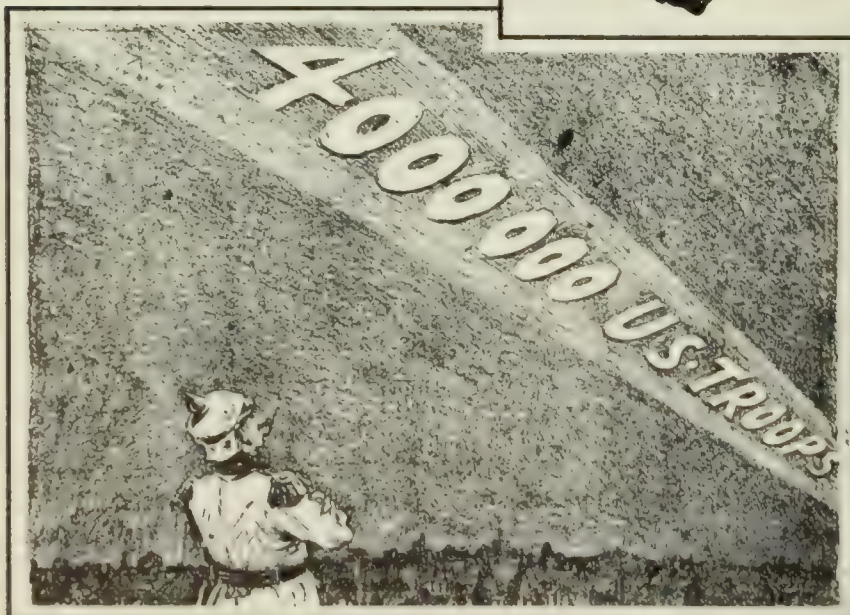
N. Y. Tribune

"PEACE" WITH GERMANY



N. Y. World

MERELY PESTERING HIM



N. Y. World

GIVING HIM SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT



Dayton News

GERMANY: "KARL, VY DON'T YOU BITE HIM?"



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## RACIAL PSYCHOLOGY

WE Americans ought to excel all other nations in our knowledge of foreign languages and, what is more important, of foreign psychology, for we have had the unique advantage of personal contact with millions of immigrants from all parts of the globe. What other people had to travel for we had brought to our doors. In any of our industrial centers we could find a native tutor in forty living languages. We have no excuse for being puzzled or surprized by the attitude of various minor nationalities now springing into life in Europe and Asia, for in most cases their patriotic propaganda has been directed and financed from America. Yet we have left it to Germany to take advantage of these nationalistic movements and pervert them to her purposes. Diplomacy nowadays consists largely of applied ethnology. The victories won by the German generals have been less than those won by the German professors. For while the German generals have made enemies the German professors have made friends. The Finns, Letts, Lithuanians, Poles, Ukrainians and Bessarabians now look to Germany as their liberator from Russian tyranny and as their protector against resubjugation. But it is America and not Germany which should stand sponsor for these new-born nations, for it was America that declaimed loudest against the Czar and America that contributed the men and the money that gave them a start in life. A big scrap-book could be compiled of the editorials appearing in American journals during the last ten years in favor of the freedom of the Finns. Yet when the time came and the Finns appealed to us for recognition and food we turned a cold shoulder on her. Finland then turned to Germany, which jumped at the chance we let slip, and with the loan of 20,000 men and a few ships of grain added a new country to her conquests and gained access to the Arctic. We had more men and grain to spare than Germany and the Finns would have given us a heartier welcome, for many of them have lived with us and would know that we had no intent of thrusting a king upon them. The only excuse for America's inaction that has been brought forward is that we did not understand the situation sufficiently to justify intervention. But this is no excuse at all, for who should know the Finns better than we? They have been going back and forth by the thousand for a generation and they have constituted a large part of the population of some of our towns. Besides as it turned out it would have been best if we could not choose between the White Guard and the Red Guard to have tossed up a dime to decide which we should back. Even if by such chance we had chosen the wrong side we would have made it the right side by our choosing it. We might have made friends of one faction. As it is we have made enemies of both. We viewed the Reds with disfavor because they committed atrocities and wanted to set up a socialistic state. But the Whites have committed worse atrocities and have set up a monarchical state. If we had aided Finland to

establish a decent sort of a republic a few months ago it would have saved that country a civil war and saved us from having to fight the Finns from a precarious position on a barren Arctic coast.

What is true of the Finns is true in general of the belt of minor nationalities stretching from the Arctic to the Adriatic. We have in recent years received a large and increasing part of our immigration from this region, yet these peoples remained strangers to us. We have learned little of their language, religion, racial characteristics or national aspirations. We have been content with a simple classification of our immigrant populations into wops, dagoes, kikes, micks, hunks, squareheads, chinks, spigotties, greasers and the like without bothering with finer and more polite discriminations. As a consequence of our neglect to study the ethnological museum within our gates we are likely to have to spend some billions of dollars and sacrifice some thousands of young men.

Some say: "What is the use of bothering our heads with these uncouth names and outlandish peoples? The Government has its ethnological experts." So it has, but it is not enough that Mr. Wilson or Colonel House or Mr. Lansing or somebody at Washington knows of somebody who knows all about them. This is a democracy and the people must understand the questions of the war. These nationalities, struggling for birth, are the most vital of the questions. Even in Germany where the people have little real control over foreign affairs it has been found advisable to educate them on this question. The Lithuanian department of the German Government was not content with keeping files of the Lithuanian papers from all parts of the world and intimate information as to the leaders in the nationalist movement, but it has sent out lecturers—expert ethnologists, geographers and historians—to explain to the country the history, resources and national aspirations of Lithuania and why it ought to be separated from Russia and affiliated to Germany. Consequently, after three years of such educational work Lithuania drops like a ripe fruit into the lap of Germany. It is incorrect to say that the Lithuanian movement was "made in Germany." It would be more correct to say that it was "made in America," for the 700,000 Lithuanians here have contributed most of its money and vitality. The stamp "made in Germany" gets attached to many a movement, as well as many a manufacture, that originated elsewhere but of which Germany takes advantage.

The Ukrainian movement was manipulated by Germany in the same way. The French, awaking late to the situation, gave a subsidy to the Ukrainian Rada, just before it called in the Germans to protect it against the Bolsheviki. This trifling mistake in ethnical psychology cost the Allies the richest part of Russia, the part that contains the grain, the coal, the iron and the oil.

On the other hand we recently waked up to the fact that



we had 10,000,000 friends in the heart of Austria and 100,000 in the heart of Russia, the Czechoslovaks. By a few words of sympathy and a little cash they have been converted into active allies and by their aid it seems likely that Russia may be recovered and Austria-Hungary exploded. This also was largely a "made in America" movement, yet at first we treated the Czechoslovaks as "alien enemies" and even confiscated the property of those who were eager to fight against the Austrians, with whom we classed them. Since then most of the American people have learned better, but the knowledge has not yet penetrated all classes, for only the other day a congressman was heard to inquire: "Who are these folks with the unpronounceable name beginning with C and what have we to do with them?" Such ignorance would be excusable in a Frenchman, Englishman or Italian, but from a man living in a country that contains two million Czechoslovaks it sounds strange. The United States with its composite population is preëminently fitted to solve the problem of nationalities, which is one of the most difficult of the issues of the war.

### THE NATION SHOULD OWN THESE THINGS

**U**NDER the stress of war the first great steps have been taken toward a comprehensive national ownership and management of those basic resources and fundamental business operations upon which the national life depends. Shipping, railroads, telegraphs and telephones have passed under Government control. It is now proposed that the Government shall, in like manner, take over the power plants and the water power sites.

Before the war began a majority of American voters held with the business men and political conservatives in general that individual ownership and management of economic plant and operations were inseparable from individual initiative and enterprise and that the individualistic organization of economic society was infinitely more efficient, flexible and progressive than governmental business could possibly be. It was held that governments are incapable of successful business functioning because of endless red tape, on the one hand, and of the vicissitudes, not to speak of the corruption of politics, on the other hand. Even the municipal ownership of street railways and lighting systems was looked upon askance as dangerously socialistic.

These individualistic voters have acquiesced in the transfer of the means of transportation and communication to the national Government because they have been told and have believed that it had to be done as an imperative war measure. Already, however, they are beginning to see that the affair is broader and deeper and likely to be more enduring than a war policy. They are discovering that one of the reasons why Government control was necessary goes deeply down into the relative efficiencies of individualistic and public management, and they are beginning to observe that public management promises to satisfy the needs and the convenience of the people in a degree that will greatly strengthen the case for continuing governmental management after the war ends.

Among many surprising things neither political nor military that the war has revealed, one of the most startling has been the exposure of the all-around weakness, inadequacy and ineffectiveness of the old individualistic organization of big business. Just why was it necessary for the governments of Great Britain and the United States to take over the means of transportation and communication? To say that it was because these governments had to give precedence to military operations and had to make sure that all elements of disloyalty were eliminated from them is not to give an adequate answer to the question. The undisputed fact is that the old individualistic managements either could not or would not deliver the goods that these governments

demand. Their organizations were found to be full of waste, friction, official and personal extravagance. Operations were not properly correlated and social needs were remorselessly subordinated to dividends. Factitious business was multiplied while substantial interests too often were sacrificed. To an extent which probably will not, and possibly should not be disclosed until the war is won, but which certainly will be remorselessly disclosed when the strife ends and the world turns to the problems of reconstruction, individual enterprise in big industry was as wasteful and incompetent as any bawling socialist ever proclaimed, as selfishly devoted to profiteering.

Every consideration of right and expediency which justified the taking over of transportation and communication by the nation applies to the power plants, to water power, to forests, to oil and natural gas, and the oil industry, to coal and the coal industry, to iron and the iron and steel industries and, in short, to any natural resource and any basic industry connected with it which is socially vital. In war or in peace the interest of the entire people in these things is paramount. The only possible justification for individualistic ownership and management must be sought in clear proof that individualism better serves the general interest than collective ownership and governmental management could serve it. When it has become plain not only that individualism does not and cannot meet this requirement, but that also it has failed in efficiency and given itself over to profiteering, it is the duty of the national Government as trustee for the people to discharge the obligations of ownership and management on a basis of efficiency and justice.

The time has come to face the issue. The nation must own these things.

### CHAUTAUQUA AND CHAUTAUQUAS

**W**HEN a proper noun becomes common and a singular noun becomes plural it gradually undergoes certain imperceptible alterations in its connotation. Neither the Indians who gave the name to the New York lake nor Bishop Vincent who adopted it in 1874 for his Sunday School Assembly took the trouble to copyright the word, so it has in the course of time drifted far from its moorings. In the Indian language it meant "Place of the Mists," which does not apply to the Chautauqua Institution as we know it, for the speakers are not as a rule misty in their meaning and they have uncommon facility in getting their meaning over to the commonalty. So, too, some of these tents labeled "Chautauqua" that appear in the remotest parts of the country in the days when the sunflower is in bloom bear little resemblance to the assembly from which they claim name and relationship. In them the old lyceum distinction between "men with a message" and "entertainers" is sometimes almost obliterated, for it seems that the message gets weaker and the entertainment gets stronger the farther they get from the parent institution by the lake.

But the genuine Chautauquans are not selfish. They never claim a monopoly of the name and they do not seem to mind even when it is misapplied to some nomadic troupe which, professing to give instruction in the guise of amusement, really gives amusement in the guise of instruction. Meantime the real and original Chautauqua Institution does business at the old stand, tho now under new management. Regardless of its emulators, imitators and parodists, it keeps up its high ideals and standards. But it changes with the times, especially with these times. The program of the assembly now in session differs from any of the preceding forty. One gets the impression from it that the Chautauquans eat and work and play and talk and sing and pray with the war in mind. Even when listening they are not idle, at least the better half of them are not, for the click of the needle plays an accompaniment to the speaker



and they sometimes drop the thread of the discourse while picking up a dropt stitch. Certain susceptible lecturers, finding themselves so surrounded by *tricoteuses* have thought themselves back in the French Revolution and felt nervously for their necks.

Like other peaceable institutions in America Chautauqua was in fact part of our national preparedness. Such a medium of adult education is all the more needed now that our institutions for adolescent education are depleted and crippled. This country is a democracy and the people as a whole must be educated to the new duties that devolve upon them. Out-of-school education, home education, club education, self education, are what Chautauqua has educated itself to do. It believes in adapting the education to the individual, whoever and wherever he may be, instead of bringing individuals together and molding them all to the institution. It believes in adapting education to the times instead of following a pattern set perhaps centuries before to suit some other times. So the nation in this emergency has ready to its hand this instrument for national training in national patriotism. Just as Y. M. C. A. leaders have been picked up by the Government as experts in organization and the art of ministering to the needs of men, so Arthur E. Bestor, President of the Chautauqua Institution, was commandeered by the Government as an expert in popular education.

The Chautauqua method involves the employment of press, platform and pulpit. It carries its message by means of the spoken and the printed word—and recently by pictures, stationary and moving. In this work we are proud to have a humble part, for The Independent has been chosen as its text-book in current history. This is more than an honor; it is an incentive to good conduct. For the Chautauquans are a critical crowd. They have minds of their own and they are not afraid to give a piece of them to a speaker—or even an editor—who in their opinion fails to keep the three requirements of a witness in a lawsuit. He who stands upon a Chautauqua platform has to tread carefully lest he fall into a mistake. So do we.

## THE QUESTION—

THE United States has at the present crisis in the world's history two priceless assets.

One is the valor of the American army in France.

The other is the statesmanship of Woodrow Wilson at home.

The American army is the military leaven in France that will win the war if supported by the American people. The President of the United States is the statesman who can transform this war from a righteous war into a holy war if supported by the American people.

The question before the American people is not whether the American army and the American President are worthy of them, but whether they are worthy of the American army and the American President.

## CREATIVE IMPULSE IN DEMOCRACY

MISS HELEN MAROT'S admirable little book on "The Creative Impulse in Industry" is a good deal more than a contribution to educational theory, and it does a good deal more than open up the larger problem of the democratization of industry. It abounds in fruitful suggestions relative to the problem posed by Governor McCall of Massachusetts, of making democracy safe for the world.

The British Labor Party definitely demands for wage-earners a larger industrial responsibility and a share in industrial control as well as a larger share in the economic product and more satisfactory living conditions. Sooner or later industrial democracy in America and elsewhere will follow the British lead. Miss Marot's proposition is that something still more fundamental must be provided and

obtained in order that these demands may be met and in order that when they are met the masses of mankind may actually profit by them and live a richer individual life.

That more fundamental thing is the exercise and satisfaction of the creative impulse. The normal man not only wants to get something—food, clothing, shelter, property; he just as naturally and insistently wants to do something worth while. He wants to exercise his ingenuity, his inventiveness, his skill, his intellectual grasp of situations, his trustworthiness and responsibility. Miss Marot is right in insisting that no man can live a complete life if his intellectual and practical creative impulses are denied expression.

The tendency of industrial evolution in the age of machinery has undoubtedly been to deny and balk them in the wage-earning half of the population; to stimulate them enormously in the economically independent and initiative half of the population. The mill-hand, the factory operative, gives his days to a specialized process which is but a very small part of the total creative task of producing a finished product. He knows nothing of the productive scheme as a whole and nothing of its relation to the entire economic achievement of society. There is almost no chance for him to do or to suggest anything outside of the grooves of routine in which he automatically works. He has no share in the industrial control and no responsibilities for its success beyond the duty of obediently following orders.

It would seem to be quite certain that industrial democracy can never be the comprehensive success which its prophets look for unless in some way it can restore to the machine workers the opportunity to indulge and develop the creative impulse. How far this can be accomplished by the educational method that Miss Marot suggests we shall not now inquire. We are concerned for the moment in the question whether the creative impulse, denied expression in the day's work, is not finding expression in other opportunities which have an important relation to the development of democracy in a broader sense of the word, and which may probably have a great deal of significance as bearing upon the possibilities of the competency or efficiency of democracy as a form of political society.

Is it not probably a fact that the intense and growing interest of the wage-earning groups in social reorganization, or as some of them would prefer to put it, in a social revolution, has been created in part by the thwarting of creative impulse in industry itself? The impulse has not died, it has found outlet in new channels. It has created the trade union, the socialistic organizations, and the labor movement in politics. In these spheres of action it has given broadening opportunity to thought, invention and organizing ability, to control and to responsibility. If so much be admitted, a further and highly important question arises. Would the social and political expressions of the creative impulse of the masses expend itself more wisely and constructively if it could penetrate freely also into the industrial life now denied to it; if it could make industry as well as politics democratic? Or, to put the problem in a slightly different way, would political democracy become a more stable, safe, conservative, responsible and efficient collective experiment if it could strike its roots deeply into the industrial life?

Already it is striking its roots into the educational life, and perhaps thru that way of approach it will, in time, penetrate down into the daily vocation and its organization in workshop and factory with wholesome result in the body politic and in the individual life.

Even the Yakuts have declared their independence of the Bolshevik Republic.

Germany has not yet been defeated but she has been found out. A plot disclosed is already half frustrated.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The Siberian Situation

The international expedition into Siberia is now fairly launched upon its career into unknown seas. The American troops from the Philippines began to land at Vladivostok on August 15, and three troopships have arrived. Some Japanese troops have been acting as guard for the city and its stores since last March, and more have now been sent. French and British contingents have arrived. The Italians are on the way. The Chinese regiment of 2000 is delayed because of difficulty with the Japanese over transportation. General Otani, the Japanese commander-in-chief of the international army, has arrived at Vladivostok.

The Japanese are also sending troops from Dairen (Port Arthur) into northern Manchuria to protect

the frontier against threatened attacks by German and Austrian prisoners fighting for the Soviets. The Japanese cite their recent treaty with China as authority for such action and state that the Chinese Government agrees to it. But the local Chinese officials deny that the danger is great enough to require Japanese aid, and the Chinese generally are suspicious of Japan's growing power in Manchuria and Mongolia.

For the invasion of Siberia there are two routes open, for at Nikolsk, above Vladivostok, the railroad divides. One branch, the All-Russian line, runs north down the Usuri River to Khabarovka and thence west up the Amur River. The other, the Chinese Eastern line, cuts straight across Manchuria northwest to Tchita. The Chinese Eastern railroad is probably clear and in running order as far as the Manchurian frontier, but between there and Tchita there is a Soviet force of sufficient size to drive back General Semenov whenever he has attempted to make connection with the Trans-Siberian railroad at this point. A thousand Czech troops have now been dispatched from Vladivostok by way of Harbin to reinforce Semenov's Cossacks.

That the Chinese Eastern railroad is now available in this emergency is due largely to the Stevens Railway Commission. This commission was sent from America in May, 1917, but owing to the revolution found no opportunity to be of service, so most of the men have been staying at Nagasaki, Japan, ever since. Last March, General Horvath, the Russian dictator of Siberia, and General Semenov asked permission for the Stevens commission to put American operatives on the Chinese Eastern road, but our Government refused. Now, however, there are Stevens men at Harbin and Lake Baikal. Since an attempt is being made to open the other branch of the Siberian railroad, eighty-four members of the American Commission have gone up the line toward Khabarovka.

The line here on the Usuri is blocked by a strong force of Bolsheviks with plenty of artillery. The Czecho-Slovaks who tried to break thru were driven back after heavy fighting. Now 12,000 of the 15,000 Czechs who were at Vladivostok have been sent to the Usuri front and have been reinforced by some of the British newly landed. Since the British were unprovided with artillery to match the enemy's they took guns from a cruiser and mounted them on two flatcars.

The Czech-Slovak commander, General Diedrichs, has appealed to the Allies to have more troops sent without delay. He says unless the Allied forces from the Pacific make connec-



Courtesy of London Sphere

## ON THE SIBERIAN FRONT

The international army has arrived at Vladivostok and is advancing into Siberia. The Bolsheviks block the railroads before Tchita and Khabarovka. Czechs and British are fighting them on the Usuri River. Americans guard the railroad from Vladivostok to Nikolsk. Japanese are coming up from Port Arthur to Harbin. Russian Cossacks are fighting Bolsheviks on the Manchurian frontier toward Tchita.



tions with the Czecho-Slovaks at Irkutsk by the end of September, when the Siberian winter sets in, all western Siberia will be lost and Russia lie at the mercy of the Germans.

Irkutsk has hitherto been held by the Bolsheviks, but on July 7 it was captured by the Czecho-Slovaks aided by native Siberian volunteers. The Czechs lost 250 men killed and 1200 wounded in this battle.

The political situation is perplexing. The recently elected municipal council of Vladivostok is composed exclusively of socialists, but is anti-Bolshevik and pro-Ally. It supports the Autonomous Government of Siberia which was elected by the Siberian Duma in February, 1918, at Tomsk. This party is friendly to the Czecho-Slovaks at Vladivostok, but is opposed to General Semenov and General Horvath, who are monarchists and suspected of working for the restoration of the empire. But the Czecho-Slovaks in Manchuria are aiding Semenov and those in western Siberia are fighting in favor of the new Government that has been set up at Omsk. At the head of this new Siberian Government is Premier Vologodski, and it is better off than its short-lived predecessors in that it has armed troops and plenty of provisions.

In Vladivostok the Czechs have had trouble with the workingmen, who demand the release of the Bolshevik leaders held as hostages by the Czechs and the deportation of Horvath. The workingmen threaten to strike and attack the Allied troops unless their demands are complied with. It is expected that the Allies will have to resort to martial law to put a stop to the disturbances.

**Russian Rumors** Since the diplomatic representatives of the Allies have been expelled or imprisoned by the Bolsheviks and all intercourse with the interior broken off, we are more in the dark than ever as to what is going on in Russia. Such rumors as we get thru Stockholm and other roundabout channels indicate violent political convulsions. The Soviet Government is said to have collapsed. Lenin and Trotzky are rumored to have fled from Moscow and taken refuge in the Baltic fortress of Kronstadt or to have embarked upon the warship "Aurora" in the roadstead of Kronstadt, ready to escape to Germany. The gold in the Moscow Kremlin is reported to have been removed and sequestered by the Soviet leaders before their departure. According to another Swedish rumor Kronstadt has been seized by the German troops who are marching upon Petrograd.

It is not yet certain whether Germany intends to support the Soviet Government or to abandon it. The German Embassy, with its staff, servants, and guards, seven hundred in all, and with its baggage, archives, and automobiles, went by special train from Moscow back to the old capital Petrograd on August 9. Here the Yusanov Palace was being prepared for their occupancy, but later it was said that

## THE GREAT WAR

**August 15**—First American airplanes with Liberty motor fly over German lines. American schooner "Madrugada" sunk by U-boat off Virginia Coast.

**August 16**—British tank steamer sinks U-boat 300 miles northeast of Nantucket. Japanese General Otani arrives at Vladivostok to take command of international forces.

**August 17**—French attack between the Aisne and Oise. One hundred I. W. W. members found guilty at Chicago of conspiracy to oppose war.

**August 18**—Rice riots in Japan. American troops from Philippines reach Vladivostok.

**August 19**—British take Merville on Lys. British reinforce Czechs on Usuri River, Siberia.

**August 20**—General Mangin takes 8000 German prisoners. United States has sent 1,500,000 overseas.

**August 21**—General Byng drives Germans back between Arras and Albert. Spain threatens seizure of German vessels to compensate for shipping sunk. Lassigny taken.

they had left Petrograd for parts unknown.

Undoubtedly the simultaneous entrance of the Allied troops into Russia by three gates, Archangel, Vladivostok, and Baku, was a great shock to the Soviets and has strengthened the various factions opposed to them. The frantic efforts of Trotzky to organize a Red army seem to have failed. More than seventeen hundred Russian officers have been shot for refusing to take command under the Soviet Government. In their desperation the Bolsheviks have resorted to a reign of terror. Thirty thousand members of the official and middle classes were arrested in the first half of August. Lenin said at the last session of the Executive Committee:

We may be compelled to go away, but before we withdraw we shall close the door behind us with such force that they will remember us for a very long time.

Efforts are being made thru the Swedish Consulate at Moscow to get American and Allied citizens out of the country. Several hundred of these, chiefly British and French, were arrested by the Soviet Government to be held as hostages for the Bolsheviks, whom the Allies captured when they entered Archangel. Some have been released, but about ninety still remain in custody. The American Consul General, Mr. Poole, has resigned his office but remains in Moscow to give unofficial aid to Americans and other foreigners.

**Mangin's Wedge** Foch's plan of keeping the enemy busy by striking first at one point and then at another along the line is working well. Hitherto his offensives have been directed at the points of the German salients, which have been driven back. But this week he has struck at an interior of an angle, a more difficult operation, but one promising greater results, if it can be pushed. The angle now attacked is the most im-

portant on the French front, for it is that formed by the German drives westward toward the Somme and southward toward the Marne. After gaining this ground Ludendorff tried to connect the two salients by a drive toward Paris, but he was checked before he got to Compiègne. Now the situation is reversed and the French are advancing northeast from Compiègne.

The theater of operations is defined by two rivers, the Oise, which flows south from Noyon to Compiègne, and the Aisne, which flows from Soissons to Compiègne. The two rivers join a few miles from this city. The French forces that occupy the angle between the rivers have now been thrown against the German line between Noyon and Soissons, on a front of fifteen miles. The country is a high rolling plateau, cut by sharp ravines. These ravines the Germans fill with mustard gas to hinder the French advance.

The new offensive is entrusted to General Mangin, the French commander who led the brilliant advance on the Aisne last month. His first attack was made at 5 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, August 17, on a three mile front. The resistance proved weak. The German soldiers in the front trenches surrendered readily and there was no counter attack. Next morning the attack was renewed on a longer front and was likewise successful. Then an intense artillery fire was



Press Illustrating

### ACROSS THE ENEMY LINES

Brigadier General Foulis last week led the first squadron of eighteen American-built De Havilland planes, equipped with Liberty motors, on a reconnaissance flight behind the enemy line. They returned without loss.





Baptist Union

## A KING FOR POLAND

Germany and Austria have agreed upon the Austrian Archduke Karl Stephen as the new monarch of Poland. The Archduke is a cousin of the late Emperor Francis Joseph

brought to bear upon the enemy lines for a distance of over fifteen miles and continued all day and night. At 7:10 on the morning of August 20 French troops charged and by 10 o'clock had broken thru the German lines and taken a thousand prisoners. By nightfall they had advanced from two to three miles along the entire front, and the number of prisoners had increased to 8000.

While General Mangin is advancing upon Noyon from the south General Humbert keeps gaining ground at Lassigny, west of Noyon. Further French victories will more than half encircle Noyon at a distance of less than five miles and compel the German commander, General von Hutier, to evacuate this important point by the one narrow gage road yet remaining clear. If the French get Noyon as they have Soissons the danger of a thrust at Paris will be averted and a position gained from which a wedge may be driven into the German line forcing a withdrawal from both the Marne on the right and the Somme on the left. The enemy, realizing this danger, has thrown a large part of his reserves into the section between the Aisne and the Oise. A secret circular from Ludendorff, found on one of the German officers captured, finds fault with the waste of men in holding on too long to unimportant advance positions which might better be sacrificed. Since the French offensive started a month ago the Germans have lost, according to Paris estimates, over 360,000 men.

## British Gains on the Lys and Ancre

On the British front just south of the Belgian boundary the Germans are withdrawing before the steady pounding of Haig's men. It will be remembered that their offensive on the Lys River last April carried them forward within five miles of Hazebrouck, a railroad junction on the road to Calais. Here, however, they were stopped and left holding a salient twelve miles deep with the point directed toward Hazebrouck. It is this point that the British are now driving back. Merville and other villages two miles inside the salient have been evacuated by the Germans. Their heavy artillery has been withdrawn to a considerable distance, and it is quite possible that they may fall back to the original Hindenburg line.

Farther south on the Ancre River the British under General Byng made an attack between Arras and Albert that carried them forward about three miles in the direction of Bapaume. The charge was made at 4.45 a. m., August 21, under cover of a heavy mist. By 9 o'clock the British had taken half a dozen villages on a ten mile front. Tanks and cavalry as well as infantry were used in the attack.

General Byng was the first commander to use tanks on a large scale. He gained great renown last March because he held Arras with the Third Army when the Fifth Army under General Gough gave way before the German drive.

## Rice Riots in Japan

Serious disorders are reported from various parts of Japan. The immediate cause is the scarcity, or, rather, the high price, of rice, but the outbreak has taken a socialistic and political aspect and appears as a demonstration against profiteering and luxury. The war has brought unprecedented prosperity to Japan, for she has taken little part in the fighting since November, 1914, when she took the German colony of Kiao Chau. Her manufactures and munitions have brought high prices and, instead of being overwhelmingly in debt, she is lending money to the Allies. Her trade has been extended thruout the world and she has virtually acquired a monopoly of Pacific commerce. But while this has made some immensely wealthy the wages of the poorer classes have not kept pace with the high cost of living.

The first reported disorders took place at Kyoto on August 11, when a mob of 6000 destroyed stores and had to be dispersed by the troops. At Nagoya, one of the leading manufacturing centers, the palace of the governor was besieged by a crowd of 30,000 demanding food. Here also the soldiers fired upon the people. At Tokyo on Tuesday night 5000 people raided the business section and destroyed 200 stores and restaurants. Ninety arrests were made and twenty policemen injured. As the disorders continued it became necessary to close the stores, theaters and principal streets. At Kobe

many rice stores and warehouses were burned. At Sakia 500 persons were arrested.

The mobs attacked the police and soldiery with such arms as they could find, stones, axes, swords and sharpened bamboos. The residences and resorts of the wealthy were the objects of especial animosity. It is impossible to get full information as to the disturbances and their cause, for the Government has prohibited all reports or discussion of them in the newspapers. Besides attempting to suppress the riots and the news of them the Government is endeavoring to remove their origin by the distribution of rice. An appropriation of \$5,000,000 was voted for the purchase of rice to be resold at a moderate price, and the Emperor has added \$1,500,000 to the fund from his private purse. Several millionaires have contributed \$100,000 each to purchase rice for the poor. The Mitsu and Iwaski families have each donated \$500,000.

**Internal State of Germany** The German reverses on two fronts in France just when the people were expecting a final victory will undoubtedly increase the discouragement and demoralization already prevailing in that country. Even in the full tide of the German successes, last June, Dr. von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, intimated to the Reichstag that peace might not be won by a military victory and that the war might extend into the fifth winter. He is supposed to have had "the highest authority" for what he said, yet the speech aroused such a storm of protest among the junkers that he lost his place.

The military authorities are said to have secured the support of the recalcitrant Reichstag by the definite assurance that the 1918 campaign would



The Polish White Cross

## THE POLISH WHITE CROSS

Among the activities of this organization, of which Madame Helena Paderewska is president, are the training of Polish nurses, maintaining a hospital in France and looking after the welfare of Polish recruits in this country and in Canada.





International Film

FIGHTING FOR THE SENATORSHIP

Left to right: Chase Osborn, Lieutenant Commander Newberry, and Henry Ford are the three candidates for Senator in Michigan's most hotly contested political race

bring victory within a specified time and with a limited loss of life. Whether there was any such agreement or not it is obvious that the soldiers and civilians were led to expect that this was a final effort and bound to succeed. In order to overcome the reluctance of the Reichstag to acquiesce in the adoption of the policy of ruthless U-boat warfare on February 1, 1917, Secretary of the Interior Helfferich declared that it would prevent America from taking an active part in the war, and Secretary of the Navy von Capelle stated that the effect of America's entrance into the war would be equivalent to zero. The Germans generally believed that few American troops could be sent over until they read Secretary Baker's announcement that 700,000 had been safely transported, and they believed that the American troops would be poor fighters until they met them on the Marne. Now in the revulsion of feeling there is a disposition in Germany to exaggerate both the numbers and the prowess of the Americans.

On the eastern front the German people have received another disappointment. When their flour ration was cut down in May from 200 to 160 grams (5.6 ounces) a day they were assured that the acquisition of the Ukraine would soon bring a large supply of Russian grain. The Government promised 60,000,000 pounds by the last of July. But the reliance on the Ukraine proved illusory. The food available was found to be less than was anticipated and this had to be shared with Austria, which was even worse off. The ruthless efforts of the German military to gather in the grain of the Ukrainian peasants incited them to rebellion and aroused indignation even in Germany. The peasants hid or burned their corn rather than let the Germans have it. Finally the German military commander, General von Elchhorn, was assassinated in Kiev, the capital of Ukraine, and the German Ambassador, Count von Mir-

bach, was assassinated in Moscow, the capital of Russia.

Meat and eggs are often impossible to obtain. The number of pigs in Germany has been reduced from the 13,000,000 of last year to less than 6,000,000 this year. The sugar ration has been reduced to six or seven ounces a week, about the same as in the United States. The potato allowance was cut in June from more than seven pounds a week to less than three. Even the bread ration of the soldiers at the front was cut from 750 to 700 grams (21.5 ounces). When the American soldiers overran the wheat fields of the Ourcq valley they found that the harvesting had been done by German soldiers, who had done up the wheat in four pound packages to be sent to their families.

Overstrain and undernourishment have left the populace a prey to disease. An epidemic of a new disease or a more virulent type of an old one, the Spanish grippe or influenza, is running thru the country and causing a large number of fatalities. In one of the reserve divisions of troops at Berlin the deaths from this were from six to twelve in each company during a single week. Curiously enough the infant mortality rate has fallen during the war. In the 26 German cities of over 200,000 inhabitants the death rate for infants fell from 153 per 1000 in 1914 to 140 in 1915 and 130 in 1916.

Germany has lost during the war more than five million of her men in the army. Up to January 31, 1917, the number killed in action or taken prisoner amounted to 4,156,961 men, or by years

1914 (five months) .....	669,800
1915 .....	713,461
1916 .....	901,250
1917 8 (thirteen months) .....	687,900

This does not include the deaths from wounds and disease. The figures up to July, 1917, are official; the later estimated. The number of births, which in Germany in 1913 was 1,839,000, had fallen in 1916 to 1,103,000.

Remembering that Congress was "out at recess," as schoolchildren say, the President and other officials off duty, and Washington gaspingly recovering from extraordinary heat, it seemed likely that the only report of the week there would be: "All quiet along the Potomac." Then came General March's startling announcement on the 15th to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs that the United States must have four millions of fighters in Europe before next June in order to do its part in the strategic plan of the Versailles war council. He did not say may, or might, or should, but *must*. This would have seemed astounding in its effrontery of conditions a few weeks ago, but it has been accepted by the country in the same matter-of-fact way in which it was uttered. Conigsby Dawson remarks, in his recent book on what America has done in France, that with the English war is a sport, with the French a martyrdom, but with the Americans it is a job. The Government's view of the way the job should be done is that we should accumulate on the western battlefield, from the North Sea to the Adriatic, next spring, so many soldiers and engines of war that, combined with the strength of the Allies, the force would be irresistible by the foe. It tells us that Great Britain is preparing for a supreme effort, that France will muster a more powerful army than ever before, that Italy's effort will be doubled, and that if we put eighty divisions beside them the war can be ended by "one smashing blow."

On the 19th Secretary Baker and General March repeated even more forcibly before the House Committee on Military Affairs their confidence in the power of this plan. They asserted that ships and equipment would be forthcoming as fast as men were ready for them.



## The New Draft Bill

The most immediate and vital requirement, in order to carry the tremendous military program of the Government, which only now has revealed the grand scale of its intentions, is men. In order to get what it needs the age limits for selective drafting must be enlarged, and Secretary Baker has asked Congress to make them from eighteen to forty-five years. This proposition was in the hands of the two military committees when Congress adjourned for its holiday, which was to last until August 24. The urgency of the War Department was so great, however, that Mr. Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, asked the Senate to reassemble on the 15th, in order to rescind the adjournment limit, and begin at once to consider the Man-Power bill, as it is called, which the committee was ready to offer. A quorum failed to present itself on the 15th, altho it is said that senators enough were in the Capitol on that day, and so the matter had to go over until the 19th.

Chairman Dent, of the House committee, declined to take any similar hastening action, and has been rewarded by much condemnation. "It is difficult," the *Chicago Tribune* exclaimed, for example, "to consider the case of Dent and his followers without passionate resentment," which it expresses at length in a hot editorial. On the 19th Dent's committee came together and listened to an exposition of the War Department's needs.

On Monday of this week the Senate met, and voted to yield the remainder of the recess, and the Man-Power bill was at once introduced. Its principal features are as follows:

The present draft ages of twenty-one to thirty-one, inclusive, are extended to eighteen and forty-five inclusive.

The estimated number of effectives thus to be secured in class 1 for military service is 2,398,845.

The President is empowered to draft such persons "in such sequence of ages and at such time or times as he may prescribe."

Exemption is given to those engaged in industries, occupations or employments necessary to maintain the military establishment or the national interests during

the war; and they must continue in such work or be subject to draft.

The Senate laid aside the Prohibition bill, which had right of way, and agreed to put the Man-Power bill ahead of all other business. It is hoped that it may be passed by the end of the present week, the bill having first place on the calendar having been postponed.

Chairman Dent expects to report the same bill to the House by Thursday, the 22d, probably, he said, with amendments relating to the summoning of men less than twenty-one years old, in compliance with a widespread sentiment that these youths should not be called until the supply of older men is exhausted. In respect to this matter, Secretary Baker and General March are reported to have explained to the House committee that calls are planned for first men between nineteen and thirty-six years of age, next those between thirty-six and forty-five, and last of all eighteen-years-old youths; but General March added emphatically that all three groups would be summoned to the colors before the end of next spring.

## The I. W. W. Convicted

The one hundred leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World, who have long been on trial in the Federal Court in Chicago, were convicted on August 17 by a jury that found its verdict in less than an hour. The charges thus substantiated were of specific violations of the Espionage Act; of that section of the Federal Criminal Code prohibiting interfering with civil rights of citizens; of the Selective Service Act, and of the conspiracy statute.

In his brief closing address, Frank K. Nebeker, chief of counsel for the Government, explained the Government's point of view thus:

The wisdom of the laws of this country is not at issue. We obey the decisions of the highest court and that is the only way that a republic can live. Anything that strikes at that is a dangerous thing.

The wisdom of the decisions of the courts of this country is not at issue. The industrial system is not on trial. This case is not against any interests of honest working-



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## SAVE THE SHIPS

Millions of dollars worth of ships and freight in American waters are being saved by salvagers. This diver is putting on his collar, to which the helmet is fastened

men nor against any patriotic labor organization. No effort is being made by the Government to justify mob violence, the Bisbee deportation or other lawless acts.

The documents issued by the defendants themselves are enough to convict them. When you consider the definitions made by the witnesses on the stand and compare them with what they have written and the books they authorized the case of the Government is complete.

The I. W. W. attorney said he was astounded when he heard a verdict against all the defendants equally, the principal of whom is "Big Bill" Haywood, the highest officer in the organization, and conspicuous by reason of his part in murderous Western miners' strikes. The maximum penalty faced by him and each of the other ninety and nine is twenty-seven years in prison and a fine of \$10,000. All were remanded to jail, where next morning they declared themselves wholly impenitent.

## Lynching Unprofitable

Texas and Georgia are trying to put a stop to lynching. The Texas plan is to pay rewards for convictions. A San Antonio newspaper announces that it has "set aside a fund of \$100,000 to be used in combating the crime of lynching in this country, thereby to aid in stamping out the lawlessness and violence of the mob." The method is to offer large rewards for evidence, followed by conviction and punishment, against any person instrumental in causing a lynching; and twice as much will be paid in the case of the murder of a negro by mob-violence as when the victim is white. The difficulty in earning one of these rewards will be in getting a jury to convict. The Georgia plan, now before the Legislature at Atlanta, is to remove from office automatically any sheriff who allows a lynching in his county.



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## BATTER UP

Gas masks are not allowed to interfere with their comfort or enjoyment when American soldiers want to play baseball



### Influenza Not Feared

Two or more ships have come into eastern ports lately bringing patients suffering from what is called Spanish influenza, a disease that has been epidemic in Europe, especially among the German soldiers and people. When these arrivals became known considerable apprehension was felt lest this disease, which does not appear to be essentially different from the ordinary type, would spread widely in the United States, as it is known to be communicable. The port authorities at New York found that nearly all those on the afflicted ships who had been ill for the customary four days exacted by the malady had fully recovered, and the few remaining sufferers were placed in isolation in hospitals. Those who had died on shipboard or after landing died of pneumonia, it was explained; and most of them were East Indians who seem to have little resistance to that disease.

Both the Federal and local health boards have declined to quarantine these or other vessels that may bring such patients, and assure us that there is no danger of an epidemic. It appears certain, indeed, that this kind of influenza, which is regarded by medical authorities as of a mild form so far as it has manifested itself in the United States, altho uncomfortable, is not dangerous to a person in fair health. The reason why it has been virulent in Spain and Germany, and has produced a good many fatal cases in England, is said to be that the persons it attacked were not well fed and were in general in a bad state to resist a disease that was often followed by pneumonia.

Nevertheless, all possible precautions, short of a rigid quarantine, are being taken by port health authorities,

especially in New York, to keep influenza, Spanish or otherwise, away from our shores.

### South American Strikes

The widespread and riotous strikes of laborers in Uruguay for greater wages, based on the increased cost of living, shows how worldwide has been the economic effect of the Great War. At Montevideo a strong force of soldiers was required to subdue the destructive mobs, and among those arrested were several anarchistic agitators. It appears that order is being restored, but nothing is known of how far the demands of the hungry workers have been satisfied.

Argentina is also suffering from the steadily mounting prices of necessary articles, especially foodstuffs, owing in part at least, to the vast quantities of grain that have been shipped to Great Britain for the benefit of the Entente Allies. The Argentine cabinet has just held a special meeting to consider measures to relieve the situation. It has also leaked out that the Argentine Congress has been asked to increase the navy.

### Mexican Oil Threats

One point of contact of Mexico with the rest of the world is so sensitive that a harsh touch arouses instant attention. This is the matter of the oil supply from the Tampico region. The Allies need this year, it has been estimated, 430,000,000 barrels of crude oil for fuel for their ships, of which the Mexican fields are expected to supply 130,000,000 barrels.

All the oil lands in Mexico are controlled by British and American companies under leases. Last February the Mexican Government decreed new regulations that would have destroyed the productive value of every lease-

hold, and by the resulting practical confiscation would have thrown the wells back into Mexican hands, and thus would have made the oil an article of contraband deniable to the belligerents—in effect, to Great Britain's navy. It is not illogical to conclude that this subtle move was guided by the German hand heretofore so busy in the City of Mexico, especially as Herr Ballin, manager of what is left of the Hamburg-American Steamship line, recently declared that "after the war we are assured of extensive oil possessions overseas."

Great Britain at once protested against the decree, and all the oil companies united in a refusal to comply with the new terms. So Mexico modified her regulations somewhat, in July, but failed to quiet British apprehensions or satisfy her sense of justice. To these protests Mexico sent a tart reply a few days ago, the burden of which was that the proposed arrangement is one of purely internal affairs regarded as beneficial for the home country. Therefore Mexico "is surprised" at any outside concern with it, and all persons feeling aggrieved may seek redress in Mexican courts. To this the natural reply was made that, while the title to the lands involved remained with the Mexican Government, the leases were the property of the lessees, and it was intimated that their Governments would maintain their rights.

At any rate the February decree, modified by a new decree dated July 31, was again softened by a decree on August 12, and danger of disturbance of the flow of fuel oil to the European navies seems averted. Negotiations continue, but so do the production and shipment of oil.



Paul Thompson

### ENLISTING WITH THE MARINES

Eight women last week joined the Marines as privates and will work in Washington as stenographers, releasing men for active service.



# WHAT IS BACK OF THE FRONT

BY HAMILTON HOLT

**A**SSUMING that the United States has 1,000,000 men in France, the correct proportion would be 600,000 on the line and 400,000 back of the line supporting them. The visitor who simply goes to the front trenches, therefore, misses two-fifths of America's effort. As I was determined to see all that America had to show before I returned home, and as every one who had ever made the trip advised me that no one could possibly appreciate how much America has done without an inspection of the rear lines, I started from Paris on June 3d, accompanied by my cousin, Captain Gardner Richardson, who had been detailed as my escort by "G. H. Q." (the universal designation of General Head Quarters).

America has several ports of disembarkation in France, which are of course well known to the German General Staff, thru her most efficient spy system. But I suspect the censor would not permit me to divulge them to the American people. Our destination was the most central and important one of these ports.

It is a city of considerable size, but as we rode to the American headquarters in the government auto that met us at the station, I was surprised to see more Americans than French on the streets. Everywhere were the soldiers in brown khaki walking up and down. Everywhere were American cars, from the ubiquitous Ford to the giant Pierce-Arrow truck. At every street crossing our military police were posted to direct the traffic. In almost every store window were "Souvenirs de France" for sale—pretty embroideries made by the French orphans, and all decorated with intertwined American and French flags to catch the eye and allure the pocketbooks of "Les Americains."

After our call at headquarters, we set out to inspect the city. Everywhere were evidences of American enterprise and effort. We saw the docks built by the American engineers—marvelous products of engineering skill; for the tide

here rises and falls some twenty feet. The docks have large berths inside the basins provided with locks. I counted twenty-five American liners unloading at one time. Railroad tracks come down to the docks, so that the cargoes can be loaded directly from the boats to the trains. It seemed like home to see great American freight cars and colossal four driving wheeled American engines everywhere. How pigmy the French engines and cars looked in comparison! We visited a great locomotive assembly station where fifty skilled American mechanics were putting together railroad engines. The lofty cranes would lift the huge boilers up as tho they were feathers and then drop them exactly in the right positions on the trucks. Indeed, American railroading is one of our greatest achievements abroad. Already we have laid over 600 miles of track in France. We have double tracked a trunk line nearly to the front. We have transhipped 250 large engines and 800 freight cars across the Atlantic. We have taken over and equipt an enormous railroad repair shop. We have even erected American telegraph poles along the roadbed. It gave one a distinct pleasure to see stamped on the side of a tall telegraph pole "U. S. A. 30,716."

Not the least American thing in this Franco-American city was a completely equipt American fire engine house with a crew imported from as far distant a city as Portland, Oregon. And you should have seen the boys slide down the polished brass pole just as they do at home when the Captain sounded the gong.

I forget how many hundreds of miles of telephone wire we had installed in our especial American telephone circuit. But best of all, you could say "Hello," just as you do at home—and back would come the response from a real American exported hello girl: "Number, please?"

Large receiving camps have been con-

structed at various points about the city. We found them packed to overflowing with our boys just disembarked from the ships. In addition to the receiving camps there was a permanent camp for cavalry and another for the engineers.

It was a motley group of workmen that we saw scattered about the town and its environs. Besides American and French enlisted men, we noticed gangs of Russians, Portuguese, Italians, and Spanish. There were also American negroes and black Algerians with red fezes. I noticed also one group of 500 Chinese in sky blue overalls, and all under a Chinese officer dressed in an American Y. M. C. A. uniform.

But I was especially interested in the squads of German prisoners, whom it was curious to note were under English guards, working for America on French soil. We had not at that time captured many, and so had to borrow them from the British. They looked remarkably well fed, and I was told the last thing on earth they wanted was to be sent home. I was very anxious to talk with them, but that was strictly forbidden. I finally, however, obtained permission to question three common soldiers, and I asked them, thru Captain Richardson as interpreter, who speaks French and German fluently, why they thought America entered the war. Without a moment's hesitation they replied that it was because America had all her investments to lose if England and France were defeated. And then they volunteered this most significant opinion: "You are never going to get out of France, else why are you spending so much money on these colossal warehouses and wharves. You intend to conquer France." Evidently the typical German mind cannot conceive of one nation investing money in another's territory without there being some interested selfish political motive behind it.

In addition to the great docks and military camps, we have built some of the largest warehouses in the world in the immediate neighborhood of this city. Yet so great is the freight and troop congestion that our officers are often at their wits' end to know what to do with the men and supplies dumped upon them. Tho the railroads are working wonders, all the automobiles now have to leave town under their own gasoline and loaded to the tops with freight. I saw literally a mountain of baled hay out in an open field. There was no room to store it under cover.

After a trip to the American hydroplane station which I described in my last week's article on aviation, we returned to town in time to visit the docks again, and walked along the whole three miles of the great basin filled with ships still being unloaded. Originally America employed French labor on the docks, and it took about three weeks to unload a vessel. But now we have substituted enlisted men, it takes about one week, tho a single boat has been unloaded in as few as two or three days.



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"The sheds were so full that boxes and bales were piled high outside"



On our way to spend the night at an American hospital ten miles out of town we stopped beyond a little village and saw a gang of several hundred Chinese coolies out in the open fields eating their supper. They were paid, I was told, five francs a day, less two francs taken back for medical assistance and food. They were in their native costumes, and a sturdy lot of workers they were. The American officer in charge directed them thru a Chinese interpreter, and he told me that he had no difficulty in keeping order among them.

As we motored over the perfect macadam road thru a beautiful rolling open French country, we came after a short run to the great American supply sheds, which are already completely erected, and which will store forty-five days of supplies for a million men. These sheds, built on the unit plan, will soon be enlarged to supply material for two million men. They were so full they could not hold all the material that had come from the last convoy, and many boxes and bales were piled high out in the open.

That evening we arrived at the first large hospital erected along the American lines of communication. It was manned by the New York Post-Graduate Hospital unit. It is a substantial and permanent affair of red brick and concrete, and is now capable of accommodating 5000 wounded. It is soon to be expanded, however, by the building of enough extra sheds to accommodate 15,000 patients. Dr. W. E. Cooper, the Major in command, who hails from Nashville, Tennessee, was as fine a type of American as one would want to meet. He received us with the utmost hospitality and took us about in person to visit the hospital and outbuildings. He now has under him thirty-six doctors, 100 nurses and thirty enlisted men, but more will be needed as the hospital expands.

The town in which the hospital is situated is almost a city in size. But all the French doctors have been drafted with the French Army, so the American doctors are taking care of the town sick. In the general clinic I saw many of the townspeople waiting their turn at free treatment, while in one of the wards I met a little French boy who had just been operated on for appendicitis in a bed next to an American soldier whose leg had been shot thru at Cantigny.

As the bugle sounded for mess it was pleasant to see the convalescent patients assemble in the old Spanish-looking courtyard in the center of the low buildings and march in true military formation to their evening meal; and it was even pleasanter to sit down to a real American supper of oatmeal, omelet, boiled potatoes, chicken, pure white bread, strawberry jam, apple sauce and chocolate cake.

After this report Major Cooper took us in his car about a mile out to the little graveyard which America has just purchased as a permanent resting place for those of her sons who die in that part of France. Already ten fresh graves were dug in one corner of the green acre. They had been covered with



*At a simple ceremony officers and nurses decorated the graves of American soldiers*

wreaths, and on Decoration Day, a few days before, the French General from the nearest army post, had come over with his aides to take part in the simple ceremony of decorating the soldiers' graves just as our people were doing at the same time in the church yards at home. A military band headed the procession which marched from the hospital to the cemetery. The officers and nurses and soldiers marched behind, and when they arrived at the pretty, peaceful spot, the French General placed a wreath on the graves of our soldiers with this inscription on it, "Les Généreaux, Officiers, Sous Officiers, Soldats, et Marins de la —me Région, a leurs Camarades Américains." Major Cooper gave me a photograph of this simple ceremony, which I herewith reproduce.

The sun was setting, and the birds were singing as we left the little plot. We then went over to the French cemetery on the other side of the road. There I counted twenty-nine more American graves where our boys had been buried before we bought our own graveyard. Each grave had a small wooden cross at the head with the name of the soldier on it, and beneath it a small American flag was erected. To show the cosmopolitan character of the boys who now fight under the Stars and Stripes, I noticed that the names on the graves of these twenty-nine boys were of English, Irish, Scotch, German, Italian, Scandinavian, Polish, French, and Dutch extraction.

We then drove half a mile further up the road to a neat French farm of 100 acres, which the American hospital has bought as a sort of outdoor cure for American soldiers every day. Those able to work are sent out there to do a little farming, tho always under a doctor's prescription. It has been found among other things that men with stiff arms and fingers are greatly aided by pulling weeds. Of course, it was a young Cornell graduate who was in charge. He had enlisted in the army, but had been transferred to take care of this farm. He was evidently putting into practice all that he had learned in our great New York State agricultural college. The Red Cross pays the rent of the farm,

but the hospital stocks and runs it. Besides the garden there was a farmer's home and a barn for eighteen cows. Already the refuse from the hospital was keeping a good sized piggery in swiffling bliss.

Over the hill back of the farm the American engineers had built a great dam, which looked to me like the famous Roosevelt Dam in Arizona, only of course on a smaller scale. There is no engineering feat like this in all France, and the French have never ceased marvelling at the quickness and skill with which it has been done. The dam is built across two hills, and already it contains 120,000,000 gallons of water, which is enough to supply the town and the neighboring villages during the severest drought. The breastwork of this dam is twenty-five feet thick at the bottom and five feet at the top, and its foundations go down twenty feet under ground. It is 500 feet across and is 60 feet high. It was built in three months, and when I was there, there was enough water in the reservoir to supply a 10,000 bed hospital for five months. The famous 17th Engineers directed the making of this dam, and the labor employed was all Spanish. The Y. M. C. A. secretary, who was accompanying Major Cooper, Captain Richardson and myself on our little tour, told me that no one was more delighted than he when this dam was built, for now the hospital had plenty of water and he did not have to take his morning bath any longer with an atomizer.

When we returned to the hospital, I went over to the Y. M. C. A., and there addressed probably 500 convalescent soldiers who packed themselves on the wooden benches in the darkened hut. After I had finished a French film was thrown on the screen while the Y. M. C. A. secretary translated the French text to the audience into true American vernacular.

Major Cooper put us up for the night in one of the vacant wards, and after a good eight hours' rest and a hearty breakfast, we said goodbye to our hospitable hosts and proceeded on our way up the American lines.



# FROM BALUCHISTAN TO BAKU

## The Significance of the Struggle for Central Asia

**T**HE arrival of a small British force from India at the Caucasian port of Baku may prove to be one of the most important moves of the war, for it means that the tri-continental Pan-Islamic belt has been cut thru in the middle. If the British can hold this line of communications the gigantic scheme for a Turanian Central Asia to rival and complement the Teutonic Central Europe will be blasted in the bud. The fate of Eurasia is dependent, as it has been many times before in the world's history, upon the possession of the mountain barrier that stretches between the Black Sea and the Caspian. This ancient stronghold is now garrisoned by the remnants of two Christian races, Georgians and Armenians, beleaguered on all sides by the anti-Christian forces of Tatars, Turks and Teutons. If this, the traditional homeland of our Caucasian race, is lost it means that the hereditary enemies of that race, oftentimes the destroyer of its civilization, will as in the days of Genghis Khan have a clean sweep from the Black Sea to the Yellow Sea, from the Danube to the Amur. France is now the cynosure of all eyes, but whether from the point of view of race, religion, language, territorial control or natural resources there is more at stake in the Caucasus. A few hundred men there just now can do more to win the war than as many thousand in France.

For it is in the Caucasus that the two most portentous movements of our time, Pan-Germanism and Pan-Turanism, meet and merge. It is thru this region that the Berlin-Bombay railroad is planned to run and it is thru this region that the Mohammedans of the south hope to join hands with their brethren of the north. This little isolated group of Christian peoples is a block to both ambitions and that is why Turks under German officers have been engaged in exterminating them. Nothing that Nero did can compare with the doings of the Committee of Union and Progress of Constantinople with connivance of His Most Christian Majesty of Berlin. A million Armenians, men and women and children, have been slaughtered within the last four years to clear the Caucasus for Islam and Kultur.

Besides its unique strategic importance the Caucasus is one of the richest regions of the globe. The land to which Jason and the Argonauts came in search of the Golden Fleece has proved a modern El Dorado. The Fountains of Eternal Fire that the Zoroastrians used to worship have been the making of the Moslem millionaire. A single tract ten miles square at Baku produced for some years half the world's supply of petroleum and even yet keeps Russia next to the United States in output. The Caucasus is rich in copper and manganese, the metals that Germany most needs for her munitions. The Trans-Caucasian and Trans-Caspian plains may grow

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

the cotton that she wants for her mills and munitions.

The Caucasus is the key to a territory larger than the United States and having now a population a third as great. The isthmus itself is somewhat larger than California and has about 12,000,000 inhabitants. Divided into a dozen religions and fifty races they lived side by side from time immemorial, rarely mixing and often quarreling.

We need here, however, to consider only the leading racial groups, which I will venture to characterize briefly below. But in a case of such complexity to simplify means to falsify and I have no doubt exception could rightly be taken to every statement in the following summary:

1. Russians. Chiefly Cossacks. 2,400,000. Russian language. Orthodox religion, Monarchists and pro-German.
2. Mountaineers. 1,300,000. Circassians, Lesgians, etc. Primitive tribesmen. Various dialects. Fanatical Mohammedans of Sunnite sect.
3. Georgians. 3,000,000. Georgian language. Same religion as Russians but distinct church. Mostly peasants. Over 85 per cent literate.
4. Armenians. 1,600,000 and 250,000 refugees from Turkey. Partly peasants, partly tradesmen. Armenian language. Gregorian Christians.
5. Tartars. 2,000,000. Primitive nomads but recently caught in the oil boom and made wealthy or workmen. Language Turkish. Religion Sunnite Mohammedan.
6. Persians, Greeks, Kurds, Jews, Germans, Lithuanians and other races too numerous to mention.

The Russian empire in its glacier movement toward the southern seas began to absorb this region in 1723, when Peter the Great captured Baku, and after many ebbs and flows reached its farthest limits at Trebizond, Erzerum and Tiflis in 1917. Then came the great collapse and none of the subjugated nationalities rejoiced more at the overthrow of the Czar than those of the Caucasus, for none had suffered more from his tyranny. They were so glad that they actually shook hands. Armenians and Tatars, who in 1905 were engaged in mutual massacres, called each other brothers. Priests of the rival Mohammedan sects, Sunnite and Shiite, who hate one another as much as Catholic and Protestant in their worst days, embraced upon the public platform. Oil magnates and Bolsheviks joined in the work of liberation and reconstruction. Georgians, Armenians and Tatars united to form a Caucasian federal republic with a capital at Tiflis.

But this era of good feeling did not last long. The old enmities revived and new rivalries emerged. Perhaps Caucasasia as well as Russia proper might have worked out its own salvation if it had been let alone, but outside pressure is added to internal strain.

The Caucasus is divided geograph-

ically into two parts by the lofty range that runs slantingly across the isthmus, dividing the waters and also forming a political line of cleavage. On the northern slope are most of the Russian Cossacks and Mohammedan mountaineers. On the southern are most of the Georgians, Armenians, Tatars and Persians.

The Mohammedan mountaineers at the outbreak of the revolution united with the Kuban Cossacks to the north in the formation of a joint republic, but the two parties soon quarreled over the land question and have been fighting ever since. The Mohammedans in December, 1917, set up a separate republic called the "Union of the Independent States of the Mountaineers of the Caucasus" with Vladikavkas as its capital and Colonel Tchermoev, a liberal minded Lesgian, as its president. The Lesgians are the people who in the nineteenth century under Samuel the High Priest fought the Russians twenty years to maintain their independence and doubtless their only wish now is to regain it. The Kuban Cossacks, who also claim the territory north of the Caucasian range, have set up a republic with General Krasnov as its head and Ekaterinodar as its capital. Still farther north are the Don Cossacks with a capital at Rostov. Both the Don and Kuban Cossacks have called in German aid to maintain their "independence" against Great Russia and the Ukraine.

So much for the country north of the Caucasian range. Let us now consider the southern side. Here a Trans-Caucasian Federation was formed at Tiflis and declared its independence April 27. It was at first composed of Georgians, Armenians and Tatars. Three members of each race constituted the cabinet. But when it came to a conflict with the Turks, the Tatars went over to the enemy. Later it appears the Georgians and Armenians separated on account of a dispute over boundaries. An independent Georgian republic was formed May 26. The Diet meets at Tiflis and the Prime Minister is Ramishvili, a member of the first Russian Duma.

The Georgians, who outnumber the Danes or Norwegians, claim independence on racial and historic grounds. The Georgian kingdom lasted over two thousand years from 323 B. C., when it was conquered by Alexander of Macedonia to 1801 A. D., when it was confiscated by Alexander of Russia. The Georgians thus have been in subjection to Russia only a little over a century and we ought to count out of that the period 1836-1864, when they were in revolt. By the treaty of 1783 Georgia came under the "protection" of Russia and it was stipulated that the Georgians should retain their king, that they should have self-government, that their church should be independent, that no more than 6000 Russian troops should be quartered there, that Georgians should not be conscripted for the Rus-





The conflict for the Trans-Caucasus and Trans-Caspian: British troops from India and Bagdad have, as shown by the arrows, arrived on both shores of the Caspian. Armenians and Bolsheviki are defending Baku. The Turks are at Tabriz. The Germans are at Tiflis

sian army and that the Georgian language should be used in schools and administration. Needless to say the Russian Government kept none of these promises. Georgia lost its king. It was ruled by the Russian bureaucracy. The Georgian church was brought under the Holy Synod of St. Petersburg and its property, amounting to \$350,000,000, was confiscated. There were 180,000 Russian troops quartered on the people before the war. The Georgians were forced to serve in the Russian army. The Georgian schools were suppressed and the language denied official recognition. Under Nicholas II, the late unlamented Czar, the Russian troops pillaged their country, destroyed their crops, burnt their villages and distributed their women and girls among the Cossacks.

Naturally, then, the Georgians have no love for Russia. They took part in the abortive revolution of 1905 and the successful revolution of 1917. Two Georgians, Tcheidze and Tseretelli, were members of the provisional government. The Georgian leaders are largely socialists, but opposed to the Bolsheviki. Crushed between the Turks on the south and the Germans on the north they are now helpless. A deputation of Georgians visiting Constantinople on June 19 is said to have agreed to the cession of Batum to the Turks and the acceptance of a German prince for a king. But if the Georgians can get arms and aid from the Allies they may renew their resistance. In order to secure their coöperation, however, it would be necessary for the Allies to make it perfectly clear that they do not intend to favor or permit the restoration of the Czar or any interference with the independence of Georgia. By the secret agreement made between Russia, Great Britain and France in the spring of 1916 and published by the Bolsheviki Russia is granted Turkish territory as far as Er-

zerum and Trebizond which is claimed by the Georgians. The British Government has recently declared that all these agreements still hold regardless of changed conditions and so long as this attitude is maintained it will be difficult to get the hearty coöperation of peoples liberated from the Russian yoke.

As soon as the revolution of 1917 set them free the Georgians set about the task of developing the national life which the Romanovs had suppressed. The first step was to regain their spiritual freedom. The Georgians demanded ecclesiastical autocephaly of the Provisional Government and when that was not conceded they proceeded to declare their independence of the Russian Holy Synod and in September, 1917, elected Bishop Kyrion as Catholicos of the Georgian Church. In January a national university was organized at Tiflis with a faculty of twenty-seven professors to teach all subjects in the Georgian tongue. The Georgian nobility not only renounced all their ranks and titles but with unparalleled generosity surrendered all their lands to endow a national system of education. A national army of 250,000 was enrolled and such part of it as could be armed and organized was sent against the Turks in coöperation with the Armenians.

For the Bolsheviki in this case as in others showed themselves fair in promises but treacherous in performance. On January 16, 1918, Nicholas Lenin signed a decree declaring that the Soviet Government would support the right of the Armenians to complete independence both in Russia and Turkey. But a month later he assented to the treaty of Brest-Litovsk which consigned to the tender mercies of the Turk that part of the Armenian race that had hitherto escaped massacre. The Brest-Litovsk treaty gave back to Turkey not only the territory taken by

Russia in the present war extending as far as Erzerum and Trebizond but also that taken by Russia in the war of 1878, namely, the districts of Batum, Ardahan and Kars on the southwestern side of Trans-Caucasia. Now Batum and Ardahan are chiefly inhabited by Georgians and Kars by Armenians. The Georgians also claim the country as far as Trebizond and Erzerum on the grounds that it was included in the realm of the Georgian queen, Tamara, in the twelfth century, and that it is largely peopled by Georgians who, though mostly Mohammedanized will, it is believed, be glad to unite with the Christian branch of their race in founding a new Georgian state.

So the Georgians and Armenians joined in an effort to prevent the Turks from getting the territory conceded to them by the Bolsheviki. They fought valiantly but for lack of ammunition were forced to fall back. In March we heard that the Turks had regained Erzerum and murdered the remaining Armenians. In April the Turks had taken Kars and Ardahan. In May they had captured Alexandropol and Erivan with heavy slaughter. In June the Georgians were forced to send deputations to Constantinople and Berlin to sue for peace. In July the Turks had captured Tabriz and pillaged the American consulate and hospital. The appetite of the Turks had grown with what it fed upon. Not content with the generous concessions made to them at Brest-Litovsk they had pushed beyond these limits. They had carried their conquests to the foot of the Caucasus mountains. They had swept over northwestern Persia and seemed likely to capture the Caspian ports of Enzeli and Baku.

But now it appears that the advance of the Turks was halted by a curious combination of forces. The British got to Enzeli before they did. The Armenians and [Continued on page 294]



**F**RANCE, the shrine of Roland and Jeanne d'Arc, whose sorrowful son has for four years borne the devastating imprints of an invader's heel, has taken time to pause in her heroic struggle to worship and adore the superhuman prowess of one of her sons, a fragile boy of twenty-two, whose daily combats against the enemy became as familiar to the very children of France of the twentieth century as were those of Roland to the people of an earlier day.

Eight times shot down from on high! And eight times miraculously saved from a certain death!

On the very morning of his decoration as an officer of the Legion of Honor by General d'Esperey, he went aloft on a cruise for enemy aeroplanes and had two encounters; upon his return, and after the conclusion of the ceremony, the general desired Guynemer to show him his fighting aeroplane. Straight across the floor of the fusilage upon which the pilot's feet must rest while they touch the rudder bar, a line of bullet holes was traced—received in one of the combats of the morning.

"How was it that your feet were not struck?" inquired General d'Esperey, pointing to the row of bullet holes.

"I had just moved them, my general," replied Guynemer, simply.

Returning almost daily from his chases with his aeroplane, and often his clothing, riddled with bullets; hurling himself with absolute abandon against three, ten, fifteen or twenty enemy machines in formation, among which he usually succeeded in bringing down one or more; exulting in the number of wounds which his faithful planes brought home as if to bear witness to his charmed life, and encircling them with red paint to make them more conspicuous; on three oc-

casions shooting down an enemy machine with one single bullet; on May 25, 1917, bringing down four enemy aeroplanes in one single day—at that time the record—all these extraordinary exploits, coupled with the very extraordinary energy of this slim boy, soon placed him upon a pedestal which raised him high above his comrades. It placed him in truth above the greatest men of his time, and by reason of his many miraculous escapes from certain death, eventually surrounded him with a halo of immortality and superhuman prowess unknown to the French populace since the day of Jeanne d'Arc.

Possessed of every decoration that a grateful nation could officially bestow upon him, conscious of a position in the public esteem that, tintured as it was with the legendary, illumined him with more glory and religious fervor than was accorded even to a Joffre or a Foch, Georges Guynemer fulfilled the expectations of his fellow countrymen when, on September 11, 1917, he disappeared from the eyes of the world while in the full exercise of his duty. The heavens swallowed him up and no clue to his disappearance has been discovered. Small wonder, then, that the people of France in contemplation of this last legendary exploit of their adored hero place his memory with one acclaim alongside the niche so long occupied by that last youthful miracle of France, Jeanne d'Arc!

Georges Guynemer was born in Paris on December 24, 1894. After falling between the trenches, where his aeroplane was smashed into bits, on the occasion of one of his chutes, from which perilous position he was rescued by a group of devoted poilus from an adjacent dugout, Guynemer remarked to them as they were hastily dragging him out of the hailstorm of German bullets: "They can't hurt me. I was born on Christmas eve!"

His parents were well to do. His boyhood was spent at the family home in Compiègne and later at Stanislas College. Before war had threatened France this young schoolboy,

enamored of the thought of flying, had cultivated the friendship of aviators and had actually made several flights with them. His desire to enter aviation knew no bounds. He haunted the flying fields. He studied motors and their parts. First attempting to enter the infantry and being twice rejected because of his slight figure and extreme youth, Georges one November day met an army aeroplane pilot and learned of the new importance of aeroplanes in war. He set off again for the recruiting office and pleaded once more for admission into service, this time in aviation. Again he was refused.

Arming himself with recommendations he returned a few days later and applied for a position as mechanic, as laborer, as office boy—any work would be suitable so long as he might be near his beloved aeroplanes. His passion and perseverance conquered all objections and he was accepted as a laborer and put to work in the aerodrome at Pau.

Once admitted to the sacred presence, the rest was easy. The boy did his required work and found time to learn all that the mechanics knew. Then he pestered the pilots until they took him up for flights. Quickly he mastered the machines himself, and in February, 1915, he earned his pilot's certificate.

The escadrille in which Guynemer made his début was the M. S. 3, called the "Cigognes" because of the flying stork which each pilot in this escadrille painted along the sides of his machine. It already contained Captain Brocard, Vedrines, Deullin, Dorme, Heurteaux, Auger, Raymond, de la Tour, a galaxy of stars that with Guynemer's aid made the Cigognes the greatest fighting squadron in France. And among these carefully selected champions this boy, Guynemer, was to become the chief!

Before every flight Guynemer spent an hour over his aeroplane and gun, examining every wire, screw and turnbuckle, oiling his gun, greasing each separate cartridge, leaving no detail to the exclusive care of his faithful



(C. Kodel & Herbert)

The wreck of a German plane brought down directly behind

## FIFTY-THREE

### The Career of Georges

BY LAURENCE L.



French Official, from Pictorial Press

Guynemer (left) receiving the decoration of the Legion of Honor





at lines. Guynemer's ambition was to have fifty such victims

## E TO ONE!

### Guynemer, Ace of Aces TOURETTE DRIGGS

mechanics. His motor, his propeller, his controls, he knew so intimately that he could demand from them the last ounce of their strength without overstraining them; thus, secure in the perfection of his implements, he went aloft to use the same painstaking thought in the details of the combat that ensued. Thus we reduce the miraculous element in Guynemer's career to those frequent occasions when his impetuosity in combat carried him full into the enemy's fire regardless of consequences, and to those several escapes from an expected death when his machine was shot down completely out of control. Seven times this miracle happened and he landed without a scratch. The eighth—no one can say how the miracle operated on that occasion, the 11th day of September, 1917, for no one has been found who witnessed it.

One morning in July Guynemer attacked an L. V. G. of the enemy, as was his custom, full in the face. As he approached, a bullet from his enemy struck between the thumb and forefinger of his right hand as it lay encircling the trigger of his gun. The bullet had traversed his engine, the oil reservoir, the gasoline tank, the cartridge box and his glove, and came to rest between his fingers!

The pain of the impact made him lose his aim, and he came home to find another bullet in the edge of his seat; one had penetrated the revolution counter in a direct line for his heart, but stopped after bulging out the brass toward him; another had flattened itself against the projection of his Vickers gun directly opposite his chest, and others had riddled the rudder, the propeller and his garments.

Forced to land a scant hundred yards behind the trenches, he "got for dessert," as he put it, some hundred shells from 3 inch, 4 inch and 5-inch guns, which demolished his machine into splinters.

In September, on the Somme, after shooting down two enemy machines during the forenoon of Saturday, the 23d, he was in pursuit of a third when

a shell from his own batteries caught him in full flight when he was at 10,000 feet altitude, breaking his left wing and tearing away part of his radiator. With half his air support missing, his mangled aeroplane started down like an onion peel. Guynemer calmly steadied the uncontrollable machine as best he could with his controls and the weight of his body, finally bringing her into a glide, but unable to lessen her speed.

The troops below watched the catastrophe, knowing full well whose crash they were witnessing. Utterly unable to reduce his speed or to prolong his course for a single foot, Guynemer landed less than a hundred yards

from the battery which had unwittingly fired the shell which had struck him. His Spad hit the ground head first and buried its nose so deep that it could not be budged. The soldiers ran to get his body. Upon arriving they found Guynemer standing by the side of his wrecked machine, regarding it with so deep an interest that he did not observe their coming.

On January 25, 1917, was enacted one of the crowning dramas of war aviation, with Guynemer playing the leading rôle. Again the miraculous power of this youthful warrior was hailed thruout France, for he had brought down and captured, without arms of his own, a two-seater machine of the enemy's.

He had up to this time scored twenty-nine official successes. Guynemer had been unusually active, but the bad winter weather had somewhat lessened the sport of which he was so fond and he had taken this opportunity to send his Spad to Paris to have certain improvements added at the factory.

The previous day he had lain idle at camp. The morning of the 26th he borrowed a machine and went aloft after game. His distaste for the mediocre fittings of the borrowed aeroplane in comparison with the perfection of his own was so vexing that he could not suppress an allusion to it in an entry in his diary the next day—the same entry which describes his capture of an enemy aeroplane by sheer will power:

The 25th I watched the others fly and itched. The 26th Bucquet lends me his taxi. Gun sights a deplorable emptiness. What a layout! Line of aim worse than pitiful.

Twelve o'clock saw a boche at 12,000 feet. Up went the lift. Arrived in the sun. In tacking about was caught in nasty tail spin. Descending I see the boche 400 yards behind firing at me. Recovering I let go ten shots. Gun jams. Completely jammed. Finished. But the boche seemed to feel some emotion and dived away full south with his motor wide open. Let's follow him!

I do not get too close to him for fear he will see that my gun is played out. Altitude drops to 5000 feet above Estries-Saint Denis. I maneuver my boche as nicely as I can and suddenly he redresses and

sets off toward Reissons and lays it off stiff. I try a bluff. I mount to 2000 feet over him and drop onto him like a stone. Made an impression on him, but was beginning to believe it did not take when he suddenly began to descend. I put myself ten yards behind him; but every time I showed my nose around the edge of his tail the gunner took aim at it.

We take the road toward Compiègne—2000 feet—2000 feet—again I show my nose and this time the gunner takes his hands from his machine gun and motions to me that he surrenders. *All right!*

I see underneath his machine the four bombs in their resting place. 1500 feet. The boche slows down his windmill. 600 feet. 300 feet. 60 feet. I swerve over him while he lands. I make a round or two at 300 feet while the men come up to get him from the aerodrome. But not having any gun or cartridges I cannot prevent the boches from setting fire to their taxi, a 200 H. P. Albatros, magnificent.

When I see they are surrounded I come down and show the two boches my disabled machine gun. Some headpiece!

Guynemer's frequently expressed ambition was to get his fiftieth Boche aeroplane. On May 25 his record breaking bag of four aeroplanes in one day brought him the following citation together with the Legion of Honor Rosette:

Office of the elite. Fighting pilot as skilful as he is audacious. Has rendered striking services to his country not only by the number of his victories but by the daily example of his sustained ardor. In his never failing mastery of his conflicts, he, unmindful of danger, has become for the enemy thru his sureness of methods and maneuvering the adversary feared above all others. He accomplished on May 25, 1917, the most brilliant exploit in bringing down in a single minute two enemy aeroplanes and in adding to them on the same day two other victories. By these exploits he has contributed to exalt the courage and enthusiasm of the troops in the trenches who witness his triumphs. Forty-five aeroplanes shot down; twenty citations; twice wounded.

On July 5 he received his Rosette and on that day he also received something else for which [Continued on page 298]



Press Illustrating

Laurence La Tourette Driggs



# PLEASURE AS USUAL?

The author of the following article has been an occasional contributor to *The Independent* for the past twenty years as many of our readers know. For the past few summers in particular he has spent his vacations on far journeys out of which experiences he has published two volumes of travel, "Going Ahead Over Land" and "Vacation Journeys East and West." He has just returned this summer from a two thousand mile circular tour among the leading summer resorts of the East.

**F**OR years, the turning point of the summer season has been Labor Day. It marks the time for the return to town of summer vacationists. A multitude of people will come back to their accustomed places next week, better for their having gone away. That is, such of them will as needed rest. There is a group apart, however. In it are a million people. I have studied them at close range for years past. I am moved to speak my mind about them at this juncture—for a reason.

Created things all need to be remade recurrently. Among living things, this fact spells recreation. Those of this returning host whose mental gear was slipping when they went away have tightened up the clutch. Those who were, whether intellectually, emotionally or energetically out of breath, know marvels in their way akin to the mystery of second wind. All this is normal; it is natural, and it is good. But there are others.

Among those who need rest most, there have been fewer taking it by far this summer than was usual; but among those who need it least there has been the same hectic and industrious idleness. There are conditions nowadays and circumstances hereabouts wherein one can sit by reflectively and see this portion of humanity cavort about him in ways that stir more to wrath than risibility. I am thinking of those who toil not, neither do they spin—winter or summer. In the former season, they are familiar club loungers and week-enders; in the latter, they are the idle habitues of the Fashionable Summer Resorts.

I am not censorious of their morals; these people are not bad. Nor am I concerned with their manners; those are to their own satisfaction. I am even sympathetic with them in that they are not trained for more useful occupation. But my point is, they are in the way. They ought not to cumber the national wagon. Even if they cannot help materially to pull or to push, they ought at least to get off and walk.

I have made a study of these people in the mass for more than a decade. I have seen them, in both seasons, from Quebec to San Diego. I have traveled with them all the way from

BY DAVID M. STEELE, D.D.

Florida to Puget Sound. I have wrought among them, personally and professionally. I have spent this past month in particular upon a special mission in their midst. Out of such experience—as varied as extensive—I aver their inutility. They are a burden in war time, grievous to be borne.

This study needs, however, two preliminary words; the one of definition and the other of delimitation. Many erred at the Great War's outset in their advocacy of the slogan, Business as Usual. All soon found there could be no such thing. Others erred alike in advocating the theory, Pleasure as Usual. They forgot there should be no such thing. Pleasures are time consuming. Time is money. We need both, to win this war. What we do not need is a class living in idleness even tho a minor class and altho only temporarily.

I spoke also of delimitation. I do not mean to put into this coterie those who need surcease from labor. I indict those only who need no rest, since they never labor. I do not refer to Saturday outings, even to Sunday amusements. I am not thinking of fortnight excursionists; I would point the contrast rather between those who "take a vacation" and those who "spend the summer."

There are a million people in the United States who are spending this summer in the manner I have set out to portray. In doing so, they have spent, this season alone, fully a billion dollars. And worse, they have caused a million other people to labor to contribute to their pleasure while they played.

But report is current that, in ultra fashionable resorts this summer, a change has been evident. That is true. There have been fewer people. But this change is less real than apparent. Those who fit into this picture are all here, and the business of pleasure still prospers. The preponderance is that of chil-

dren, to be sure, up thru young boys and girls to boarding school and college ages, and of men, all the way downward from decrepitude to those who are yet going "thru the rolling forties." But of matrons there are many, of young women most, and of men-servants and maid-servants as many as of others put together. There is money spent, as much as ever. There are results gained by this expenditure, as vacuous and empty. It is the resorts that would be empty if the lives of these folk were more full.

With the normal delectations of the Good Old Summer Time, not even war with all its rigors can or ought to interfere. The health in out-door exercise; the uplift at far sight of mountain scenery; the inspiration from communion with the roaring surf and whispering wood; the upreach of the soul in contemplation of the sun-lit vastness and the starry deep; all these have place and, in their place, are profitable. I am thinking only of that million who are not thus using time but who are simply killing time. I am speaking of those many for whom going to the shore or mountains is a phrase rhetorical, not geographical. I lament the paucity of resource among those for whom opera dress is essential at roadhouses in the wilderness. I recall the high-priced hostelrys where bridge tables are thronged and the cafes are crowded.

Of these places that are most populous, there are some features that are permanent. No desecration can destroy them. They are carved as on earth's countenance by the engraving hand of her Creator. They mark rare regions that will have quite as abiding an intense devotion. The peculiar charm of the White Mountains; the health-giving climate of the Adirondacks; the historic, legendary and romantic settings of Lake Champlain and Lake George and Saratoga; the smiling vistas and the balmy air of Newport; the sights and the sounds of the many-named harbors of Maine—these are by-paths of a nation's Eden. But the people in their palaces and huge hotels! The latter should be empty; for the former ought all to be busy. Not one should be idle. All ought to be saving; not one should be spendthrift.

A critique of this social insomnia which drives these people to foregather thus, six months on end, for nothing to their profit, would have to begin years back. It had a beginning, however. And the appetite for such amusements only as could be laid on from the outside is one that has grown by what it fed on. At first, minor joys at modest prices were sufficient; now the

[Continued on page 29.]

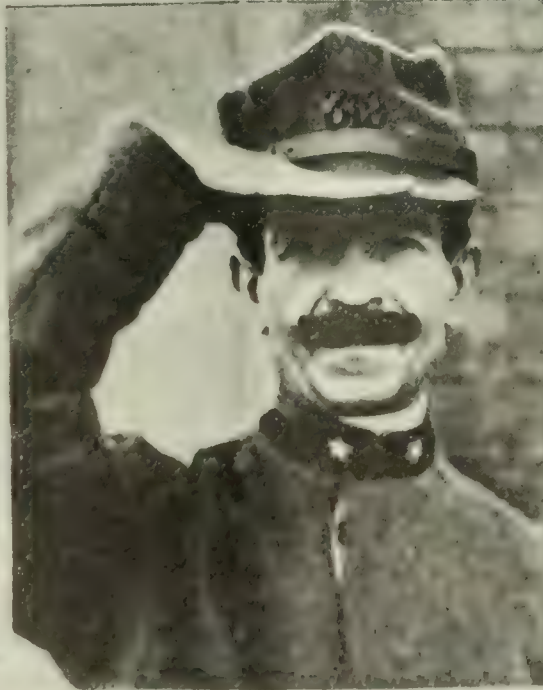
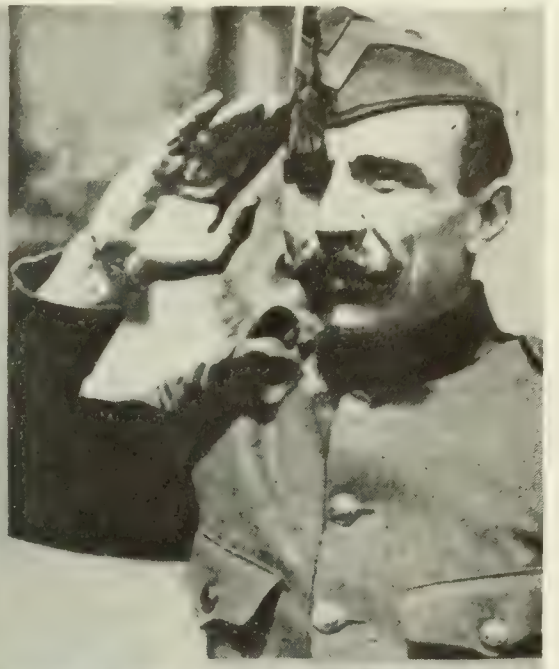
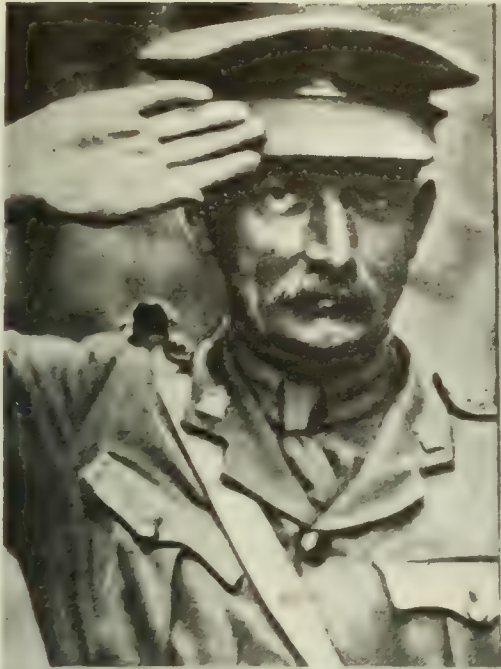


F. H. Kiser, Portland, Ore.

Fewer people are at resorts but the business of pleasure prospers



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



*Continued on Page 10*

## ALLIES SALUTE!

Beginning at the top from left to right the salutes here represented are the English, American, Belgian, Greek, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Serbian, Czechoslovak. Each is different, with the exception of the Belgian and Czechoslovak, which are almost alike.



## CHAUTAUQUA IN FULL SWING

The people who gather at Chautauqua to work and play are making the most of their vacations as a means to wartime efficiency



### ALL CHAUTAUQUA'S WORK NOW IS FOR THE WAR

Captain Gabriel Parès, "chef de musique de la Garde Republicaine," led the French Military Band that kept the martial note dominant in Chautauqua's musical program. Captain Parès himself wears the decorations that testify to bravery in active service. He and all his band have already borne a heavy part in actual fighting. Many of the men have been wounded; nearly all of them decorated for bravery in battle. In their tour of this country they are bringing to America the spirit of France



### A MILITARY BAND FROM FRANCE

Music Week at Chautauqua was led by the "Musique Militaire Française" which is making a tour of America under the auspices of the French High Commission and the Y. M. C. A.



### WIRELESS OPERATORS AT THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL SERVICE SCHOOL

Women are trained here for war work of practical value. Besides wireless and telegraphy there are courses in dietetics, gardening and farming, bandage making, nursing and canteen



### A DRILL AT COLORS

Patriotism has always been the keynote of education at Chautauqua, but in these days its ceremonies have more than usual significance. This photograph shows the older people and youngsters gathered to watch a squad of women at drill



### COMPANY STREET IN THE WOMEN'S WAR CAMP

Mrs. George E. Vincent, wife of the president of the Rockefeller Foundation, is commandant of the Women's National Service School at Chautauqua. Mrs. Elizabeth W. Backus, governor for Minnesota of the Women's Naval Service, Inc., is quartermaster

Photographs by Courtesy of Chautauqua Institution



## FOLLOWING THE WAR WITH THEIR FINGERS

Blind persons are printing newspapers in Braille type telling the story of the war from day to day, for the blind to read



### THE NEW ALLIED LINE

Every boundary line on this war map stands out distinctly. Because it is raised and marked with raised letters, the blind can learn for themselves the daily war situation by feeling the letters with their finger tips. The map, as well as the plain reading matter, is being prepared by a man who himself has lost his sight. Besides war maps, charts on a great variety of subjects are made in this way. Among the most interesting are the diagrams that accompany the latest baseball scores and show how the game was played and won



### "FOE DRIVEN BACK ON WIDE FRONT"

The story of the great Allied offensive on the west front is perhaps more eagerly awaited and read by the soldiers who have come back from the battle line, sightless, than by those who know of the conflict only thru print. At the left is a sample of the Braille raised letter type which they quickly learn to read after a little practise has made their fingers sensitive to the small dots. With this system persons formerly dependent upon the good nature of the more fortunate can now do for themselves



Photographs by Knud & Herbert

### PUTTING IT ON THE PRESS

Not only newspapers, but books also, and among them the English classics, are printed in Braille. The room in the New York Public Library where these books are kept is always crowded with persons who enjoy thru their fingers what others enjoy thru their eyes

### FOLDING THE FINALS

Blind and partly blind women are employed in the final process of getting the news to the reader. They sort and fold the newspapers as they come off the press and superintend the work of sending them on the journey to their final destination



# MOBILIZING THE MIND OF AMERICA

BY ARTHUR E. BESTOR

PRESIDENT CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION

ALL of us hope that the work in which we are engaged may contribute to the winning of the war. There is nothing more important for those of us who are not privileged to serve in the military forces of the United States than the creation of that effective and intelligent public opinion which it is absolutely necessary to have back of the Government in the prosecution of the war. Wars have been won and lost by armies, by a small percentage of the population. But this is not a battle of armies, it is a contest of completely mobilized nations. Armies have oftentimes lived off the country thru which they were passing but this is impossible today. These million men, whom we have today in France six months ahead of our original schedule, must be provisioned, munitioned, clothed and maintained from America. And these supplies and the food for our Allies will go by that submarine infested ferry across the north Atlantic only because an overwhelming majority of the American people support our war program.

For this war is not merely a conflict of armies; a contest of guns and aeroplanes and war vessels; a problem of food or transportation or money; a mobilization of men and materials. It is a gigantic struggle of morale. The war will be won, says Clemenceau, by the side which can fight the last fifteen minutes. The complete mobilization of the man and woman power of the country, as complete as that in Britain and France and Italy, an entire utilization of the moral and spiritual forces of the nation, is increasingly necessary. And in all this we are merely following that old dictum of Napoleon, "In war morale is everything. The morale and the force of opinion are to the material as three to one."

This war is different from all the wars which have gone before. It is a war of nations, not of armies; it involves all the material resources, all the mechanical and scientific mobilization of entire populations. In a democracy like ours, steeped in a *laissez faire* individualism, it necessitates a complete reorganization of our life and putting aside of some ideals and many controversies which have always seemed to us supremely important. Three thousand miles away from the fighting line we are not yet ready to accept governmental direction and supervision which the immediate menace of Prussianism forces on our allies. Most of our problems must be worked out by volunteer action—food conservation, reorganization of industry, raising of vast sums of money for voluntary war activities, keeping our educational, religious and philanthropic institutions in full force and efficiency.

We are passing thru a period in which there is a tendency to reduce everything to a single basis, as if the war were to last forever, as if everything must be discontinued which does not bear directly and immediately upon the war. We see people leaving posi-



© Harris & Ewing

*Mr. Bestor, who is the Director of the Speaking Division, Committee on Public Information, delivered the accompanying address at Chautauqua Institution on Independence Day. Mr. Bestor has been president of Chautauqua Institution since 1915*

tions of great responsibility and usefulness to engage directly in war work, no matter how trivial. We are tempted to characterize those who do not agree with us or those who do not sacrifice as we do, as slackers and traitors. Do not misunderstand me! This is our war and it is the primary concern of every individual and every organization to relate themselves as helpfully as may be to the winning of the war. But I am pleading for an intelligent appreciation of how necessary is the work of the 100,000,000 Americans who are not honored by being called into the military service of the United States, many of whom can never engage in direct war activity, but who, because of the nature of this war, are as necessary to its success as soldiers or sailors or ship builders or munition workers.

All these problems and conditions lay upon the intelligencia of America—in so far as we have such a class—a heavy responsibility. I am one of those who believe that Germany made war upon America long before America acknowledged it and that when Congress made a resolution declaring a state of war, it was simply confirming a fact. A small group of people had seen this war coming and it was upon that group of people that the President and Congress relied for the public opinion that would justify that declaration of war. The people who were urging preparedness,

not merely because they believed that only in that way could America maintain independence, but because it was a war for civilization—that group of people was largely made up of educators and publicists and editors and lawyers and ministers and leaders of women's clubs and philanthropic agencies—people who have been accustomed to attempt to see whither the world was going. They were the ones who began to accept the contention of England and France that this was a battle for all the fundamentals of civilization and to believe that if America refused to do her part in it she would endanger her continued independence. Many people then began to believe, as every thoughtful person must now believe, that that German officer knew what he was about, at the time of the Spanish War, when he said, "Fifteen years from now Germany will be at war in Europe; after having brought England and France to their knees, Germany will bombard your sea-coast towns, will take New York and hold Washington, and will collect from America the cost of this war." Is there anything in the principles of the German Government today, is there anything in her conduct of the war since the violation of the neutrality of Belgium that would make any person believe that Germany would hesitate to do that if only power were given her to do it? Some of the Americans saw that sooner than the others; and that group of people who carried America into war, under the direction of the President, have a responsibility equal, if not greater, than any borne by any set of people since we won our independence from Great Britain. And if this war is to be won only thru America putting her last atom of physical and moral strength into it—there rests upon our leadership a burden not exceeded in the world today. Unless the United States is kept steadfast to her task, unless America follows the leadership of the President in his democratic ideas as to how this war ought to end it will not end in the only safe way for the democracies of the world.

In the mobilization of public opinion our problem is one, therefore, of methods and means. We must keep our educational institutions going, for it is thru them that we reach the largest element in our population, and it is thru them that the ideals have been created which carried America into the war. We shall lead our foreign-born and foreign-speaking population with us by education rather than by coercion or the strong arm of the law. If we follow the lines of our own thinking with respect to the war, we shall be able to deal more sympathetically with those who have gained their views of this struggle from other sources than our own. The whole machinery of our widespread educational life is at our disposal. It must be our task to extend this message and this spirit to the last unit. Community centers and school houses and conferences and labor unions and church gatherings all furnish the [Continued on page 300]



# THE WAR AND SUPREME VALUES

BY ELMER BURRITT BRYAN

PRESIDENT OF COLGATE UNIVERSITY.

**I**N recent years the world has been in grave danger of falling victim to a philosophy of education. This is true not because a philosophy of education is an undesirable thing or because the world as a whole, or many parts of it, has had such a philosophy, but because one nation with a logical and effective philosophy of education, as false at the heart as it is logical and effective, has undertaken to dominate the world. The right-minded nations of the world are in arms today in support of their mental protest against the domination of the spirit of Prussianism which is supported by vast armies of men who have themselves fallen victim to this false philosophy. If we are to be saved from such domination, and are to make sure that there shall never again be a recurrence of such a danger, we must realize that it can only be done thru the agency of a philosophy of education just as logical and as effective, and just as true at the core as this one has been false. The Prussian philosophy of education is false at the very core because in the first instance supreme emphasis is not placed upon things of supreme value. The theory has been the German State over all—over every one and everything within and without the state. If we grant this premise, we must follow it to its legitimate conclusion, and when we do so, we need not be surprized to find such results as those we are witnessing at the present time.

In working out this philosophy, the Prussians have committed the blunder of confusing means and end. They have forgotten that all organized agencies of men, including the state, are but means to higher ends, and that the only reason even for people bearing arms in defense of the state is their loyalty to it because of their gratitude and their faith in it (despite certain delinquencies) as the agency or avenue thru which their lives may be most fully expressed and realized. Human beings are of supreme value, and a philosophy of education which is to prevent the recurrence of such cataclysms must lay this down as its first principle and place supreme emphasis here. Jesus came that men might have life and that they might have it more abundantly, and the only excuse or reason for an institution in a Christian civilization is that it is at least actuated by the motive to contribute to the enlargement of human life. This is perhaps the first and most important lesson that the war as a schoolmaster is teaching.

The fat years have failed to teach it. Will the lean years succeed? If they do not, we may well question whether we shall be able to survive the methods that will need to be employed to teach it.

We have never before had brought home to us so forcefully the fact that adding values are spiritual rather than mental, and that battles are won by ideas rather than by force. Germany made the mistake of believing that Bel-

gium could be measured and weighed by merely scientific methods and appliances. She had lost the power to see the greatest asset which the Belgians possess—their indomitable spirit and their lofty ideas and ideals. Had Belgium not possessed these spiritual and ideal assets, Germany would have made good on her boast that she would breakfast in Paris within a fortnight. The war thru the spirit of Belgium is teaching the world, while it is inconvenient and a real hardship to live without bread, that "man cannot live by bread alone but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God"; that there is nothing so powerful to resist the onslaught of evil as the impelling force of things spiritual.

Closely related to this lesson is the one of moral equivalents. On every hand we hear even yet the statement that war is essential to the highest development of men. How else, they say, are the courage and bravery and stamina of men to be developed? How are the virile virtues to be brought to their best? It will be very strange indeed if at the close of this war when, as we confidently believe, the nations wholly unprepared to battle with arms have been victorious, men do not then realize that the strength and manly virtues which have carried us to victory have been the result of activities in peaceful years which were the equivalent of military preparation. And if during these years and those that follow, we are not able to devise better ways to untie world knots and better methods to solve world problems than by depleting the ranks of our young men in industrial pursuits and in educational institutions and sending

them forth to kill and be killed, we shall be under the necessity of admitting that we are terribly delinquent both in mental power and moral stamina.

This schoolmaster, forbidding in many aspects, is bringing home to right-minded people with tremendous emphasis the fact that there are many things heretofore regarded as necessities without which we can live in perfect comfort and not suffer the slightest diminution in our happiness and efficiency. How freely the money has flowed! How willingly we have denied ourselves! With what an eagerness and relish we have accepted opportunities for sacrifice and service! It will be a fearful commentary on human nature if these experiences born of the vicissitudes of war do not teach us once and for all that if we can invest months and years of our time, and billions of our money, and thousands or even millions of our men in destructive activities, we surely should be willing and happy after the dark days have passed to contribute freely of our time and our means to constructive ends.

Along with all this the lean years are teaching in a way the fat years were unable to teach, the lesson of democracy or even universal brotherhood. Every day some man born in affluence and reared in the lap of luxury, college bred perhaps, whose every need from the day of his birth has been promptly supplied, has gone into the trenches beside a stable boy or a man who speaks another language, or beside a man who lives in a skin of a different color, and there without flinching they have faced the foe together. When it is all over, these men will have an attitude toward one another never known to them in the days of peace. Unfortunate, indeed, it will be if while these men who are fighting the enemy at the front are learning such lessons of democracy and brotherhood, those of us at home under the pretense of maintaining standards have not moved up to the same high levels. I have in mind here nothing sentimental. I realize that there are individual and racial preferences, but we must also learn that men who do not speak our language and whose life occupations are of the most menial sort, who stand side by side with us in fighting the foes which do beset us are worthy our respect and admiration and shall also have an opportunity to realize fully on themselves.

This war should bring home to the minds and hearts of the people the fact that while God moves in mysterious ways His wonders to perform, He nevertheless does a large amount of His finest humane work thru the agency of human beings. Not infrequently men apparently in sore distress ask why God is not on His job. Why does He allow all of this unspeakable suffering? It apparently does not occur to them that it would be more to the point if they were to ask themselves: "What is God's job?" and then [Continued on page 300]



*Dr. Bryan delivered the accompanying article as one of the opening addresses at the Chautauque Institution Summer Schools, of which he is director*



# THE NEW BOOKS

## Conditions of Allied Success

WE have especially in this country, new to the war, been concentrating so vehemently on the military conditions of Allied success that the very title of this book is arresting, and raises question in our minds. Are there, after all, political conditions of the success of our arms that we have been neglecting? Is modern war something more than a series of battles, on the outcome of which alone will victory be judged?

Mr. Angell, in a closely reasoned but vividly interesting manner, presents an illuminating and well-supported point of view which is bound to arouse much discussion and may even have more tangible result.

How are the principles enunciated by the President to be put into practice? Victory of itself, however complete and overwhelming, will not answer that question. Even though not a single German soldier remained alive it would still be a vast and thorny problem to secure safety and equal rights for each nation, to maintain economic freedom and rights of way, to reconcile national right with international obligation. If we are to find a solution at all, many old conceptions must be vastly changed, and that change can only come as the result of widespread and thorough discussion.

It was evident that in the case of a war fought by a large alliance, success would depend, not merely upon the military force of each constituent state, but also upon the capacity to combine those forces for a common end; upon, that is, the political solidarity of the group. . . . The factors of disintegration in the Grand Alliance are of two kinds: conflicting territorial claims by the component states . . . and conflict of economic interest and social aspiration within the nations. . . .

The general truth we are here dealing with is of far greater importance to us than to the enemy. He can in some measure ignore it. We cannot. His unity, in so far as it rests upon moral factors, can be based upon the old nationalist conceptions; our unity depends upon a revision of them, an enlargement into an internationalism. . . . The term "democratic internationalism" as the condition of Allied success is not a mere playing with words. Any understanding between nations, even for the purpose of a temporary alliance or war cooperation, is of course "internationalism" of a kind. But the term used here means more than that. . . . The internationalism that will give a place to the minority—that is to say to youth, to change, to innovation, and furnish some counterweight to established government and institutions.

Mr. Angell argues for an Inter-Allied Congress to formulate the plan of the Society of Nations, composed of a smaller body of the delegates of the executive branches of the governments concerned and a larger body drawn from the majority and minority parties of the respective legislatures. This method, he urges, is

indispensable to our own unification and indispensable to the democratization of Germany in foreign affairs—the only practical method of carrying into effect our policy of not dealing with the German autocracy.

*The Political Conditions of Allied Success*, by Norman Angell. Putnam. \$1.50.

## Tales of Japan

PAULOWNIA is the title of a little book of short stories by three contemporary Japanese writers, collected and translated by Mr. Torao Taketomo. Besides typifying certain literary movements and portraying the spirit of the Japanese people, these tales appeal to us all because they are something different, genuinely different. They are not exactly short stories and they are more than incidents.

"Takase Bune," the first tale by Mr. Mori Ogawa, is the name of a small junk that goes up and down the river Takase in Kyoto. On this junk is a criminal facing



Bert had been playing "Puss in Boots" when the attack came, and hadn't time to change. This is one of Captain Bairnsfather's laughs from the firing line

exile, but even happy. "Hanako," by the same author, concerns the great sculptor Rodin and a Japanese dancing girl. "Ukiyoe" gives us Mr. Nagai Kafu's emotional reactions to some famous prints. "A Domestic Animal" is the pathetic tale of a homeless dog.

Prof. John Erskine, of Columbia University, sums up the value of these tales in a foreword:

I think there is something here which will not wear threadbare on closer acquaintance—as imaginative power, such as all artists long for, to feel and see vividly the whole drama of our daily life. This comes from a way of living rather than from a way of writing. If Japan can teach us this, we may well spare an hour to learn from her.

*Paulownia*, by Torao Taketomo. Duffield & Co. \$1.25.

## The Pretty Lady

MR. ARNOLD BENNETT'S newest novel, *The Pretty Lady*, is utterly unworthy both of his ability and of the times in which we live. Mr. Bennett apparently does not know—or does not care—what is going on in the world.

*The Pretty Lady*, by Arnold Bennett. George H. Doran Company. \$1.50.

## The Pawns Count

THE PAWNS COUNT is a secret service story with an international setting, written in the usual effective style of E. Phillips Oppenheim.

Probably the author has more in mind than the simple relating of a gripping story. Most of his later books seem to hint at the widespread influence of the German Secret Service with an attempt to convince us that the threat is far from removed.

A fine character is John Luthester, a presumably phlegmatic English type who "comes thru big." Playing opposite him is the American type of woman with all the virtues fiction can create, but who is perhaps not overdrawn.

It is probable that every one who likes

Oppenheim will enjoy this book—except Germans.

*The Pawns Count*, by E. Phillips Oppenheim. Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

## Laughs from the Firing Line

GIVEN his choice of interpreters of the Great War, Tommy in the trenches would probably turn first to Bruce Bairnsfather, whose cartoons of life at the front are as humorous as they are genuinely human. Captain Bairnsfather is a Scotchman and has been in service in the British army since the beginning of the war. His sketches were drawn first for the amusement of his men—soldiers knee deep in mud got many a good laugh from Bairnsfather's cartoons of their predicaments and pleasures before the fame of them spread to the folks at home. Now they are syndicated in most of the Allied countries and republished in book form.

*Fragments from France*, by Bruce Bairnsfather. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75. *Part Five* (a supplement to *Fragments from France*), 50 cents.

## Out There

FULLY appreciating the art and charm of Miss Laurette Taylor, who interpreted the character of 'Auntie Annie, the heroine of J. Hartley Manners's play, *Out There*, one can nevertheless say emphatically that the play loses none of its appeal in book form. Those who have seen Miss Taylor will doubly enjoy reading the play; others, less fortunate, will find it one of the worth while war stories.

*Out There*, by J. Hartley Manners. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

## Poems of Belgium

FROM the delicacy of lyric love and beauty out-of-doors Emile Cammaerts, one of Belgium's greatest poets, has turned to write of war and sacrifice. In *Messines and Other Poems*, all written between Easter, 1916, and August, 1917, there is much of the grace and clarity of his earlier verse, enhanced by the deeper note of Belgium's bravery. "A War Lullaby," written in August, 1916, is particularly expressive of this complex appeal:

Sleep, sleep, baby, sleep.  
Baby will soon be asleep.  
The fire dwindles and the wind moans.  
The rain lashes the window-panes. . . .  
Is it blowing and raining there?  
Hailing or thundering, perhaps?

Sleep, sleep, baby, sleep. . . .  
Is he well?  
Is he warm?  
Is he lacking naught?  
Has he all he wants?  
His coat, his matches, and his gloves.  
And, in his pocket, next his heart.  
My last letter  
And all its love?

Baby soon will be asleep. . . .  
The lamp burns low, the fire dwindles.  
We shall have to go to bed.  
The child is clasping its wee fists. . . .  
Is my big child sleeping, too?  
Sleeping peacefully before the battle?  
Is he running madly  
Thru the shells?  
Or is he lying in some hole.  
With open mouth and with closed eyes?

Sleep, sleep, baby, sleep. . . .  
The child moans and the wind swells the curtains.  
The wick splutters.  
The child turns in its cot.  
The rain ceases, the night shivers.  
The sadness of it is fearful. . . .  
Baby soon will be asleep. . . .

From the Germans' fury  
Deliver us, O God!  
*Messines and Other Poems*, by Emile Cammaerts. John Lane Company. \$1.75.



# HOW WE STOPPED THE LEAKS THAT KEPT US POOR

The Discovery Which Enabled Howard Lindsay and His Wife to Save One-Third of Their Income and Later Made Mr. Lindsay President of a Large Corporation. A Secret That Applies to Any Income

By Harrison Otis

WHO should walk into the room but Howard Lindsay! Of all men perhaps the last I had expected to find as the president of this great new company. They had told me that Mr. Lindsay, of the Consolidated, was looking for a fine country home and was interested in buying the Dollard Place in Englewood; so as executor of the Dollard estate, I had come to discuss the terms with him.

But Lindsay! Surely some miracle had happened. For it was the very man who had come to me "dead broke" about four years back and had asked me to help him get a new job. But how he had changed! The man I remembered was down at the heel, and timid and ill-kept. The man now facing me was keen-eyed, alert, confident and well groomed.

"You are surprised, Mr. Otis, I can see that without your telling me. I was a pretty sorry object the last time we met—and you may be sure I have not forgotten the good turn you did me when I needed it so badly.

"Let that real estate matter rest for a moment while I tell you how the miracle happened. It won't take five minutes. It all seems simple as A B C as I look back on it now. And come to think of it, it was simple and perfectly natural.

## How It All Began

"Our new life began when we discovered how to save money. That happened soon after I started in the new job you helped me secure. And it all came about right in my own home. Our family cash account was in terrible shape at that time. Both my wife and I had been used to luxuries at home and 'charge it to Dad' had been our easy way out of any money problem.

"But it was different now and our sole source of supply was my salary of \$4,000. We never went to the theatre that we didn't have the uncomfortable feeling that we were using money that ought to go for coal or clothes or food. We seldom bought anything without feeling as though we were cheating ourselves out of something else.

"That year we didn't save one cent. Besides that, we woke up on New Year's day to find a big bunch of unpaid bills to be taken care of somehow or other out of future salary checks.

"When I asked myself the reason for all this I found that I did not know the reason, and no more did my wife, because we hadn't the faintest idea what our money had been spent for.

"Then we looked around among our friends and learned a great lesson.

"The Weeds, I knew, were getting more than \$5,000 a year. They lived in a modest apartment, did not wear fine clothes, seldom went to the theatre, did little entertaining, yet we knew they had enough money to pay current bills. They found it out of the question to pay my salary and found themselves, as Wood told me, in the same predicament that we had found on New Year's Day.

"In the case of the Wells, I found a very different story and one that set me thinking hard. Their income was \$2,000 a year, yet, to my amazement, they concluded to us that they had saved \$100 a year ever since they were married. They didn't have any grand opera in their program, except on their little Saturday matinee, and they didn't go to the theatre regularly. They gave good clothes, entertained their friends at home, and were almost the happiest and most contented couple of all our married friends.

## Our Great Discovery

"When I discovered the magic secret, The Weeds never knew whether they could afford to make a zero expenditure or not. Their life was a happy, happy-go-lucky existence with the happiness cut out because they were

always worried about money matters. They kept no accounts and just trusted to luck—and so had bad luck all the time.

"The Wells, on the other hand, were getting more real enjoyment out of life than people with double their income—simply because they knew what they could afford to spend.

"The difference between these two families was that in one case the expenditures were made without any plan—while in the other the income was regulated on a weekly budget system.

"Right there we got our Big Idea and our key to success and happiness.

"We sat down that evening and made up a budget of all our expenses for the next fifty-two weeks. We discovered leaks galore. We found a hundred ways where little amounts could be saved.

"And in no time we were engaged in the most fascinating game either of us had ever played—the game of 'Money Saving.'

"In one short month we had a 'strangle hold' on our expenses and knew just where we were going. In one year my wife proudly produced a bank book showing a tidy savings account of \$800.

## My New Grip on Business

"In the meantime an extraordinary change had come over me in business because of my not having to worry about my personal affairs. I was able to give my employer's affairs my full, undivided attention during business hours instead of being harassed and worried as I had always been before.

"I didn't fully realize this until the president called me in one day and said, 'Lindsay, you have been doing exceptionally well. I have been studying your work for the last year and you have saved the company a lot of money. We have decided to give you an interest in the business.' And besides that he doubled my salary. I never told him what had worked the change, but my wife and I know well.

"When you consider what my income is now, all that I have told you seems funny, doesn't it? I can write my check in six figures today, and my new salary here is \$25,000 a year. But I am still working on the same plan that I used to keep track of that original \$3,000. Result, I know just what I can subscribe to Liberty Bonds and the Red Cross and all the other war funds, and I never have to wonder whether I can afford to have a new motor car, because my budget tells me—to a penny.

"It all began when we got a grip on our family expenses.

"So there you are. It is wonderful, isn't it? I often wish I might tell my story to the thousands of young married couples who are having the hardest time of their lives just when they ought to be having the best time.

"If you ever get a chance, do pass this message on, for there are thousands who don't know what the trouble is, who would give everything to know 'the secret of the fat bank balance.'

So now I have the opportunity and you are lucky, if only you will act on the wonderful message this story contains.

HARRISON OTIS

\* \* \*

## The Magic Budget Plan

The Ferrin Money Saving Account Book is built on the experience of Howard Lindsay. It is simplicity in itself. It contains 112 pages, size 4 1/2 x 10 1/2 inches, and is bound in dark blue seal grain imitation leather, semi-flexible, stamped in gold. This book has been prepared by an expert and fits any salary from the smallest to the largest.

This wonderful aid to money-making—this watching of your income and expenditures—properly kept will tell you to a penny where your money goes. It will keep absolute track of your expenditures. It will keep you out of debt. It will help put money in the bank. It will provide, as nothing else can, a feeling of security, self-confidence and independence that comes only from the knowledge that you have a tidy and growing bank account.

The Ferrin Money Saving Account Book is lucky, if only you will act on the wonderful only account book based on the budget idea. It

is the only one that provides for the income as well as the classified items of expense. It contains compact information on

Keeping Expense Accounts.  
Making An Inventory of Household Goods.  
Making Safe Investments.  
Making a Budget.

## Two Minutes a Day

The Ferrin System takes only two minutes a day. No knowledge of bookkeeping is required. Any grammar school boy or girl can keep the accounts in the Ferrin Book. This method is not a hard task. It is just fun.

Now you need not worry about the money you spend for clothes, food, rent or the theatre. You will spend it freely because you will know how much you can afford to spend.

July 2, 1918.

Independent Corporation, Division of Business Education, 119 W. 40th St., New York City:

GENTLEMEN: I today received the Ferrin Money Saving Account Book, and on showing it to some of my friends they were very much impressed with the idea and requested me to order one for them. I would therefore appreciate it if you would send me five more of these Ferrin Saving Account Books. I am sending you herewith my check for \$12.00 to cover the cost of these five in addition to the one which I have just received.

Trusting that you will get the books to me at once, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

CARLETON F. BROWN.

July 28, 1918.

Independent Corporation, 119 W. 40th St., New York City:

ATTENTION: MR. JOS. J. KOELBEL.

GENTLEMEN: I wish to thank you greatly for your letter of July 22d, in which you advise that I sent you \$1.00 in excess of the regular price of Ferrin's Account Book. I would appreciate your returning this money in enclosed stamped and addressed envelope.

My wife and I have been making entries in the book only a little over one week and already have discovered many household "leaks" to an approximate sum of \$5.00. We have the Ferrin method to thank for these discoveries.

Again thanking you for calling my attention to above mentioned error and wishing the Independent Corporation continued success, I am, very truly yours,

D. G. SHEPARD,

Publicity Manager Fairmont Gas Engine and Ry. Motor Car Co.

## Send No Money

See how magically the Ferrin Book works, no matter how much or how little your income. We know what you will think of it when you see it. So we are willing to send you the book without your sending us any money in advance. Just mail the coupon, and back will come the book by return mail. When you have seen what big returns the Ferrin System will pay you, send us only \$2. If you feel that you can afford not to have it, return the book and owe us nothing. Act now, for the sake of your bank account and your future.

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Publishers of The Independent (and Harper's Weekly)

Please send me the Ferrin Money Saving Account Book on Free Examination. I will send you \$2 within 5 days after receipt, or return the book.

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## The Best Child Ever Born

is a problem. The brighter your child the greater your problem. Upon your wisdom depend his physical, his mental, and his moral development. The greatest of these is his moral development—the building of his character—for this determines the value of the others. It is the power that pilots him through life. And there is no way that you can better solve this problem than by the proper selection of his reading.

Much that children read is positively injurious to their eager, receptive minds. Some books merely entertain in a wasteful way. But, some not only entertain but at the same time have those fine, constructive qualities which inspire high ideals and build strong, clean character.

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You and your child will be glad to receive FREE our beautiful book, with rich colored illustrations, telling about this library and its distinctive plan. A card brings this book FREE with no obligation. Merely address

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## FROM BALUCHISTAN TO BAKU

(Continued from page 283)

Bolsheviki are defending Baku. The Georgians put up a stiff fight. The Pope is using his influence to prevent the extension of Moslem territory. And the Germans have blocked the northward movement of the Turks. For the new Ottoman ambitions are causing a great deal of trouble to their allies. When the Dobrudja at the mouth of the Danube was taken from Rumania it could not be given to Bulgaria because Turkey objected and demanded in compensation a large slice of Bulgarian Thrace. Both the Dobrudja and Thrace, they contend not without reason, contain more Turks than Bulgars and why not settle it by ethnic principles? They lay claim also to Caucasia and Crimea on historic and racial grounds. Evidently the Asiatics are picking up European catchwords with disconcerting rapidity. They, too, are arguing for the self-determination of nationalities and the recognition of racial rights. They, too, are talking of a Terra Irredenta, an Unredeemed Land, and they are listening for the cry of oppressed brethren beyond the mountains and the seas.

But it would never suit Germany to let the mines and oil fields of the Caucasus pass altogether into the hands of so uncertain an ally as Turkey. So 3000 German troops were landed last June at Poti just north of Batum and are now said to occupy Tiflis. This puts the Germans in control of the Black Sea end of the trans-isthmian railroad and pipe line. The other end, at Baku, where the oil wells are, is held by the Americans and Bolsheviki, and it is to be hoped that the Allies from their more abundant forces have spared more than 3000 men to reinforce the defenders of the Caspian coast.

It illustrates our American ignorance of the Caucasian situation that last April when the news was received that the Armenians and Bolsheviki had killed a thousand Tatars at Baku, it was regarded at Washington as a mistake in cable transmission. The word "Bolsheviki," it was surmized, should read "Georgians." As we now know the Bolsheviki joined with the Armenians in the defense of Baku against the Tatars, and together held that port until now the British from Bagdad have come to their rescue. On the other hand the Georgians were at that time fighting against the Bolsheviki on the other side of the isthmus, for when the Georgians seized the Russian vessels in the Black Sea ports, the Bolsheviki warships bombarded Sukhum, a port north of Batum that the Georgians were trying to hold and the Turks to get.

If the reader has ever been in an oil city or mining camp in the height of its boom he will have some idea of the aspect of modern Baku. The millions of barrels of oil that have poured out of it and the millions of money that have poured into the sleepy old Tatar city have metamorphosed it unrecognizably. It has now all the modern improvements—nouveaux riches, bourgeoisie, intelligentsia, proletariat; a literary movement, an art movement, a civic movement, a socialist movement, a nationalist movement, a feminist movement, a religious movement, and all the rest of them. In 1906 the first Tatar newspaper was issued at Baku. Now the Tatars publish twenty-eight dailies and weeklies as well as many books. Baku rivals Constantinople and Kazan as a center of the Islamic revival and Pan-Turanian propaganda.

The Armenians live intermingled with the Tatars in the Caspian Caucasus, and

the new influx of wealth into this region has tended to increase the racial and religious rivalry. As in Mexico the managers of the oil wells and refineries have to pay tribute to the predatory bands of both sides, and sometimes this does not suffice to protect their property. In the race riots of 1904-5 two-thirds of the works were destroyed and hundreds of lives were lost.

The news of the advent of the British at Baku is a great relief, for the last we had heard from that region was discouraging. It was that the Turks by their advance into Persia had cut off the British from the Caucasus and forced them to retire over a hundred miles upon Bagdad. But somehow a body of British made their way from Mesopotamia across Persia thru Kermanshah and Hamadan to Resht, a distance of over four hundred miles in an airline from Bagdad. The Turks from Tabriz were also marching on Resht, less than two hundred miles east, but the British beat them to it. In Enzeli, the port of Resht on the Caspian, the British found vessels to convey them to the Caucasus. Last year a British force entered Enzeli but were expelled by the Bolsheviki and had to retire to Hamadan.

Simultaneous with this comes news of another move of equal strategic importance, the arrival of a British force in Turkestan. This means that the British have control of both coasts of the Caspian and have established at least two lines of communication from India to Russia crossing Persia from south to north. It means also that Germany's new route to India, north of the Caspian and down thru Turkestan, has been blocked by the British as they blocked the Bagdad route before. On the other side of the Caspian from Baku is the port of Krasnovodsk, from which the Russian railroad leads thru Turkestan to Meru, Bokhara and Samarkand to the Afghan frontier. This route, which caused such alarm to England in the nineties when it was opened up by the Russians, is now in the hands of the British.

We have heard even less about Turkestan than about Caucasia. At the beginning of this year Turkestan, following the fashion of the times, declared itself an independent republic. In March the papers incidentally mentioned 20,000 casualties as having occurred in the "fierce battles" between the Bolsheviki and "the natives," tho what they were fighting about was not explained. Then we heard of pogroms; of 350 Jews murdered and thousands plundered in Khokand, tho who were the murderers we were not told. Now we hear that the British are welcomed by the Turcomans, the Bokharans and the Social Revolutionists who are fighting the Bolsheviki. So it seems that on the east side of the Caspian the British and Bolsheviki are foes and on the west side they are friends.

Since the British expedition to Turkestan entered Persia from India by way of Baluchistan it shows that the native risings reported in Baluchistan last March must have been quelled and the broken lines of railroad and telegraph restored. The railroad running from the Indus River thru Baluchistan, which formerly reached only to Chaman on the Afghan frontier opposite Kandahar, has probably been extended considerably westward, possibly well into Persia. The next step would be to connect it with the Russian Trans-Caspian line and then the British would have Afghanistan almost encircled by rail. This would obviate the danger that the Emir



of Afghanistan might be seduced from his British allegiance by German agents or Pan-Islamic propaganda and make a raid on India.

What the Turco-Teutonic schemes in this direction are appeared in the course of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations. The first draft of the treaty imposed upon Russia specified the independence of Persia; the second draft, which was signed, added the independence of Afghanistan. It will be remembered that the agreement of 1907 between Russia and Great Britain recognized the exclusive rights of Great Britain over Afghanistan and divided Persia into Russian (northern) and British (southern) "spheres of influence" with a "neutral zone" between. But during the war the British made considerable inroads into the neutral zone in order to secure the oil fields lying north of the Persian Gulf. But it seems that Russia sought compensation, for in one of the secret papers published from the Russian archives published by Trotzky, it appeared that on March 22, 1915, the Czar's Government asked for the transfer from the neutral to the Russian zone of a small area on the Afghan frontier. To this note the British Government returned no reply. But the Emir of Afghanistan was assured by the British Government "that no proposal affecting the interests of his country would be made or agreed to at the Peace Conference." Evidently, however, it is the intention of Germany and Turkey to raise the question of the status of Persia and Afghanistan at the Peace Conference. The Emir was wrathful when he learned that Russia and England had disposed of his country without his knowledge or consent. He has never recognized the agreement of 1907 and doubtless hopes to have the case reopened.

The Anglo-Russian bargain of 1907 was obliterated by the revolution ten years later, for the Soviet republic repudiated all imperialistic aims. By the recent movements the British have gained control of the neutral zone and most of the Russian zone of Persia as well as Cis-Caspian and Trans-Caspian territory formerly held by Russia. It is to be hoped that they can hold on to it not only for strategic advantage in the present war, but for the benefit of the peoples concerned. They are not likely to get any government better than British administration for a long time to come nor one more willing to give them opportunity for development. Certainly it would be preferable to the possible alternatives—the rule of Russia, Germany, or Turkey. The partition of Persia in 1907, tho intended as an amiable compromise, was irksome to both parties and injurious to the country. British Liberals were shocked that their government should become the accomplice of Russia in what Mr. Shuster called "The Strangling of Persia," and was obliged to condone whatever Russia did in Tabriz and Teheran.

The advance of the British from the Arabian Sea to the Caspian has a double importance. It frustrates two schemes for the expansion of Turkey. The first was the Pan-Islam plan, which aimed to join those of a common faith in an interoceanic chain whose links would be Morocco, Tunis, Algeria, Tripoli, Egypt, Arabia, Turkey, Persia and India. The second was the Pan-Turanian plan, which aimed to join all those of common blood—Turks, Tatars, Turcomans, Mongols, Manchus, Finns, Lapps, Esths, Bulgars, and mayhap Magyars. Such are the dreams which ambition inspires in brains inflamed with ethnological and linguistic speculation. It is a question which is the more dangerous to the peace of the world—Imperialism or Irredentism. Turkey has both forms of megalomania at the same time.

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# INSURING YOUR SAVINGS

BY LUIGI CRISCUOLO

IN his last annual report to Congress, John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, made a recommendation proposing a bill to provide for the Government guarantee of deposits in national banks in the amount of \$5000 or less, with the proviso that Congress could designate a certain rate in excess of which interest could not be paid on such deposits. The Comptroller fixed 3 per cent as the rate he believed adequate. A bill on this subject was reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, of which Senator Robert L. Owens is chairman, and while it has been argued upon to some extent it has not been enacted, probably on account of the great opposition advanced by large banking interests in certain parts of the country, as well as from the Federal Reserve Board.

According to the terms of the bill, the Comptroller is empowered to publish advertisements in the press calling upon persons having claims against failed banks to present the same with legal proof. Claims of each depositor not exceeding \$5000 which are adjudged valid shall be paid in full by the Comptroller out of funds to be provided under the act. In order to indemnify the Government on account of advances to be made for the purpose stated, a tax is to be levied on each national bank which desires to take advantage of the law, in the amount of not exceeding one-tenth of one per cent of the aggregate of all deposits averaging \$5000 or less, and a similar tax on \$5000 of the aggregate of each of the other deposits averaging more than \$5000. The provision is made that no deposit bearing over 4 per cent interest shall be the beneficiary of the act.

Acceptance of the plan is made discretionary with banks, and individual institutions are not required to accept it unless they feel so disposed. Certain national banks have argued that it is unjust to require strong banks to pay a premium of about one-tenth of one per cent for the benefit of the weaker or poorly managed institutions when the strong banks do not wish to avail themselves of the guarantee. The large banking institutions object to being taxed for the purpose of insuring their depositors but the Comptroller argues that the objection will be met if it is provided that any national bank which does not desire to enjoy the benefits of the act can decline to participate.

This fact, Mr. Williams argues, cuts out absolutely the objections of the large banks and they can have no justification in opposing a measure which, while not taxing them, gives to other banks that are willing to pay the tax the advantages which such banks and their depositors greatly desire. For instance, a bank in New York City having ten millions of capital should have no objection to a bank in Oswego, New York, with average deposits of \$5000 or less taking advantage of a law guaranteeing deposits by paying a small tax and allowing the depositors a small rate of interest in return for the guarantee.

The Comptroller feels that such a law would bring millions of hoarded money into circulation while the banking interests try to refute this contention as very much worn-out and no longer applicable since the issuance of Liberty Bonds. The Comptroller says that many people have no confidence in banks and consequently hide their savings in cupboards and ovens or place them in safe deposit vaults because of their lack of confidence; that if deposits were guaranteed hoarders would take advantage of even a 3 per cent interest rate and deposit their funds in banks.

Personally, I have felt that the latter argument holds particularly true with respect to the foreign population of this country which is more or less transient. Laborers, mill-workers and mechanics of Polish, Russian, Slavonian, Greek and Italian extraction have sent each year many millions of dollars of their savings to their home banks, some to purchase small farms, some to be spent upon property already owned to provide improvements, some to pay debts, but a large part to remain in the Government controlled savings banks. Why? Because they believe that their home Government is safe and they have faith in the banks controlled by it, while they know that they have been so often mulcted of their savings of many years by scheming bankers of their own nationality located here. The records of the state banking departments are filled with cases of absconding foreign bankers and the miserable workmen and women who were their victims. If these alien people could feel that their deposits in American banks had a *Government guarantee behind them*, many millions of dollars would remain deposited here and would be, in turn, available for investment either in Government bonds or in securities of American enterprises.

Some of the arguments advanced in favor of the guarantee of bank deposits by the Government are as follows:

1—The passage of the law would give an absolute guarantee to nearly 16,000,000 depositors in national banks who on March 4, 1918, had deposits of \$5000 or less. Those depositors whose balances exceeded \$5000, and whose funds would not be guaranteed, numbered 353,139, those whose balances were \$5000 or less had to their credit \$4,521,027,000 and those whose balances exceeded \$5000 had deposits aggregating \$8,000,000,000.

2—The passage of such a law would prevent

runs on all national banks enjoying the guarantee privilege, with the attending changes and disturbances which ordinarily follow such runs. Many financial panics would have been averted had such a law been in force.

3—The guarantee of deposits would give peace of mind to the poor man and woman who may have placed the savings of a lifetime in the savings department of a national bank. In cases where national banks have failed, depositors have had to wait years before realizing anything and have suffered great privation on account of their means being taken away.

4—Nothing would contribute more to the unification of our banking system than the enactment of such a law. It would have a paramount influence in bringing state banks into the Federal Reserve System. The desirability of this unification of the banking system of the country has the approval of thinkers of both political parties, especially in times of war when co-operation and coordination of all financial interests is of such paramount importance.

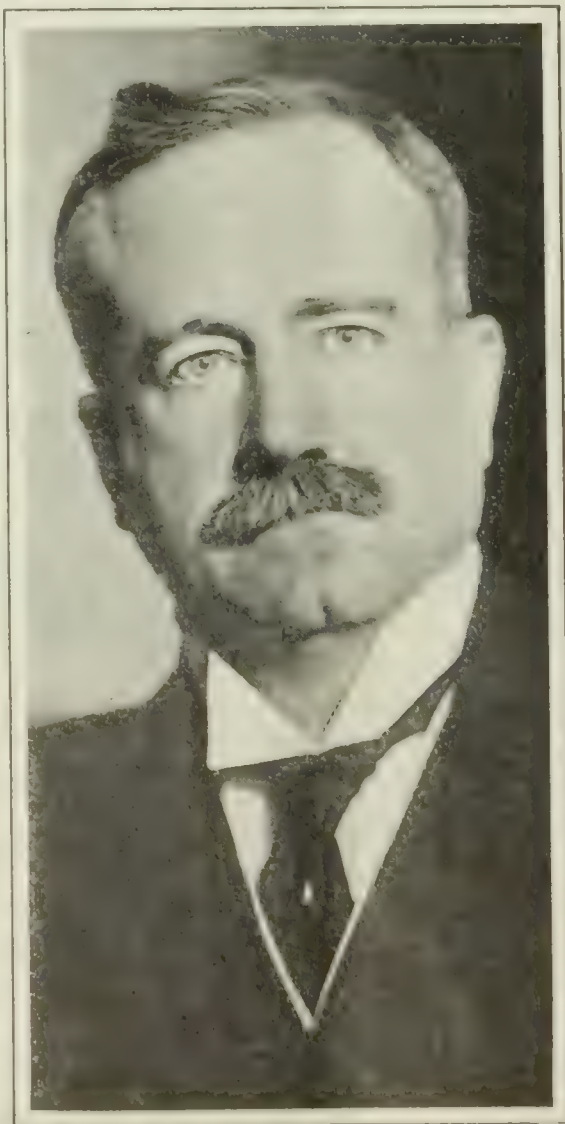
5—Under such a plan all banks will strive to inspire public confidence and maintain a good reputation not only for the sake of protecting their stock investment but also for the sake of drawing large depositors to the bank.

The Comptroller has said that the records of his office show that for the past thirty-six years the total deposits of banks with less than \$200,000 capital which failed in that period amounted to \$60,788,000, representing the amount of money which was tied up from time to time during this period in these banks, part of which was lost. In the same period, the amount of deposits tied up in banks with a capital of \$200,000 or more amounted to \$133,572,000. Of this sum, over \$68,000,000 was tied up in the largest banks, those with a capital of \$500,000 or over. The aggregate amount of deposits of national banks tied up by bank failures from 1912 to 1917 was about \$30,000,000, exclusive of deposits aggregating \$50,000,000 more in banks which suspended temporarily but were subsequently restored to solvency in the same period.

The Comptroller states that while the tying up of \$194,000,000 of deposits in failed banks is not large when compared with the total deposits of all banks, it is of high importance when it is considered how many untold miseries such failures brought to tens of thousands of helpless men and women who, under the provisions of a bill such as the one proposed, could have been (and hereafter should be) spared such loss and suffering.

One of the objections to the bill is founded on the idea that the depositors of a well-managed bank in New York City should not be penalized by a loss in interest in order to aid depositors in a poorly managed bank in Kalamazoo. If this theory held, no form of centralized government or organization would stand and we would have no Government post office, but a separate one in each state, no insurance companies, no building and loan associations, no mutual aid societies, no large corporations.

The Federal Reserve Board has argued that the passage of the bill for the Government guarantee of bank deposits would create a spirit of antagonism between national and state banks. The way to prevent any possible antagonism is to eliminate the various classes of banking institutions and create a really unified banking system. This might mean depriving the states of certain rights but the banking question has ceased to be a state or a local question but a national and even international problem. The financial structure of the whole world will be in the balance after the war is over and we should begin to look ahead. All banks and trust companies should come under the absolute control of the Federal Reserve System by a form of legislation which cannot be misunderstood and the small depositor, the wage earner, should be protected by an absolute Government guarantee.



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Comptroller John Skelton Williams



## PLEASURE AS USUAL

(Continued from page 286)

erstwhile luxuries are veriest necessities. This development has crystallized some customs, has precipitated types, has thrown up social froth and left its social sediment.

I can shut my eyes and see the features all in one composite picture. There is the late rising and the long delayed meal hours; the constant round of tournaments; the riding and boating; the swimming and dancing; the beach and the boat house; the garage and casino; the sun-baked piazza; the chic exclusive groups and the porch gossip of the long dull afternoon; the vapid conversation, with the cuisine and the climate for its only topics; the apologies and explanations in re heat, humidity, mosquitoes and the absence of that truant heretofore hardworking breeze; the fraud, deceit, pretense and insincerity; the gossip, scandal, heart-burning and social climbing; the line of automobiles every morning in the offing; the men who every forenoon make believe they play golf out of pleasure and not from necessity.

I go back to any one of twenty places and sit down in retrospection to look in imagination on the passing stream. Here comes a man who might have made a living. Instead, he has merely made a fortune. Here is a couple with no company except each other. They have much ambition, but no means. For that reason they are frozen out effectually. Here comes a family I remember at a less famous resort a few years ago. They were normal people then. The father has had Government contracts since and has amassed five millions. He is now a ruined man, who once was only bankrupt.

Nor would it be so bad, this idleness and this inanity, if it was honest; if these people did not toy at working and pretend they help instead of hinder. Just what do they think they are doing? Here is a young woman recuperating from six weeks' experiment at nursing; she is utterly exhausted. Here is another, puckering her brows over the unwonted task of spelling out her application for some canteen service. The only labor she can think of that she ever did was to steer the yacht.

War work and war saving are, for such as you, Messieurs and Mesdames, sheerest affectation. I address you with acerbity, but to the point. You, gentlemen, who have retired, but who never tired; you, sirs, whose chiefest daily labor is in counting up your score on the ninth hole; you, whose sole evening meditations are post-mortems after the thirteenth trump has been played; you, who are healthy and wealthy but not wise—Your country needs you.

And you, madam. You are buying War Stamps? Have you bought a broom? You are knitting sweaters? Have you tried washing the dishes? And you, charming daughters, I know you look lovely in your uniform. I know you are working—at the Red Cross Bazaar. But who cooked your food and made your bed this morning? Had she been released from her place in your service, she might now be doing what you could not if you tried. One way to solve the servant problem problem is for you to become your own servants. A better way to solve than to discuss the labor problem was for you all of you, to go to work.

While princes of the blood abroad are tending nudes and loading wagons, while kings of royalty that never bowed except to the Almighty are now callous from scrubbing hospital floors, while women of the better social class are risking life and wrecking health in dangerous munition factories, honestly, what are you doing? What are you accomplishing? What are you even endeavoring to do? Tomorrow will be Labor Day. Have you been laboring?

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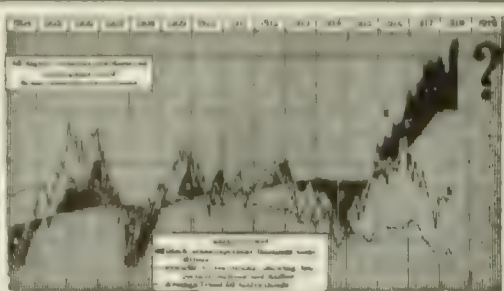
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## FIFTY-THREE TO ONE

(Continued from page 285)



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New York City, August 15, 1918.

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GEO. W. PETERSEN, Secretary.

## INSURANCE

## Service of The Independent

A constantly increasing number of readers are securing valuable information through the Insurance Service Department conducted by W. E. Underwood, Director.

he was far more eager than for his decoration. This was the new Spad aeroplane in which was mounted a 200 horse power Hispano-Suiza motor which drove a propeller from the end of a hollow shaft. And thru this hollow propeller shaft a light one pounder gun fired straight ahead, avoiding the danger which would attend any attempt to synchronize its shells between the blades of his propeller.

It was his own idea! For months he had argued and pleaded with the authorities to give him a more deadly arm. Finally forced to succumb to his impetuous desire the new fighting machine was built according to his directions. Guynemer had brought down his forty-ninth victim. Three more were added to his score with this new and powerful weapon before his customary recklessness again imperiled his life and filled his new aeroplane with bullet holes.

Thruout August, 1917, Guynemer fought even more furiously than was his wont. His fifty-third and last victory was gained on the 20th. But his miraculous instincts seemed deserting him.

He made several visits to the factory in Paris and to his father's home in Compiègne. Parents and friends urged him to rest, to give up the chase now that he had attained "his fifty," to teach his new pilots the tactics and maneuvers that brought him such wonderful successes over the enemy pilots.

To all such suggestions Guynemer replied impatiently: "They will say that I stopped fighting because I have received all the decorations France can give me." He burned with the desire to show "them" that he would work harder now to bring down aeroplanes than he had ever done before. And he did work harder. He took even greater risks. He flew seven hours one day, engaged in several combats but was unable to score a victory. Evil luck pursued him. On September 10 he used up three different machines, each one refusing to function properly and forcing him to land.

That night his comrades, unable to control their captain, telephoned to Paris informing their old commanding officer, Brocard, that Guynemer was sick and in no condition to fly, and imploring him to come to the aerodrome to take their captain away for a much needed rest. Commander Brocard telegraphed Guynemer to expect him the following morning at nine o'clock.

Guynemer undoubtedly suspecting the intrigue of his friends ordered out his aeroplane next morning at eight o'clock and directed Lieutenant Bozon-Verduras to accompany him. Brocard arrived at the Dunkirk aerodrome in automobile shortly before nine. Guynemer had departed on his last flight at eight twenty-five.

The mystery of Georges Guynemer's disappearance is truly so baffling that one wonders little at the superstitious belief held by the French peasants that he did not come down but on the contrary ascended straight to heaven—a last miracle!

The facts are these: Lieutenant Bozon-Verduras reports that northwest of Ypres he and Captain Guynemer discovered a two-seater Aviatik at 12,000 feet. Guynemer went in for the attack leaving the lieutenant above him to guard against a rescue. A distant formation of enemy fighting planes was sighted by the sentinel and he went forward to intercept them. They swerved off to the east without seeing him.

Returning to his station he searched the skies for the captain's aeroplane. It was not in sight. Believing Guynemer had downed his opponent and had followed him

close to earth to witness the crash, Bozon-Verduras volplaned down and circled about at a low level for a considerable time without discovering any sign either of Guynemer or his victim.

It has always been the German custom to announce promptly the fall of any enemy aviator. If the pilot has fallen from his machine and his identity lost, the number and name of his aeroplane is published and sent abroad. In the case of a German victory over a Guynemer, whose name and exploits were frequently published in the German press, the proud news would certainly flood the entire world. But for ten days after September 11, not a word came from Germany concerning Georges Guynemer.

The French had maintained a strict silence on their side, hoping that Guynemer had dropt uncaptured within the enemy lines and that unaware of his presence the enemy's chance of apprehending him would be lessened. But a London newspaper on September 17 printed the story of his disappearance.

Four days later, about the time required for a London paper to reach Germany thru Holland, the Cologne *Gazette* printed the casual information that a Cologne fighting pilot, one Wissemann, heretofore unheard of, had written to his mother in Cologne that he had shot down Guynemer, the French Ace of Aces, and that hereafter he need fear no one. He dated his victory September 10. Guynemer disappeared the 11th.

Necessity for secrecy removed, application was made thru the Geneva Red Cross directly to Germany for information about the body of the French aviator, Georges Guynemer. An immediate reply was given the Red Cross to the effect that Guynemer was shot down in combat back of Ypres on September 10, and that he was given a military funeral and his body was buried in the cemetery at Poelcappelle in Flanders.

A few days later Poelcappelle was captured by the British. Diligent search was made for the grave of Guynemer but none was found.

An official request was thereupon made by the French Government thru Spain to the German Government for facts concerning the disposition of Guynemer's body.

The extraordinary reply came that Guynemer had been killed on the 11th, and not the 10th (full particulars having been published meantime of Guynemer's disappearance on the 11th); that Guynemer had been killed by a bullet in the forehead, that his aeroplane had broken its right wing in the crash so that its number could not be ascertained and published (when as a matter of fact the number is stamped on the fusilage and the broken wing could not affect its discovery), and that finally, Guynemer's body could not be removed and buried owing to the violent artillery fire that was directed against the spot by the British, which fire eventually obliterated and destroyed every trace of both aeroplane and pilot!

Consider the incredulity with which this astonishing official contradiction from Germany must have been received by a people already anxious to believe that their hero was immortal, that he had accomplished his miraculous tasks by a power superhuman, that his unrivaled wings had at last carried him into the infinite where no man made machine could follow, where no human mind could soar!

Thus shrouded in mystery we leave Georges Guynemer, a marvelous if not a miraculous human being.



# Right and Wrong Methods in Child Training

**M**ANY loving parents with the best interest of their children at heart are unknowingly committing nothing less than a crime against their little ones because of the methods they use in training them in the way they should go.

Not only do these methods fail in their immediate purpose, but they work an irreparable harm in their effect on the child's future success and happiness.

Abraham Lincoln, perhaps our greatest American, once said: "All that I am and all that I ever hope to be I owe to my mother." Great men before and since Lincoln have in the very same way given the big share of credit to their parents—and how truly they spoke!

The trouble has always been that we have never given any really scientific study to the question of child training—we have not searched for the cause of disobedience, the cause of wilfulness, the cause of untruthfulness, and of other symptoms which, if not treated in the right way, may lead to dire consequences. Instead, we punish the child for exhibiting the bad trait, or else "let it go." As a result, we do the child an actual wrong instead of helping it. What we should do is to attack the trouble at its source.

## Confidence the Basis of Control

The new system of child training is founded upon the principle that confidence is the basis of control.



Scolding and whipping are relics of the Barbarous Ages

Under this new system children who have been well-nigh unmanageable become obedient and willing, and such traits as bashfulness, jealousy, fear, bragging, etc., are overcome. But the system goes deeper than that, for it instills high ideals and builds character, which is of course the goal of all parents' efforts in child training.

Physical punishment, shouted commands, and other barbarous relics of the old system have no place in this modern school. Children are made comrades, not slaves; are helped, not punished. And the results are nothing short of marvelous.

Instead of a hardship, child training becomes a genuine pleasure, as the parent shares every confidence, every joy and every sorrow of the child, and at the same time has its unqualified respect. This is a situation rarely possible under old training methods.

And what a source of pride now as well as in after years! To have children whose every action shows culture and refinement, perfect little gentlemen and gentlewomen, yet full of childish enthusiasm and spontaneity withal!

## Results Without Friction

To put in practice these new ideas in child training, strange as it may seem, takes less time than the old method. It is simply a question of applying principles founded on a scientific study of human nature, going at it in such a way as to get immediate results without friction.

The founder of this new system is Professor Ray C. Beery, A. B., M. A. (Harvard and Columbia), who has written a complete Course in Practical Child Training. This Course is based on Professor Beery's extensive investigations and wide practical experience, and provides a well-worked-out plan which the parent can easily follow. The Parents' Association, a national organization devoted to improving the methods of child training, has adopted the Beery system and is teaching the course to its members by mail.

## Nothing Else Like It

Membership in the Parents' Association entitles you to a complete course of lessons in child training by Professor Beery. These lessons must not be confused with the hundreds of books on child training which leave the reader in the dark because of vagueness and lack of definite and practical application of the principles laid down. It does not deal in glittering generalities. Instead, it shows by concrete illustrations and detailed explanations exactly what to do to meet every emergency and how to accomplish immediate results and make a permanent impression.

No matter whether your child is still in the cradle or is eighteen years old, this course will show how to apply the



The New Method places confidence as the basis of control

right methods at once. You merely take up the particular trait, turn to the proper page, and apply the lessons to the child. You are told exactly what to do. You cannot begin too soon, for the child's behavior in the first few years of life depends on the parent, not on the child.

## This Book Free

"New Methods in Child Training" is the title of a little book which describes the Parents' Association and outlines Professor Beery's course in Practical Child Training. The Association will gladly send a copy free on request.

If you are truly anxious to make the greatest possible success of your children's lives, you owe it to them to at least get this free book which shows how you may become a member of the Parents' Association and secure the fine benefit of this wonderful new way in child training. Merely mail the coupon or a postcard or letter, but do it today, as this offer may never be made here again.

## Do You Know How—

to instruct children in the delicate matters of sex?  
to always obtain cheerful obedience?  
to correct mistakes of early training?  
to keep child from crying?  
to develop initiative in child?  
to teach child instantly to comply with command, "Don't touch"?  
to suppress temper in children without punishment?  
to succeed with child of any age without display of authority?  
to discourage the "Why" habit in regard to commands?  
to prevent quarreling and fighting?  
to cure impertinence? Discourtesy? Vulgarity?  
to remove fear of darkness? Fear of thunder and lightning? Fear of harmless animals?  
to encourage child to talk?  
to teach punctuality? Perseverance? Carefulness?  
to overcome obstinacy?  
to cultivate mental concentration?  
to teach honesty and truthfulness?  
These are only a few of the hundreds of questions fully answered and explained, in a way that makes application of the principles involved easy through this course.

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## THE WAR AND SUPREME VALUES

(Continued from page 291)

set about to answer their own question. Surely, it is not God's job to rob men of their opportunity to develop themselves by performing their tasks for them. Surely, it is not God's job to lug a lot of lazy lubbers into glory land where they would be the most unhappy creatures imaginable. There can be no question that God is on His job. The question is, what is God's job and what is our job. We may believe that God is more interested in the development and realization of human beings than He is in anything else. But He is not merely interested in their temporal ease and comfort, and certainly not in their programs of selfishness.

If we are alert and attentive, we shall realize as never before that human beings only are of supreme value; that ultimate values are always spiritual; that times of peace offer opportunities just as real and more numerous than do times of war for the development of the virile virtues; that it is a foolish and wicked people who suffer and sacrifice for destructive programs if they do not also willingly suffer and sacrifice for worthy constructive programs; that every one, regardless of nation or station, has a right to the opportunity for complete self-realization; and that God develops the people by using them as His instruments in the accomplishment of His work.

## MOBILIZING THE MIND OF AMERICA

(Continued from page 290)

opportunity for this intellectual mobilization.

Before the war it was the prerogative of every citizen to express his views as to whether or not this country should go to war. But the time comes when a democracy makes up its mind and every believer in a representative system of government must accept the decision as if he himself had been sitting in the Congress and voting for the war. The Government has undoubted power in war time to force unity and cooperation behind the war program. But, however much suppression may be necessary, along with it must go the positive task of educating the masses of the people as to the real reasons for the war and the part which they can play in it.

In all this, however, we must emphasize the fundamental elements in this struggle. America is in this war because the German Government has outraged every one of the fundamental principles of international morality. As long as the ruling class of Germany is in control of the military resources of the Central Empires, Germany is a standing menace to our peace and safety.

We owe it to ourselves, to our Allies, and to our enemies to make it perfectly clear that this is our war and has been from the beginning because it is waged for all the ideals America has believed in. Against all the fundamental assumptions of Germany's ruling class we resolutely set our face. Against her dream of a Holy Roman Empire in the modern guise of Pan-Germanism we set that French motto at Verdun, "They shall not pass." Against the belief of her military caste that "might makes right" we place the right of the individual to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Against the theory of the divine right of kings, we assert that to secure the inalienable rights of freemen "governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."





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# The Independent

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## REMARKABLE REMARKS

**JOHN McCORMACK**—I do not think that music is a non essential.

**HERBERT C. HOOVER**—The danger of privation is now passed.

**BOOTH TARKINGTON**—Loyalty is a feeling, it is not a spoken word.

**R. L. GOLDBERG**—The Crown Prince's brain is completely missing.

**MRS. VERNON CASTLE**—Turkish baths. Gracious, what abominations.

**J. D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.**—Savagery has thrown the gauntlet to civilization.

**DR. SHALER MATHEWS**—Denominations are ceasing their internecine strife.

**GERTRUDE ATHERTON**—I doubt if a century will give the average American good manners.

**THE KAISER**—The United States will never be truly great until it becomes a monarchy.

**EX-PRESIDENT ELIOT**—Every child, whether boy or girl, should learn mechanical drawing.

**SENATOR LEWIS**—The tariff is no longer a party issue, but a matter of international bookkeeping.

**ANNE RITTENHOUSE**—If there is any way of getting away from capes, no woman has discovered it.

**ADMIRAL VON HINTZE**—The entire truth at certain times does not serve but harms the public interest.

**CHARLIE CHAPLIN**—I like to go among people and get intimately acquainted with their loves and hates.

**ED. HOWE**—I sometimes think I may be supplying the new note in literature so long prayed for by critics.

**SECRETARY MCADOO**—Every man, woman and child who can avoid using passenger trains at this time should do so.

**PRESIDENT POINCARÉ**—Those who have fought together for liberty will remain united together by indissoluble links.

**DR. FRANK CRANE**—In any consultation you will notice that the man who speaks last carries the most authority.

**MARSHAL HINDENBURG**—Our position is favorable, altho we may frankly admit it, we lately have happened to be set back.

**PRUDENCE BRADOCK**—One family of my acquaintance has had chicken salad for supper every Sunday night for nearly fifty years.

**ARNOLD BENNETT**—No sane person wants the Government to fall. All sane persons want the Government to be afraid of falling.

**GENERAL LUDENDORFF**—The colonies are inseparable from that German future for which we fight and for which we must conquer.

**WOODROW WILSON**—The profiteering that cannot be got at by the restraint of conscience and love of country will be got at by taxation.

**CHAPLAIN G. A. GRIFFITH**—Were I in America today—priest as I am—I should do my best to have put to death any Boche

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in America who would apologize in any way for what the Boche has done.

**AUSTRALIAN PREMIER HUGHES**—I am sick of this canting humbug about internationalism. Nationalism, not internationalism, is the policy for Britain.

**LIEUT. PAT O'BRIEN**—For seventy-two days and nights I had been swimming across rivers. I had fallen 8000 feet from my aeroplane into Germany, etc.

**WILLIAM HARD**—Anybody who calls anybody else pro-German on the ground of German descent, without further inquiry and information, is anti-American.

**REV. J. R. STRATON**—If divorces keep on increasing as rapidly in the next few decades as they have in the past, it will soon be true that the only difference between us and the Turks in the matter of wives will be the difference between a team and a tandem.

## THE NEW PLAYS

*He Didn't Want to Do It*—a girl and music play of the usual sort with an involved plot concerning crooks. (Broadhurst Theater.)

*She Walked in Her Sleep*—a breathlessly funny comedy of errors in which a pretty somnambulist and a tube of high explosive nearly wreck the happiness of several homes. (The Playhouse.)

*Under Orders*—a thoroly absorbing war play so skilfully done that two players hold the audience tense thru four acts. Shelley Hull and Effie Shannon both play two roles. (Eltinge Theater.)

*Three Faces East*—an ingeniously constructed mystery play of the German and British secret service in which you guess wrong about the identity of each character at least three times. (Cohan and Harris Theater.)

## AFTERNOON TEA

BY ARTHUR GUITERMAN

### A SONNET SEQUENCE

*As wildly ragged the tea-imbibing throng  
About the urn, with measured step and slow,  
The mighty spirits of the realm of song  
(At some weird seance on the floor below  
Materialized), among them moved, amazed  
At what they heard, A teacup dropt and broke,  
All unregarded, when, with hand upraised,  
Full solemnly the shade of Milton spoke:*

### I

#### RESIGNATION

When I consider how my time is spent  
At gatherings to meet some tender bride,  
Or "Just a few dear friends," or, wo betide!  
Some foreign superperson, eloquent,  
Whom women rave about, or ill-content,  
Some bashful English poet, wistful-eyed,  
Who yearns, I know, to run away and hide—  
Rebelligiously I question, "Was I meant  
To hear this talk that runs around in rings?  
And must I waste the blessed afternoon?"  
Then, "Hush," says Patience, "Think upon  
the fate  
Of those who needs must pass the tea and  
things—  
Who may not say 'Good-by,' as you shall soon—  
Who have to serve, and, likewise, stand and  
wait!"

*Backed up against a shelf whereon reposed  
His works (with leaves uncut, I sadly fear),  
Stood Wordsworth. Intermittently he dozed.  
The solitary Bard of Windermere;  
Then, waking from a pleasant forty winks,  
He drew about his shape its cloak of gray:  
And, borrowing a sonnet-form, methinks  
Employed by Shelley, thus he said his say:*

### II

#### SOME FOLKS ARE TOO MUCH WITH US

Some folks are too much with us; much too  
much.  
"Yes," sighed the lady with the gems galore,  
"One's life in Europe puts one out of touch  
With matters here; but then, this dreadful war  
Just fairly drove us back. And we had such  
A weary hunt to find a house, before  
We took that spacious, fine old Tudor place.  
Or mansion, rather. Then the coal, you know!  
We burn twelve tons a week in any case!  
But no one would deliver it, and so  
We had to send the touring-cars with Grace  
Our second-man, the five chauffeurs, and Fred.  
To load and fetch it home and store it!" "Oh,  
I'm glad you are so rich!" said I, and fled.

—Reprinted from Harper's Magazine



# Little Signs That Reveal Character at a Glance

The Simple Knack of Knowing All About a Person at Sight

EVERY one knows that a high forehead indicates the intellectual type—that a receding chin denotes weakness while a pronounced chin means determination—these things and a few other signs are understood by all. But often these signs are counterbalanced by others which are just as apparent but which the average person doesn't know how to diagnose.

As a consequence we often jump to conclusions about people, which prove incorrect because we don't carry our observations far enough. It's like trying to read a sentence by looking at the first one or two words. We might guess the sense but more likely than not we'd go wrong. Yet once you have the secret, you can understand what *all* the little signs mean and get at a glance a complete picture of the characteristics of every person you meet, as easily as you read this page.

I know this to be true for I used to be about the poorest judge of character that I know. I was always making friends only to find that they were the wrong kind, or saying the wrong thing to my customers because I had failed to "size them up" correctly, or lending money to people who never intended to pay me back. I even made a costly mistake by giving up a good job to go into partnership with a man who turned out to be little short of a thief.

I was pretty much discouraged by this time and I determined that the thing for me to do was to learn to read character, if such a thing as that was possible, for I felt that unless I did know whom I could trust and whom I couldn't, I never would get very far.

It was about this time that I read an article about Dr. Katherine M. H. Blackford, who is recognized as the foremost character analyst in this country, and who was employed by a big company at a salary of \$16,000 a year to select their employees. I thought then that if hard headed business men paid such a salary as this in order to insure their getting the right kind of workers that there surely must be something in character reading for me.

One day while in Pittsburg my eye was attracted to an announcement of a lecture on Character Analysis by Dr. Blackford and I decided to go and see if I could learn anything.

That lecture was an eye opener! Not only did Dr. Blackford show how easy it is to read at a glance the little signs that reveal a person's character, but after the lecture she gave a remarkable demonstration of character reading that amazed the audience.

She asked the audience to select two people in the hall to come up and be analyzed. Several men, all of them entirely unknown to Dr. Blackford, were suggested and finally two were chosen. A few came upon the platform Dr. Blackford looked them over keenly and, after a moment's thought, began to analyze both of them at once. As she mentioned the characteristics of one she described the corresponding characteristics in the other.

Beginning with generalities, she told the audience every one of whom seemed to know both men, that one was a good mixer, argumentative, bold and determined, while the other was more or less of a recluse, very self-contained, quiet and gentle.

The first, she said, was brilliant, clever, quick-witted and resourceful; the second a silent man, slow and deliberate when

he spoke, and relied upon calm, mature judgment rather than brilliant strokes of ingenuity and wit.

The first man according to Dr. Blackford was active, restless, always on the go, impatient, and able to express himself only in some active, aggressive manner. The second man was studious, plodding and constant, and expressed himself after prolonged concentration and careful thought. The first man, the doctor said, was therefore especially equipped to execute plans, to carry to success any course of action, but was not particularly qualified to make plans or to map out a course of action—he could make practical use of many different kinds of knowledge but did not have the patience or the power

was the brilliant trial lawyer; the other the student and counselor, and as a team they were remarkably successful.

\* \* \* \* \*

When the lecture was over it didn't take me long to get up to the platform and inquire as to how I could learn more about character reading, and I found that Dr. Blackford had just completed a popular Course that explained the whole thing and which would be sent on approval, without charge, for examination. I immediately wrote the publishers and received the Course by return mail.

And when it came I was never so amazed in my life—for here was the whole secret in seven fascinating lessons. No hard study—no tiresome drudgery, just interesting pictures and simple directions that I couldn't go wrong on.

Why, the very first lesson taught me pointers I could use right away and it was only a matter of a few weeks before I was able at one quick but careful survey to tell just what a man was like by what he looked like.

And what a revelation it was! For the first time I really *knew* people whom I *thought* I had known for years. It was all so simple now that it hardly seemed possible that I could have made such mistakes as I did before I heard of Dr. Blackford.

People took on a new interest. Instead of just "blanks" each one became a definite personality with qualities, tastes and traits which I was always able to "spot." Why, the very act of meeting people became the most fascinating pastime in the world. And how much more clearly my own character loomed up to me. I knew as never before my limitations and my capabilities.

But it has been my contact with people in business that my new faculty has helped me most—to say that it has been worth thousands of dollars to me is to put it mildly. It has enabled me to select a new partner who has proved the best help a man ever had—it has made it possible for us to build up probably the most efficient "frictionless" organization in our line of business with every man in the right job—it has been the means of my securing thousands of dollars' worth of business from men I had never been able to sell before because I hadn't judged them correctly, for after all salesmanship is more in knowing the man you're dealing with than in any other one thing—and what I've learned from Dr. Blackford's lessons enables me to know as much about a man the first time I meet him as his best friend—sometimes more.

Is it any wonder that such concerns as the Scott Paper Company, the Baker-Vawter Company, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and others have sought Dr. Blackford as counselor; or that thousands of heads of large corporations, salesmen, engineers, physicians, bankers and educators have studied her Course and say that the benefit derived is worth thousands of dollars to them?

## Send No Money

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"What I've learned enables me to know as much about a man the first time I meet him as his best friend—sometimes more."

of concentration to search out and classify the knowledge so that it could be used. While he was a brilliant speaker, a resourceful and effective debater, he lacked the power to dig out and assemble the material for orations and debates. The second man, she continued, being shy and self-conscious, could not speak in public, but was a master of study and research and strong in his ability to classify and correlate all kinds of knowledge.

"Indeed," said Dr. Blackford, "this gentleman would be a remarkable success as a lawyer, especially in court practice. The other gentleman would be a remarkable success as a lawyer, but his particular field would be the preparation of cases and the giving of counsel to clients. Therefore," she went on, "they would be particularly fitted to work together as partners, not only because they complement each other professionally but because their dispositions are such that they would naturally admire and respect each other."

As she said this the audience broke into a storm of applause and upon inquiry I learned that the two men were indeed lawyers and partners, that they had been partners for twenty years and were well known in Pittsburg for their intense affection for each other and for the fact that during their twenty years' partnership they had never had a disagreement. One





REFERENCE MAP OF THE WESTERN FRONT

The middle line shows where the opposing armies now stand. The line on the left marks the extreme limit of the German advance in August, 1914. That on the right, the so-called Hindenburg line, is the position to which the Germans withdrew in March, 1917, and from which they advanced in March, 1918. Between these two limits the tide of battle has ebbed and flowed for more than four years.



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**



## THE POLISH PROBLEM

THE conference of the Kaisers at the German Headquarters has added a new complication to the already sufficiently perplexing problem of the future of Poland. Prince Radziwill, the leader of the Polish delegation at the conference, telegraphs back in triumph to Warsaw that all the demands of the Poles were conceded except the right to choose their own sovereign. We may surmise that he personally is not distressed about this exception since the king imposed upon Poland, the Austrian Archduke Stephen, has a Radziwill son-in-law.

The object of this new maneuver of the Central Powers is obviously to take the wind out of the sails of the Allies by presenting as an accomplished fact what the Allies promised to do. When the Kaiser the other day received the Finnish Liberty Medal for his assistance in establishing the independence of Finland he boasted: "By our deeds we succeeded, without much talking, in accomplishing what our enemies never tire of proclaiming as their aim but which they never intend to realize, namely, the protection of small nations in their struggle for freedom." Next we may expect that he will be awarded another Liberty medal by his Polish partizans and will again brag of having anticipated the Allies in extending a helping hand to a nation struggling for freedom.

Now we know—and so do most of the Poles and Finns even in the countries concerned—that the factitious and fictitious freedom conferred by the Kaiser is a very different thing from the genuine independence designed by the Allies. Poland even under the Czars has never suffered more than during the three years it has been under the Kaisers. Its population has decreased from 14,000,000 to 10,500,000. Finland, under the German control, is being forced into a war against the Allies and America, and Poland is likely soon to be forced into the same situation. Poland under an Austrian sovereign and Finland under a German sovereign are not the lands for whose freedom Kosciuszko fell and Svinhufvud was sent to Siberia.

But it is not enough for us to know these things. We must take care to make appearances correspond with facts. There is great danger that we may suffer a diplomatic defeat at the moment of military victory. The Germans are now bragging that by force of arms they freed France from the tyranny of Napoleon in 1871 and Russia from the tyranny of the Czar in 1917. It would be very embarrassing to us if history should record that the Russian republic was overthrown and the Czar restored by aid of the Allies and America or that Finland, having gained its freedom by German arms, should by Allied and American arms be restored to Russia, which never had any right to it.

This is the diplomatic trap that is set for us and we must walk carefully if we would not fall into it. Our intervention in Russia has revived the hopes of the monarchists and

there is danger lest they should dominate the combination of all the factions opposed to the Bolsheviki which is now forming under our protection. The Cossack General Semenov, whom our engineers and soldiers are aiding in Siberia, is avowedly fighting for the restoration of the Czar to the throne and of the Russian empire to its original extent.

Senator Lodge in his maiden speech as Republican leader in the Upper House on August 23 asserted as an "irreducible minimum" of the terms of peace that "The Polish people must have an independent Poland. The Russian provinces taken from Russia by the villainous peace of Brest-Litovsk must be restored to Russia." We wish Senator Lodge had been a little more clear and explicit in so important a pronouncement. It sounds contradictory. Why does he except Poland and no other of the lost territories? Does he then hold that Finland, Courland, Esthonia, Livonia, Lithuania, Ukrainia, Bessarabia, Taurida, Caucasia, etc., are "Russian provinces taken from Russia by the villainous peace of Brest-Litovsk" and hence "must be restored to Russia" at any cost to us? If not, to which would he give the right of exclusion and why? As it stands, the statement might and doubtless will be used to give aid and comfort to the enemy, for any of these people now rejoicing in the prospect of release from Russia might take it as an indication that the Allies and America are arrayed against them. Senator Lodge in this speech professes to be supporting the President, yet he calls the Soviet Government to which Mr. Wilson and Mr. Gompers sent fraternal greetings on March 11, as "dangerous to the world as the government of the Hohenzollerns." We quite agree with Mr. Lodge that the Brest-Litovsk treaty was "infamous" and that the Bolsheviki "masquerade under the name of democracy and by a combination of treachery, corruption and ignorance have reduced Russia to servitude under Germany." But on the other hand it would be intolerable to put America into the position of desiring to reverse the Russian revolution and to restore to Russian sovereignty those peoples who really want to get rid of it.

The Allies were placed in a very embarrassing position in the first years of the war by their inability to promise independence to Poland. On November 5, 1916, the German and Austrian emperors declared their intention to form "a national state with a hereditary monarchy and a constitutional government" and to guarantee "the free development of its own forces." This offer to the Poles could not then be matched by England and France, altho these countries had always been enthusiastic for a free Poland when Germany and Austria were conspiring with Russia to crush her out of existence. On the contrary, the Allies were obliged by their alliance with the Czar to deny independence to Poland. In the answer of the Allies to the President's request for their war aims they declared for the liberation of the Ruth-



enians, Rumanians and Poles under Austrian rule but said nothing about the Ruthenians, Rumanians and Poles under Russian rule, altho they had suffered more. The Poles, according to the Allies, might be granted autonomy but must remain "under the scepter of the Czar." So while Austria commissioned a Polish socialist to form a Polish Legion to fight for his country's liberty, the French and British press were obliged even to stop talking about it for fear of hurting the Czar's feelings. In a statement of the Allies' terms of peace made by Professor Milyukov in *The Independent* of September 25, 1916, he said:

It can be definitely stated that Russia cannot tolerate the idea of an independent Poland, even as a buffer state between Russia and Germany.

The Jewish question in Poland must be regarded as a matter of internal politics. The Poles cannot permit them to use their own language in the schools nor in public life.

Professor Milyukov is now the leader of the new monarchist party, the "League for the Rebirth of Russia," which is looking to the Allies and America to set up the throne kicked over by the Bolsheviks. But even he has changed his views or at least his policy, since the revolution and while he wants the restoration of the monarchy he does not ask for the restoration of the entire empire. He and his party are willing to leave out Poland and the Baltic provinces. Does Senator Lodge accept this or does he claim more than the Russian monarchists?

The attitude of the old Russian government and the Constitutional Democratic party as expressed in the quotation from Professor Milyukov gave the Germans a chance and they took advantage of it when they occupied Poland by extending the privileges of the Jews as well as promising independence to the Poles. Fortunately for us the German administrator may be counted upon to alienate any friends that the German diplomat may make. German rule in Poland has of late been decidedly anti-Semitic. The factories have been robbed of their brass, leather and machinery. Polish children have been starved that Polish-grown food might be sent to Germany. The Polish councils have been dismissed when they showed any independence and the Polish armies have been abolished. We have, then, a good chance to recover the ground lost in 1915-16.

President Wilson, being free from entangling alliances, was able to give the first satisfactory assurance to the Poles. In his address to the Senate January 22, 1917, he declared that "there should be a united, independent and autonomous Poland." This went farther than either side had dared go, for Germany and Austria could not promise a "united" Poland nor Russia an "independent" Poland, because it meant for all three a sacrifice of territory. President Wilson also asserted the right of every great people to a direct outlet to the sea, if not by means of the cession of territory then by neutralizing the rights of way. The new Austro-German arrangement professes to solve the question in the second of the alternatives, by promising the Poles free rail connection, free navigation of the Vistula and a free port at Danzig. Probably the Allies, if they were in Germany's position, would adopt much the same solution, for to give Poland the city of Danzig, which contains only four per cent of Poles, would violate the principle of nationality proclaimed by the Allies and would not be conducive to permanent peace. But a river, railroad and port under guarantee of a League of Nations would be a very different thing than being dependent upon the promise of Germany for such privileges.

In 1916 the Central Powers had the advantage in that they alone were in a position to promise independence to Poland. In 1918 the Central Powers have the advantage in that they alone are in a position to give independence to Poland now. But the Poles, who in 1916 trusted the silence of the Allies rather than the promise of Germany and Austria, will now put more faith in the promise of the Allies than in the performance of Germany and Austria. Even the Polish Socialists in America, who two years ago were sending money to Warsaw to support the Polish Legion

fighting under German command, are now enlisting in the army of pianist Paderewski to fight against the Germans. Over 100,000 Poles are now serving in the American army and the daily death lists that come from over the water show that they are among the foremost in the fight. The ancient flag of Poland, furled for a century, has again been flung to the breeze in France by the hand of President Poincaré. In spite, then, of this new Pan-Germanic scheme we have now, if we make no diplomatic blunder, a good chance to win the Poles altho the enemy has won Poland.

## A MISLEADING WORD

IT would serve the cause of clear thinking if the word "war" could be interned. There are still a few people whose thought stops with "Isn't war dreadful! I don't see how you can defend it!" There are others who complacently reiterate that "War is the parent of all high and heroic qualities"—and so forth.

But in reality there is no such thing as this abstract "war" and so it can be neither bad nor good. What we mean by the word is one of three things: aggression, which is a crime; resistance to aggression, which is a duty; or a quarrel in which aggression is found on both sides, which is a misfortune. The war which Germany is waging belongs in the first class. Our war against Germany belongs in the second. Other wars, including possibly the war of 1870 and the fratricidal second Balkan War, in the third.

Suppose we used the term "crime" as we do the word "war" to cover alike the act of a burglar and the self-defense of society by means of the police and the courts. Then we would hear fuzzy-minded folk crying out "Crime is too dreadful! Let's abolish the police," or, thinking only of the devotion of the guardians of the law, "Crime is the mother of all high and heroic qualities." If this world of ours is ever going to be saved it can only be thru applying to international affairs at least as much common sense as the very moderate amount which we now apply to civil life.

## FACING SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION

IT is intimated that Washington, straining every nerve, as it now is, to conquer Germany and end the war in 1919, or 1920 at the latest, is not unmindful of the tremendous issues of social reconstruction that must be faced in all the Allied countries the moment the military conflict ceases, and already is laying plans for a thoroughgoing study of the problem of reconstruction in its broadest aspects, and making preparations for such governmental participation as may commend itself to prudence and good sense. On every account it is to be hoped that the gossip is veracious.

It is well understood by the intelligent that the price which the world is paying for this war includes more items than death and taxes. It includes also an enormous draft upon limited natural resources, incalculable losses to science thru the premature taking off of gifted men, and vast curtailments of personal liberty. Beyond all these it includes as well momentous changes in the working equilibrium of social classes. To "carry on," the land owning aristocracy of Great Britain and the franchise owning capitalistic enterprisers of all countries have willingly made, or when unwilling have been compelled to make, far-reaching concessions to wage-earning groups. These groups, on their part, have waived, in most instances with a fine and unselfish spirit, rights for which they stubbornly fought before the war began. They have been slow to strike, they have yielded questions of hours and conditions, they have winked at the open shop, and kept quiet about the inroads of women workers upon masculine industrial preserves.

The moment the war ends all of these matters will instantly be in the political arena for reconsideration and adjustment. What is more, they will be there as a new distribution of live political forces. It will be seen then by everybody, as now by the discerning, that the wage-earners have gained



an enormous strategic advantage, and that the public has learned an immense amount about the fundamental contentions of democracy that it did not know and would not listen to before. In other words, a real social revolution is already under way. On a small scale it was under way before 1914. It has steadily gained momentum since. So far it is a revolution of ideas, of working arrangements and adaptations, and of laws. The nations must see to it that it continues to be such, and does not become a revolution by turbulence and destruction, or worse.

Great Britain is awake to the gravity of the thing, and already has given the Government authority and administrative machinery to undertake constructive policies and realignments. In the Cabinet and in Parliamentary committees reconstruction is a recognized interest. The national mind is looking at the situation squarely and fearlessly. It is ready for a redistribution of land, the minimum wage thruout the whole field of industry, price fixing thruout the whole realm of business and a vast educational program.

The United States cannot hope to avert the reconstruction issue and it must not side-step it. It must not again be caught in the perils of an imaginary security and unpreparedness. We shall no more escape this social revolution than we escaped the world war. The time to face it is now. What will Washington do about it?

## SULTAN WILHELM

SEVERAL years before the outbreak of the Great War the German biologist Ernst Haeckel included in his "Riddle of the Universe" a paragraph in praise of Mohammedanism which now reads curiously prophetic in view of the German-Turkish alliance. It may be that Professor Haeckel (who was not in those days nearly so ardent a jingo as his utterances since the war would indicate that he has become) had nothing in mind but a sly hit at his orthodox adversaries. It may be that a friendly feeling for the Ottomans had even then spread as far as Jena. At all events, this is what he wrote:

We must admit that the Mohammedan religion has preserved the character of pure monotheism thruout the course of its historical development and its inevitable division much more faithfully than the Mosaic and Christian religions. We see that today, even externally, in its forms of prayer and preaching, and in the architecture and adornment of its mosques. When I visited the East for the first time, in 1873, and admired the noble mosques of Cairo, Smyrna, Brussa and Constantinople, I was inspired with a feeling of real devotion by the simple and tasteful decoration of the interior and the lofty and beautiful architectural work of the exterior. How noble and inspiring do these mosques appear in comparison with the majority of Catholic churches, which are covered internally with gaudy pictures and gilt, and are outwardly disfigured by an immoderate crowd of human and animal figures! Not less elevated are the silent prayers and the simple devotional acts of the Koran when compared with the loud, unintelligible verbosity of the Catholic Mass and the blatant music of their theatrical processions.

## TO STOP THE TIGER

IF all goes well the Germans will begin a general retreat from France and Belgium within coming months. But the German retreating is in one sense more dangerous than the German advancing. During a general advance the armies of the Kaiser will destroy only such part of the permanent wealth of the invaded country as military expediency requires, the rest they will wish to retain for their own use. But in a retreat they may do on a much vaster scale what they have already done when last year they fell back to the Hindenburg line: take with them every thing which it will pay to move, and destroy the rest. The purpose of this will be not only to leave a desert band between them and the advancing Allies but to put political pressure on the French and Belgian people. They will say, in effect, "If you do not agree to a compromise peace such as we offer you then advance to victory, but find in ruins everything for which you fought!" To recover Belgium but

see the whole country, and a slice of France as well, turned into a Sahara would be the saddest of victories.

It is in the power of the Allies, however, to give the German people a very lively interest in a decently conducted retreat. If the Allies win, some indemnity will unquestionably be demanded to rebuild the lands which German occupation has blighted. The rate of this indemnity may be high or low; it may be based on every form of economic injury which may be traced to the invader or only upon material property actually destroyed or removed and war levies exacted from occupied districts. We do not here attempt to prejudge this complex question. But it could hardly fail to have an influence should the Allies issue a common manifesto to the effect that whatever rate of indemnity might be agreed upon at the Peace Congress twice this rate would be charged for destruction done after a fixed date or after the beginning of the great retreat. It is too late to prevent destruction already accomplished, and fortunately the zone of greatest devastation is very narrow on the map. Our chief aim should not be to penalize what is past but to prevent what may come, to save Brussels and Antwerp from the fate of Ypres and Reims.

The Germans could not complain of the injustice of this arrangement since it would enable them within wide limits to fix their own indemnity. Nor could they fail to be impressed by such an announcement, since the very fact of retreat implies the possibility that the Allies may be able to write the terms of peace. The important thing would be to convince the Germans that we were in earnest and inflexible on this point.

## MUNICIPAL SUBWAYS

A crisis has been reached in the development of the gigantic task of conveying the population of Greater New York to and from, up and down Manhattan, day by day. The practical completion and operation of the Lexington and the Seventh Avenue subway lines, which was to have given large relief, has not on the whole improved the situation. Many trains have been taken off and the system is still run on the plan of packing as tight as the human body will bear, in contemptuous disregard of comfort, decency and safety.

The Interborough Railroad Company pleads that it cannot get enough men of any description, let alone competent men; and that it cannot, or probably cannot, meet expenses. These pleas should receive searching examination. If they are true the public must pay higher fares or a more competent management must be set up. If they are false they must not be "put over" by profiteers.

But whether true or false, the necessity for safe, decent, comfortable, convenient and expeditious transportation of millions of busy men and women in New York City has become too imperative and too tremendous to be complicated and "queered" by considerations of private profit. It is intolerable, as matters stand. In one way or another the private interest must be eliminated.

To look for relief to an intangible "pressure of public opinion" is childish. Neither by "cussing out" Mr. Shonts and Mr. Hedley, nor by admonishing the Interborough Corporation can the thing be done. A business corporation does not exist for the purpose of relieving distress regardless of profit and loss, nor does it expect to take its pay in thanks. As long as it is permitted to handle a given business job it must be permitted to do it on business principles. There is no way to relieve the New York situation except thru a frank and fearless facing of a perfectly obvious fact, namely:

The public interest is paramount and it has become immeasurably bigger than the private business interest, which, by the nature of the practical conditions, and irrespective of the faults or the virtues of corporation managers, is increasingly incompatible with the public interest. The private business interest should be eliminated.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Back to the Hindenburg Line

The advance of the British below Arras has brought them to and even at one point beyond the old Hindenburg line where the Germans established themselves a year ago. More than 21,000 German prisoners have been taken during the week. The British have captured great quantities of artillery including some of high caliber, and more machine guns than they have time to count. The Germans have left behind great stores of ammunition which they could not stay to remove or even destroy. The Australians took 12,000 German prisoners from the time when their offensive started, August 8 to August 25. This is a much larger number than their total casualties. The British Third and Fourth armies suffered 23,500 casualties between August 21 and 23, but their captives were nearly as numerous, without counting the heavy losses of the Germans in killed and wounded. Altogether 112,000 German prisoners have been taken since July 1, as well as more than 1300 heavy guns.

The unusually large number of German prisoners taken is partly due to the rapid advance of the British and French but also, it is evident, by a growing indisposition on the part of the German rank and file to continue the fighting. One is naturally skeptical of deductions as to enemy morale drawn from the condition and statements of captives. We have heard ever since 1914 that the Germans were on the point of collapse because the captives looked disheartened and dilapidated or else relieved at being out of it. Men who have been under fire for several days, perhaps without food, and then had to give up, naturally make a poor impression and are likely to say anything that their captors want to hear. But the reports now received ought not to be so discounted, for a decline in morale is undeniable. The letters found on the soldiers ready to be sent home contain such expressions as "The war has been lost for some time, only those high up will not admit it"; in another letter "This cannot last much longer"; and again "Our losses greatly exceed our drafts. Germany is sure to lose very soon." In many cases soldiers surrendered in groups at the earliest opportunity. The new tanks excite great alarm and at some points the Germans at sight of the approaching tanks ran forward to meet them, calling out "Kamerad!" Alsatian soldiers, who hitherto have been sent to other fields because of a well founded distrust of their loyalty, now appear on the French front scattered among the German regiments, from which they are quite willing to escape. Some of the Alsatian prisoners embraced their captors,

## THE GREAT WAR

August 22—French and British take 15,000 prisoners in two days. Canadian trawler "Triumph" converted by U boat into German raider off Nova Scotia.

August 23—British airmen raid Rhine cities. Russian Government protests against invasion by Allies.

August 24—Federal District Court decides Cunard Company not responsible for loss of "Lusitania." House of Representatives passes by vote of 336 to 2 draft bill for ages eighteen to forty-five.

August 25—British reach Bapaume. Many fishing vessels sunk off Newfoundland.

August 26—British cross Hindenburg line at Croissilles. Semenov defeats Bolsheviks near Lake Baikal.

August 27—French take Roye. Page resigns British Ambassadorship.

August 28—French take Chaulnes. Allies have taken 112,000 prisoners in France since July 1.

thanked them in French for liberating them and pulled from hidden pockets pictures of their fathers dressed in the French uniform of 1870. A correspondent reports seeing a mounted British soldier, prowling around on his own hook, bring in seven German soldiers, altho he was armed only with a German revolver without cartridges. But this demoralization is by no means universal. Many points have been held with the utmost tenacity or retaken in the face of superior numbers.

The Germans excuse their giving of ground by saying that it is a voluntary strategic retirement like that of Hindenburg last year. It is true this movement can in a sense be considered voluntary and strategic, for the Germans began evacuating their front trenches on the Ancre and the Avre on August 2 while the British offensive was not started till the 8th. The Germans are deserting without a struggle points which they might hold for some time and are falling back systematically to some predetermined position, presumably the old Hindenburg line. But Ludendorff's retreat is not in the least like Hindenburg's, for in that case the Germans moved out of their entrenchments into the new, carried off all of their stores and systematically laid waste the strip of country in between before the British knew what they were up to. But now the British are close at their heels and they must frequently turn and fight to protect their retreat. Even at this they are losing men by the wholesale and leaving behind valuable supplies and munitions. Hindenburg's maneuver so disconcerted the British and French plan of campaign that they were not able really to get at the new line until the season was over. But this time Haig and Mangin will be

able to bring all their force to bear upon the Germans whenever and wherever they may make their stand. We can see this already, for when the Canadians reached the Hindenburg line beyond Arras they did not stop but went on four miles further.

The whole August movement may be regarded as essentially a rearguard action on a fifty mile line. The Germans have been falling back almost continuously for more than two weeks, but their line, tho shattered at places, has been so far kept unbroken and tolerably straight. Evidently, then, the German armies are retreating in parallel columns in much the same order as they advanced over these same roads last March.

**Roye and Bapaume** The forces of France and England, now under one management, have combined in a forward movement that is sweeping the Germans back at every point along the seventy-five mile line extending from Soissons to Lens. The French beyond Roye are fifteen miles and the British beyond Bapaume are ten miles east of where they stood on the 1st of August. The junction of the French and British forces is at Chaulnes, which was captured by the French. The Allies have already recovered about half of the territory taken by the Germans in their advance from the Hindenburg line of March 21. The Allied line is now drawn approximately where it stood during the deadlock of 1915-16. The same dugouts are reoccupied in some places and the old cemeteries being used for those newly fallen. The barbed wire corrals that five months ago were filled with British and French prisoners are now being filled with Germans. The British found some of their old ammunition dumps intact and ready for their use.

The German advance last spring was accomplished by swinging forward toward Amiens the south end of the line hinged at Arras on the north. The pendulum is now swinging back with Arras still as the pivot. General Byng, who then held the Arras end firm when the lower part of the line yielded, is holding it now with the Third Army. The Canadian, Scotch and London troops under Byng's command penetrated the old Hindenburg line at Fontaine and Croissilles and took two thousand prisoners in one day.

South of Byng's Third Army is the Fourth Army under General Rawlinson, largely composed of Anzac troops. They are advancing up the Somme on both banks. On the north they have entered Bapaume, tho the Germans are still holding on to it. On the south they are within easy gunshot of Péronne.

South of Chaulnes is the First French Army under General Debenedy. The re-





Press Illustrating

## A GUEST FROM DENMARK

Prince Axel, captain in the Danish Navy and cousin to King George of England, is a member of the naval mission from Denmark soon to come to this country.

capture of the knot of wooded hills north of Compiègne known as the "Little Switzerland" gave the French command of the Lassigny plateau beyond, as described by the editor of The Independent on another page of this issue. Lassigny was occupied without opposition on August 21 and this brought the French in between Noyon and Roye. General Debeney then executed an encircling movement on the north of Roye and forced the evacuation of this important point and half a dozen villages of the vicinity.

## Rhine Towns Bombed

Since the British adopted the policy of reprisals they have been remarkably successful in their air raids into German territory. Cities on both sides of the Rhine and all the way from Essen to Freiburg have been repeatedly visited by day and night. At the same time the German air raids on England have become more rare. On the night of August 21-22 five German cities and five airdromes were heavily bombed. The victims of this raid were Frankfort, Cologne, Treves, Mannheim and Coblenz. Frankfort had previously suffered from such attack several times, especially that of the morning of August 12 when a squadron of twelve airplanes dropped twenty-six bombs on the city, killing five persons. The Kaiser sent a message of sympathy to the Burgomaster denouncing the

attack on "the open town" of Frankfort as contrary to international law.

Cologne was greatly terrified when the British airplanes appeared above that city at 6 o'clock in the evening and bombs began to fall on the public buildings, killing sixty persons. One struck a hotel causing 124 casualties. Others fell close to the cathedral. At Darmstadt, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, eleven persons were killed and twenty-six wounded. One of the British bombs exploded in the palace and several visitors and servants were killed or injured. In the raid on Karlsruhe most of the bombs, according to German accounts, fell in the open country, but some striking private dwellings at one place caused the death of nine persons and the injury of six others.

The Allies are now bringing down an average of about 900 German airplanes a month, and since about as many more go out of commission thru accidents or wear this means that some sixty machines must be replaced or repaired every day. In the month of June British airmen fired 915,308 rounds of machine gun ammunition at ground targets and dropped 853 tons of bombs. During this month they made seventy-four bombing raids into Germany and took over 40,000 photographs over enemy lines.

**A Kingdom of Poland** The meeting of the Emperor Charles and the Emperor William at the German General Headquarters is said to have settled the question of Poland. The Austrian Archduke Karl Stephen is reported to have been chosen King. He is a cousin of the late Emperor Francis Joseph and is now fifty-eight years old. He has long had the Polish throne in view and has cultivated Polish society. His home is in the ancient Polish city of Cracow and his children

have been brought up to speak Polish. Two of his daughters are married to Polish princes.

Altho the official announcement states the conference was most cordial and the agreement complete on all points, yet it is surmized that there were serious differences. The German Emperor is said to have demanded that Austria confine herself to the defensive on the Italian front and send ten or fifteen divisions to the aid of the Germans in France. On the other hand the Austrian Emperor insisted as a condition of this that Germany open the way to peace negotiations by renouncing all annexations and declaring a willingness to evacuate, restore and indemnify Belgium. Germany, Austria stipulated, should not annex Poland as the Pan-Germans wished, but should constitute of it an independent kingdom under an Austrian sovereign.

The Poles would have preferred to choose their own ruler but otherwise they got, according to the statement of the Polish delegation at the conference, all that they asked for. The next question of an outlet to the sea is to be settled by neutralization of the Vistula River to the Baltic and of the railroad that runs beside it and by making Danzig a free port. The financial and political administration of Poland now in the hands of Austrian and German officials is to be turned over to the Polish civil government. The Polish army is to be increased to 20,000 men and used to defend the country against any attempt of Russia to reconquer it. The eastern frontier is left undetermined with the idea that Poland may annex Russian or Lithuanian territory on this side to compensate for what it lost on the other when the Kholm district was ceded to Ukrainia by the treaty of Brest-Litovsk. The district in dispute formed part of the ancient Polish king-



Press Illustrating

## A NEW RECORD MADE

The Alameda plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation has smashed all previous records in building the "Invincible," a 12,000-ton freighter, in twenty-three working days.





#### AFRICAN AMERICAN DEVIL DOGS

That is the name by which General Ludendorff, the German Commander, has referred to New York's colored troops, the 15th Infantry, in his reports. These soldiers were among the first Americans to participate in the front line fighting in France, and have achieved great success. Many individuals have been specially commended for bravery by General Pershing.

dom, but is settled largely and in some parts predominantly by Ukrainians. The Ukrainian representatives at the Brest-Litovsk conference insisted upon having Kholm brought within their boundaries as the price of letting Germany and Austria have their grain. The Poles of all lands were infuriated with the German and Austrian governments for having thus signed away what they regard as part of their fatherland and this has tended to alienate them from the Central Powers and incline them toward the Entente. A Polish army has been organized in France and is fighting there under the old Polish banner of a white eagle on a red ground. In the United States the Polish organization under the leadership of Paderewski the pianist has raised, equipt, trained and transported five thousand Polish volunteers and eleven thousand more have been recruited and are under training.

The efforts of Germany and Austria to create Polish armies that would fight for them have not been very successful. At the outbreak of the war the Polish Socialist Pilsudski on his own initiative organized a Polish Legion to fight Russia. The Austrians gave him arms and the rank of general. But becoming dissatisfied with the delay of the Central Powers to support the independence of Poland he withdrew his troops from the front in the midst of a battle. The Austrians were disposed to forgive him, but the Germans insisted that he be dismissed and interned. After the proclamation of Polish independence by the German and Austrian emperors, November 6, 1916, a new Polish army, the First Polish Corps, was organized under their auspices by General Dowboz-Musnicki, but this has recently proved insufficiently subservient and has been dissolved.

**Vladivostok News** News from the Far East is conflicting. Our State Department gives out information to the effect that "Virtually all of Siberia is now under control of anti-Bolshevik forces. Irkutsk is the only important strategic point controlled by the enemy." On the other hand the news that comes from London is not so encouraging. According to this the Bolsheviks hold the Irkutsk, Trans-Baikalian, Amur and coastal provinces, a range of about a thousand miles, blocking both railroads and the Amur and Usuri rivers. On the Usuri the Bolsheviks seem to be gaining ground on account of their superiority in numbers and artillery. The Cossacks and

Czecho-Slovaks went north from Vladivostok in the hope of clearing the railroad as far as Khabarovsk, where the Usuri runs into the Amur. They were supported by Japanese, British and French troops, but nevertheless had to fall back after hard fighting. The Bolsheviks, augmented by drafting in Siberian peasants, advanced southward and now hold the Usuri river and the railroad that runs along its eastern bank as far as Lake Khanka, only 150 miles north of Vladivostok. Bolshevik monitors on Lake Khanka are harassing the left flank of the Allies. Half the road from Lake Khanka to Vladivostok, the section from Nikolsk south to the sea, is held by the Americans.

The American troops brought to Vladivostok from the Philippines are camped at the American Locomotive Works in the outskirts of the city. A large building formerly used for housing the employees of a German wholesale house has been made the American headquarters. The first fighting that the Americans were called upon to do was in defending the suburb of

Razdolny from a threatened attack of 400 Chinese bandits. Altho the Chinese were strongly armed with machine guns and trench mortars the Americans, assisted by the Japanese, drove them back.

The workmen employed in unloading the ships at Vladivostok struck at the instigation of German agents, who told them the Allied troops they were aiding intended to restore the Czar. But this did not put a stop to transportation, for the soldiers were employed as roustabouts until a force of Chinese coolies could be brought in to replace the Russians.

The American Red Cross is engaged in the care of the wounded soldiers and the sick and destitute civilians. There are 20,000 refugees, of whom 4000 are children. American capitalists have loaned \$1,750,000 to the municipal government of Vladivostok, taking the tramways as security.

On the western boundary of Manchuria General Semenov's Cossacks, now reinforced with Czechs and Japanese, is making progress in the direction of Lake Baikal. A Magyar-Bolshevik force was here attacked and defeated with heavy losses. All the Russian troops in Siberia and Manchuria have gone over to General Horvath, Dictator of Siberia.

**A Trawler Warship** The U-boat which has been operating off the Nova Scotia coast captured on August 20 the Canadian steam trawler "Triumph" and converted her into a sea raider. The "Triumph" had put out from Portland two days before well supplied with coal for her fishing cruise. She is 129 feet long and fifteen feet deep and registers 250 tons. The captain and crew of the "Triumph" were taken on board of the submarine, treated to refreshments and photographed, then were allowed to make their way to shore, sixteen miles off, in their boats. A prize crew of sixteen men from the submarine was put on board the "Triumph," light guns mounted fore and aft and a wireless apparatus set up. Then in coöperation with the U-boat she set out to clean up the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. Seven fishing schooners were sunk within the first twenty-four hours, their crews landing upon Cape Breton Island. A few days later the crews of four schooners and a steamer came ashore at St. Pierre, Miquelon, the French islands on the Newfoundland coast. One of the trans Atlantic cables has been cut.



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#### MORE PREPAREDNESS

This Yank is riding a bicycle out to the fields now, so he can ride a horse on the battlefield. His immediate job is to pitch hay to be sent to France for the cavalry horses.





"THEY ARE A GREAT BUNCH"

The white commanders, in the foreground of the group picture, have written enthusiastic letters to the home folks about the exploits of their troops. "Shells make holes six feet deep, landing inside the trenches, and don't even give the boys shell shock. They get right up and go on fighting." Colonel Hayward is the eleventh figure from the right and Major Lorillard Spencer the ninth from the right in the front row

## Decoy Ships

One of the reasons why U-boats have been lost so rapidly of late is because of the changes in the tactics of the British Admiralty. At first the sole aim of merchant vessels was to escape the U-boats. Next they were armed to defend themselves. Then the systematic hunting for U-boats began and latterly their capture by decoys. The famous "Baralong" was one of the first of these decoys and the Germans are still scolding about the deception practised on them at that time. Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, at a concert given to the American troops in London, told stories of the ingenious ruses employed. For instance, decoy "No. 950" was got up to look like a dingy old collier with a dilapidated crew. She sailed into the Atlantic accompanied beyond the horizon by a warship. When a submarine sighted her the decoy turned and ran toward her escort. The U-boat pursued, firing upon the fleeing vessel, which finally halted as if to surrender. But when the U-boat came in front of her she unmasked her forward gun and shelled the enemy. One projectile tore away the conning tower and another hit her hull.

The naval correspondent of the London Times gives authentic versions of similar stories. He tells of a retired admiral who sailed out in an ancient looking craft with a haystack on deck. When a U-boat drew up alongside and hailed her to surrender she apparently complied. The boats were lowered and the men brought their belongings from below. But at the moment when the commander of the U-boat was preparing to receive his prisoners he received instead a broadside from the haystack.

The Times correspondent tells of another trick equally clever and successful but likewise not calculated to encourage the Hun in indulging any humanitarian impulses he may possess:

On another occasion when a submarine's shells cut thru the rigging of a disguised British boat the crew lowered the boats and left in haste, leaving on deck a woman with a baby in her arms. The mother ran shrieking up and down the deck. When the boats bearing the crew reached the submarine which had drawn near the captain explained to the German commander that one of the submarine's shells had killed the boat's chaplain and that his wife had gone mad, refusing to leave the ship.

Thus reassured the submarine commander ordered his craft alongside, and just as the Germans scrambling out thru the opened hatches were about to cast lines to the boat the woman, rushing to the rail, threw her baby into one of the open hatches and then ran to the other side of the ship, from where she leaped into the sea.

Just as the Germans were beginning to feel shocked over this display of inhumanity toward infants the abandoned baby exploded and blew the whole bottom out of the submarine. In due course of time the "grief maddened mother" appeared at Buckingham Palace to receive the Victoria Cross.

## The Man-Power Bill

The Man-Power bill, providing for the proposed extended selective draft for the army, was reported to the House on Wednesday, August 21, by the Military Committee and given right of way, with amendments specifying that youths of eighteen should be called for service last, and that those of nineteen should not be called until after the men from twenty to forty-five years old had been taken for service; that soldiers under twenty-one years old may receive commissions; and authorizing the Secretary of War to assign to educational institutions for special training soldiers who enter the military service, their tuition to be paid by the Government.

On Thursday debates began in both Senate and House. In the Senate an amendment was offered by Mr. Cummins, of Iowa, to make the anti-strike provision less drastic. Under the bill all workmen in essential war industries who refuse to remain at work become subject to the draft. Under the Cummins amendment their grievances could be submitted to an arbitration board to be appointed by the President, the findings of the board to be accepted without dispute by the workers.

That evening Secretary Baker issued a statement emphasizing the purpose of the War Department to keep the youngest registrants in the deferred class as far as practicable, but urging that its hands be not tied in this matter. Julius Kahn led the fight to defeat the McKenzie amendment, which proposed to call boys of eighteen last.

On the 23d, after a hard struggle, the McKenzie amendment was defeated in the House in Committee of the Whole, and in the evening this was ratified by the House in session, by 160 to 120 votes. An amendment to fix the maximum age at fifty years was rejected. Two amendments were adopted—one, to take away from all aliens, including citizens of co-belligerent countries, the protection of deferred classification; the other, to exempt agriculture from the draft as one of the "essential" occupations. An

incident of interest was the vociferous acceptance of an amendment providing that nothing in the bill shall be construed as exempting officers of either the executive or legislative departments of the Government. This included members of Congress, and it was stated that 110 Representatives alone would thus become subject to the draft.

On the 24th several minor amendments were offered, and some accepted; and the House, in cooler mood, reversed its resolution to subject itself and other Government officials and clerks to the liability of being drafted. Then the so-called "anti-strike" proposal was decisively rejected. At the last minute, when the final roll call on the completed bill was about to be taken, Mr. Dent moved to recommit it to the Military Committee with instructions to report that men less than twenty years old should not be called until after all others had been summoned. This obstruction was defeated again by a vote of 194 to 146, and the House passed the bill by 336 to 2. The two negative votes were cast by London (New York, Socialist) and by Gordon (Ohio, Cleveland pacifist).

Persistent efforts were made to defeat or modify the intent of the law to include youths under twenty-one years old. Amendments and motions for that purpose were offered and argued for again and again by a group of western senators, among whom Kirby, Gore, Poindexter and Vardaman were conspicuous. All these proposals having been voted down by divisions that had little regard for party lines, the bill was passed unanimously and immediately sent to conference with the House.

## Costly Aircraft Experience

The Senate sub-committee for the investigation of aircraft production in the United States was filed on the 23d by Senator Thomas of Colorado, its chairman. Other members were Reed of Missouri and Smith of Georgia, Democrats, and New of Indiana and Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Republicans. It reported that it had nothing to say as to graft or personal dishonesty, as the handling of that subject properly belonged to the investigation being conducted by Charles E. Hughes for the Department of Justice.

The general effect of the document was to display the vast distance between promise and accomplishment;



and it alleged that a substantial part of the expenditure of \$640,000,000 appropriated had been "practically wasted." After pointing out that \$884,000,000 was found to be necessary to carry forward the aircraft program, it congratulated our great success in putting troops at the front, and in building ships, with the delay here by asserting that only thirteen squadrons of aviators in France have been equipt.

The report enumerates a long list of contracts let for machines of various kinds, then canceled, or modified so frequently that it was impossible to carry them out. "Hundreds of changes," in the language of the report, were ordered, largely in an effort to utilize the Liberty motor before it was concluded that this motor was adapted only to heavy bombing planes. Out of this welter of experiments and failures have emerged a few Handley-Page machines made in parts to be sent to England to be assembled, an increasing number of which are now going forward. A lot of De Havillands, useful for observation and reconnaissance, had to be cured of serious defects before they could be used. An order has now been placed for a type known as S. E. 5, virtually the English Spad, which might have been made two years ago from British plans in our shops. This and the Handley-Page (in parts) are the only machines, according to this report, that can be produced in quantity before 1919.

The committee says the Liberty motor is finally a success after much tinkering, but no plane has been "built around it" yet, and until this is done our program will not be complete. Meanwhile



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**THE LATEST THING IN CONSERVATION**  
The Government has started a drive for peach stones. The sign above the barrel explains: "Reduced to a charcoal powder they filter the poison out of gas and save our soldiers' lives." Donate your peach stones to Uncle Sam

engines of several foreign types are now building in this country; and the neglect to have such engines made in quantity long ago for our own use, instead of waiting for the perfection of the Liberty motor, is severely condemned.

The committee had much to say on the subject of training fields and experiment stations, as to their unsuitability in some cases, and especially with reference to the fact that certain members of the Aircraft Board were

intimately interested in the ownership of the land just preceding their appointments.

The committee appends a series of recommendations, in part as follows: That a commission be named of pilots and engineers for observation of the service at the front for the benefit of designers and manufacturers; that aircraft development and production be taken up now not only as a military necessity but as an industrial and commercial problem; that quantity production be accelerated by enlisting the constructive abilities of all responsible concerns engaged, or which can be engaged in the business; that better arrangements be made for taking advantage of new inventions.

Finally, there is a strong recommendation that the whole matter of aircraft production, including machines of every kind, and those intended for the navy as well as those for the army, be placed under a single authoritative head. The committee says it has arrived at this conclusion because it has been impressed with the fact that divided counsels and control, and lack of coördination, are at the root of the mistakes and failures it has reported.

**Americanization Work** Much thought is now being given to measures for the

Americanization of the foreigners among us, and of those who are to come. The most systematic effort, probably, is that of the Carnegie Foundation for Americanization Study. One of its agents, Dr. P. A. Speek, reports that in North Dakota, for example, he has found many rural communities so astonishingly exclusive that German has been made the common language, so that immigrants of other nationalities send their children to parochial and even public schools to learn German instead of English.

The majority of the people in these communities are German; their church services are conducted in German, and their religious instruction is given the children in German. Instead of making Americans of Polish, Hungarian and Bohemian immigrant children in these communities, you are making Germans of them. Their teachers are German trained, if not German-born and bred; their textbooks teach a German kultur; their heroes are German heroes; their affection is a German affection.

Meanwhile many other agencies are at work toward correcting this state of things. Americanization committees have been formed by chambers of commerce and similar influential bodies in a great many towns in various states, in response to a call by the National Security League. One of the immediate results has been the suppression of objectionable journals in foreign languages, and the cessation of the teaching of German in schools. A proclamation by Governor Harding prohibiting such instruction thruout Iowa has excited much comment. This movement is particularly strong west of the Alleghanies. Fifty publishers and editors of foreign language news



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#### FIRST AID IN FREIGHT YARDS

Freight yards all over the country are being visited by the Red Cross hospital car in charge of Dr. M. J. Shields. Employees are taught first aid for injuries likely to occur thru their work. Practical demonstrations are given in making stretchers out of two coats and two fence poles, and tourniquets out of a railroad flag and a piece of coal, stone, or an old bolt.



papers in Chicago met on August 13 and pledged themselves to the support of the United States War Exposition to be held in that city September 2 to 15. The German-born members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra met on the 16th and formally renounced the Kaiser and all his works.

In Boston settlement work in parts of the city filled with foreigners has been definitely applied to this problem. R. A. Woods, director of South End House, says that the

results of this constructive work are seen in the whole-heartedness with which our young men have joined the army and navy, and our girls the Red Cross and other wartime service. It has been made possible largely because the newly assimilated people of the settlement communities have gained a clearer conception as to the cause of the United States in the war.

Large factories and shops in some places refuse to hire men who are totally ignorant of English, and elsewhere the managers have found it worth while to devote an hour or two a day to teaching employees. It is said that accidents were lessened by half in Ford's huge works in Detroit after such classes had taught foreigners to read warning signs and understand orders given in English. Arrangements are being made elsewhere, as already in New York City, to provide for this factory-schooling trained teachers controlled by the school authorities. "After the board of education gets things going with the workers," an advocate of this method lately remarked, "then they may get to the employer, who often needs to be truly Americanized as much as the workers."

**Food Economy** Mr. Hoover returned from Europe, where he had been studying the food situation with British and French authorities, on August 23, with information of importance. He reported that the harvests in Great Britain, France and Italy are better than could be expected, considering that almost all farm labor is by women; yet the next winter will be distressful, because the coal supply for domestic use will be smaller even than it was last winter. It is the more needful, therefore, that the civilian population in the Allied countries be well fed. Mr. Hoover declared in a formal statement to the press that those countries will need to import, beginning September 1, the following food supplies:

Cereals for human consumption, 500,000,000 bushels; fats (pork products and vegetable oil), 1,000,000,000 pounds; sugar, 1,500,000 tons; beef products for civilian consumption, 900,000,000 pounds. In addition to this beef must be imported for army needs and oats for army horses. If this program is fulfilled there will be no need for drastic rationing of their food as during last year, except in beef and sugar.

In respect to sustenance in the hostile countries, he said that the confidence felt in Germany that their army was to conquer a peace this season had led to some negligence in making adequate preparation for carrying their soldiers thru another winter; and the German crops have not turned out as well as they had hoped, owing to



HAROLD HOWLAND

Our readers will be pleased to learn that Mr. Harold Howland, the Associate Editor of The Independent, is now on his way to the war zone, where he is to work for the American Y. M. C. A. with the Italian Army. Mr. Howland's experiences in this service, close to the line of battle, will provide him with interesting and striking material for special articles and editorials which may be expected from him later.

scarcity of fertilizers and infrequency of rainfall. Severe drought has affected all the area from Bulgaria and Rumania thru Ukrainia and eastward. The resulting crop failures, in connection with the disturbances among the Russian and Ukrainian peasantry, has prevented the production of crops on any but the smallest scale.

**Insuring the Steel Supply** A momentous conference of the War Industries Board with the Steel Committee of the Iron and Steel Institute was held in Washington on August 22, to arrange for meeting in full the demands of the country for steel. These rose during the last six months, including the need of the Allies, to 23,000,000 tons, and the amount must be increased for the coming year. The largest requirement, it was discovered, is for the railroads, after which the Shipping Board, the War Department, the army, and the navy must be supplied in the order

named, before private calls can be considered. It was agreed that these demands could not be met except by very forcible measures, such as greater conversion of mills to this particular purpose; an increase in coal supply, particularly of by-product coal by diversion from industries that could utilize a poorer quality, and the commandeering of hoards if necessary; by further restricting coal-consuming nonessential industries; by more economical methods in steel production; and by shutting off steel supplies to all not engaged in advancing war work. The steel men pledged themselves by these stern methods, in which the Government will coöperate, to produce sufficient steel to meet the demand. One of their troubles, which would not occur to the ordinary man's mind, is the great falling off in the supply of scrap, owing to the reduced use of iron and steel in building and other domestic operations.



# COMPIÈGNE, PLÉMONT, LASSIGNY

**T**HE Lassigny Plateau, which General Mangin wrested last week from the Germans, is bounded on the south by the group of wooded hills known as the "Little Switzerland" of France. Last May I stood on the crest of Plémont Hill, at the extreme front of the French line, and looked across the valley to Lassigny only a few hundred yards away, which on August 21 was recaptured by the French.

The taking of this key position brings the French around behind Noyon and has forced an extensive withdrawal of the Germans from this whole region. If the Germans had succeeded in their effort of June in breaking thru this barrier to Compiègne, Paris would have been in serious danger of being taken.

On the 4th of May, 1917, at seven o'clock in the morning we left Paris for the Lassigny front. It was a wet, rainy day and the train was crowded with French officers returning to their posts. Our party consisted of Judge Ben Lindsay of Denver, Judge William H. Wadhams of New York, Luici Campolonghi, correspondent of the *Seculo* of Milan, Louis de Tapia, correspondent of the *Impartial* of Madrid, and myself, all under the guidance of Commandant G. de Garnay, a tall, handsome French officer whose mother was an English woman. As neither our Italian nor Spanish fellow travelers could speak a word of English, and as none of us Americans could speak anything else, our party naturally broke up into two uncommunicative but smiling groups except when Commandant de Garney acted as interpreter.

We were to spend three days at the front, making our headquarters at Compiègne, Soissons and Epernay, three cities well behind the lines and now mentioned every day in the despatches. We left our train at Clermont and you may be sure my eyes were wide open and intent on the sights about me, for it was my first visit to any front. The station was thronged with heavily accoutred soldiers and mud-stained refugees, and in the square behind a number of military automobiles were drawn up to meet the officers who had left the train with us. We en-

tered two large cars and in a jiffy

were whisked away thru the city and out over a perfect road into a country which looked very much like Massachusetts, with its broad valleys, wooded hills and cultivated fields.

The sun shortly came out and the rain stopped. Apple blossoms glistened white in the orchards and the lush green grass sparkled after the morning rain. Flocks of birds were hopping about for worms in the soft, brown, plowed fields and the peasants were already at work with their yokes of white oxen and teams of fat-backed Percheron horses wearing enormous collars. The whole scene looked for all the world just like a familiar painting of Millais. Tho it was a populous country we were passing thru, I noticed none but women, old men and boys in the fields.

We arrived at Compiègne in time to stroll about town before luncheon. Compiègne is a city of memories, stories and romance. It was here that Joan of Arc was made prisoner. It was here that Napoleon married Marie Louise. It was on the bridge on the other side of the river that Louis XVI awaited his bride, ill fated Marie Antoinette. Compiègne was an old sporting town of France before the war. The neighboring forests abounded in wild bear and deer as well as with all kinds of feathered game. In the olden days the nobles used to visit it in the hunting season. But now it is on the direct line of the German drive toward Paris and the 20,000 inhabitants have almost entirely fled. As we walked

about the dense shaded streets I saw my first evidences of the Huns' devilish work with airplane bombs. I passed by many buildings which the Boche shells had hit. Sometimes they would raze to the ground half a dozen adjoining houses. Sometimes they would split a house in two, leaving one side intact. I noticed in one such house a crucifix still hanging over the place where the head of the bed had been and the pictures still hanging on the wall. We saw the hotel which Dr. Carrel had transformed into his famous hospital and altho a red cross was painted on the top it had received a direct hit by a Hun bomb and had to be abandoned.

We put up at the only hotel in town. The proprietor and two helpers did all the work for the forty guests. He invited us to make up our beds with him in the cellar, but we preferred to take our chances in the freer atmosphere of the top story. We were told that we must not under any circumstances use a light in our rooms at night. We were within a few miles of the front and the French sentinels had orders to fire on any light seen moving in a window. There have been too many signals to the enemy by the flashing of lights, and France will take no chances.

The hotel was the headquarters of the American Red Cross and there I met Rev. Major Robert Davis of Englewood, New Jersey, as broad-gaged a fellow as one could care to meet. He presented me with a great soap box full of chocolates and cigarets to give the soldiers on the front lines when we visited them in the afternoon and authorized me to act as Red Cross distributing agent for the time being.

Compiègne was the city thru which the Fifth English Army under General Gough retreated last March when the great German drive began. The American Red Cross men told me some very interesting stories about it. When the order for the evacuation of the civil population was promulgated, American Red Cross representatives, both men and women, stayed on for seventy hours, giving out soup and sandwiches to the soldiers. They were nearly court-martialed for this, tho I expect that eventually they will be decorated



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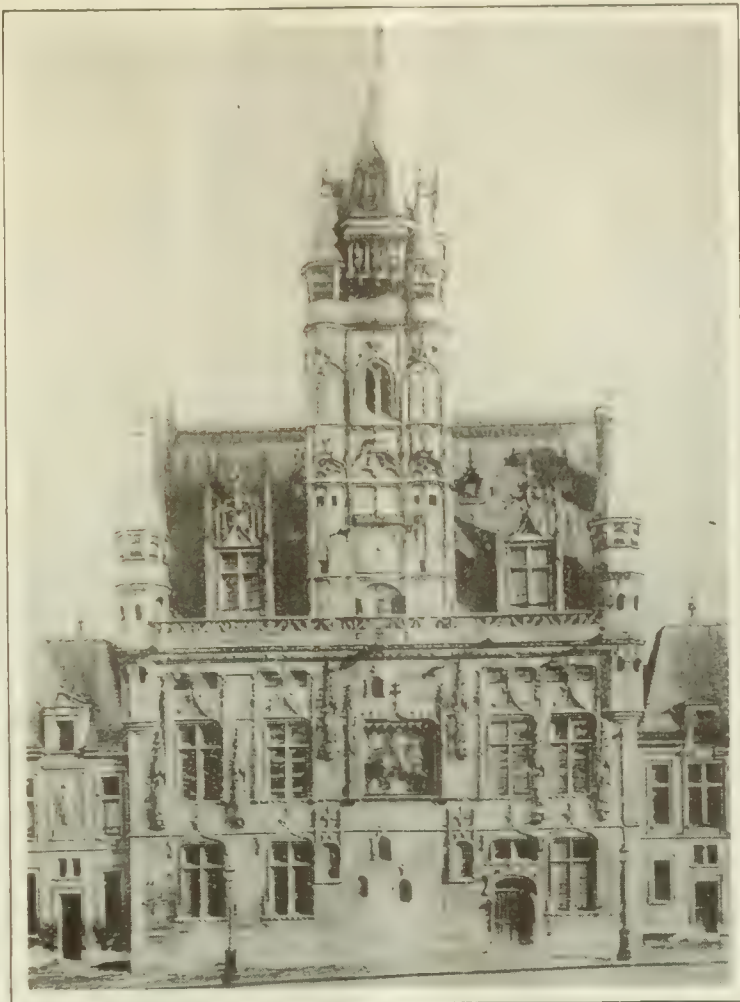
"Sometimes the Boche shells split a house in two, leaving one side intact"



for their heroism. The English soldiers were coming thru dejected and beaten. Some were even crying. It was not a retreat, but a rout. One Tommy said to Major Davis, "We are defeated. We are going back home to Blighty! The war is over." Another said, "My gasoline has given out. You can have my Rolls-Royce machine up on the hill if you want to go for it. I'll never use it again." Finally the French came and filled up the twenty-five mile gap the English had left open to the channel. Major Davis said, "The French in their old blue costumes saved the day."

After luncheon we started for the front. It was a beautiful sunny afternoon and we motored due north to the extreme southern limit of the German offensive. As we sped thru the tiny villages we saw the women on their knees washing their clothes at the town troughs. Along the roads hundreds of motor trucks were moving toward the front and rear. First we passed the reserve trenches with their barbed wire entanglements set up before them in case France had to fall back. Then came hundreds of wagons standing along the roadside all camouflaged with branches. Every farmyard seemed to be filled with automobiles and wagons as tho a Connecticut auction was going on within. I noticed little signs on every gate telling how many soldiers could be billeted in the home. We soon began to pass troops moving toward the front, both infantry and artillery. I saw one battalion fully equipt, with the cook bringing up the rear walking behind his stove on wheels. We now began to hear the distant thunder of the artillery. At last we stopped at a château in a clump of trees a hundred yards back of the road and paid our respects to General Bregard in command of that sector, who furnished us with a guide to take us to Plémont Hill, our final destination.

We now motored up hill for several miles and found ourselves in that part of France known as Little Switzerland, which has been the theater of as fierce fighting in the last few weeks as any spot in Europe. First we came upon the soldiers in the third line trenches and then we entered the region of shell holes, some of them twenty-five feet deep, which showed that we were within range of the German heavy artillery. Our chauffeurs then gave the cars gas and we hit up our pace to forty or fifty miles an hour, for we were within plain sight of the German balloons. Altho the road was completely camouflaged and hidden with green stripes of cloth strung on netting or small branches bound close together, we were not taking any chances. We passed by little villages blown to bits and peach orchards that had been wantonly cut down by the Germans on their former retreat. The inhabitants had



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Compiègne Town Hall. The Club des Allies is at its left

all fled, but soldiers were still occupying what remained of the houses. Subterranean cellars had been dug beneath most of them in case the soldiers had to seek quick protection from heavy bombardments. We finally left our cars in a concealed quarry beside the road and then walked forward to the communicating trench. This we entered by descending into a cellar and zigzagging forward to the front lines. Altho the bottoms of the trenches were overlaid with duck boards, the mud frequently oozed above them. Our shoes were dripping with slime and we were bespattered well up to our knees. We walked down the hill, across a valley in plain view of the German outposts and up another hill. We kept continually passing soldiers, some mending the trenches and others returning to the rear lines. We noticed every few feet pockets on the sides of the trenches full of hand grenades, and at longer intervals deeper hollows where the machine guns were placed. At last on arriving at the top of the hill we came upon the soldiers holding the second line trenches. We were immediately conducted to the officers' headquarters, a dugout originally built by the Germans. It was about as big as a ship's cabin, and a single candle furnished the mirky light for the adjutant at the desk within. There was a wooden frame about two feet high at the back of the dugout upon which was stretched chicken wire. This was the officer's bed. Above was a ceiling of wooden planks, then a three-bag thickness of sand, and then earth for two feet, and then a concrete top, making ten feet of solid matter above the dugout, an absolutely bomb-proof structure. The men slept in an adjoining long hole thirty

feet deep in the side of the hill and not more than four feet high. It was strewn with straw on the bottom and seemed to be anything but clean. I crawled in on my hands and knees. A few French soldiers were sleeping about. After backing out of this musty lair we visited an observation post. It was situated on the crest of the hill and consisted of a four-foot thick concrete pill box big enough to hold three or four men at one time. Looking thru a slit six feet wide and six inches high, I got my first glimpse of No Man's Land. There it was, as quiet as death. Directly in front of us was a steep decline down to the bottom of the valley a couple of hundred yards ahead. Just across we could see the faint, brown scratch of the German trenches. To one side, half way up the broad, green plain, was the city of Lassigny, with straggling woods to the right and river in front. Lassigny glistened white in the green and brown checkered plain, and directly behind a great white road ran up to the distant horizon, tho, of course, there was nothing moving on it in the daytime. The city was badly shot up, but we knew it was full of German troops. Our guns were kicking up clouds of dust on the low ridges behind the city. The French officer escorting us showed me the spot where several shells had exploded the day before not twenty feet away from where we were standing. At this observation post there was an officer stationed night and day. Why the Germans have not blown it to bits I could not understand, for they built it themselves and must have known exactly where it was. Coming out of the observation post, we talked to the French soldiers who had collected in the meantime in great numbers to see the strange visitors. They presented us with some stray German bullets and other souvenirs that had been left in the dugouts when the French drove the Germans out, and as we left they gave us a good cheer in response to our "Vive la France!"

Before returning to our automobiles the rumor must have got abroad that we had some chocolates and cigarets for distribution, for we found what seemed to be the entire French Army waiting for us at the exit of the trenches. Fortunately there was enough to go round, and it was pleasant to see how each Poilu would refuse to take more than one cigaret or one cube of chocolate till each of his comrades had been provided for. Before leaving the Plémont region we stopped at another spot two or three miles back of the lines to visit an old limestone quarry which has now been turned into a rest quarter for the soldiers. We took lighted candles and walked for half an hour thru the vaulted and obscure corridors of this great cave. Along both sides of the [Continued on page 332]



# THE MASTER OF MOBILIZATION

BY DONALD WILHELM

**T**HE last of the four but perhaps the most important of all the four major divisions of the War Department—(1) war plans division, (2) operating division, (3) executive, (4) purchasing, storage and traffic—has “cognizance and control of the purchase and production of all munitions and other supplies required for use of the army and of all munitions and other supplies for the army, both on land and sea, and all storage facilities in connection therewith, under an officer designated as the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic.”

The Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, who is one of America's great administrators, is, without question, the greatest shipper in the history of the world, with more ton-miles to his credit, at the end of only eighteen months of war, than any man. He has achieved, in fact, a far more important, far more complex, and far larger thing than he achieved, even, in the building of the Panama Canal.

General Goethals, by grace of his important work as assistant to the Chief of Staff, never seems to be quite contented unless he is achieving something bigger than any other administrator can do, and bigger than he himself has ever done. He is a tireless giant who requires something like the building of the Panama Canal to keep him happy. Thus he built the Panama Canal when every one—notably De Lesseps, Wallace, and Stevens—had failed. Probably he would have built our merchant marine if the President had not put him at the mercy of a lawyer and a corporation created by Congress, an uncentralized two-headed corporation perfectly planned to disobey the simplest rule of organization, that there shall be one master. He failed on that huge job; now he is making up for lost time and energy in accomplishing wonderfully the biggest job, and the most important job, he has ever attempted. When the Senate inquisitions, in the manner that they have of sometimes accomplishing good, made sentiment sufficient for the retirement, upward, of General Crozier, the head of Ordnance Department, and of General Sharpe, Quartermaster General, and the hero of Panama, and the victim of the Goethals-Denman row, as it is called in Washington, was made acting Quartermaster General, he went at his task so formidably, with such a herculean air of hammering its tremendous fragments into a going system qualified to make swift progress over the straight and narrow bridge of ships to Necessity, in France, that to him may rightfully be accorded much of the credit for ninety thousand men going overseas every week. He failed, he nearly died in the throes of thwarted effort as chairman of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, but now he looms up in the War Department and has thumbs jerked at him wherever he goes, as one of the great achievers of the war.

He seems to be like another Conrad's Lord Jim, who, it will be remembered, so imagined that he was thought to have failed in an emergency that he gave the rest of his life to retrieving what he imagined to be his loss of prestige and self-respect. At any rate, General Goethals, while acting Quartermaster General, not only forced thru, with able assistance, the new department of purchase, storage and traffic, but made such short shrift of obstacles, callers, cigarets, lunch, and other incidentals, that he gives one the illusion of going at things with the cold fury of a man who knows he will and must succeed one day. “It is General Goethals,” said one of his assistants, “who has put the ‘go’ into the progress of our troops overseas.”

He coördinates all matters in reference to purchase and other procurement for the five old and the four new bureaus of the War Department—Medical, Quartermaster, Ordnance, Engineer, Signal Corps, Construction, Chemical Warfare, Tank and Aircraft—with the other departments of the Government of the Allies, and of the Nation generally. That is, as Director of Purchase, while working in coöperation with George W. Perkins, who succeeded Mr. Stettinius, he is a kind of coördinator and clearing house for all the War Department bureaus. To prevent competition between the bureaus all requests for munitions, supplies, and other commodities required are sent thru this department. If the articles needed are on what is called a released list, and there is no competition between any of the Allied or Government agencies, and no likelihood of injury resulting to the economic interests of the country a large, the bureau concerned is directed to proceed as under peace-time conditions. In case the matter concerned is likely to cause confusion, as in the case of steel, the issue is referred to the War Industries Board. That board refers its decision back to the department of the General, who forwards the decision to the bureau concerned with the proper allocation of the commodity and with information as to where, when and at what price it can be procured.

The material of war at issue next enters the province of the General in the inland transportation section of his department, which gathers up the material and turns it over to one of three other divisions, to the storage branch, for such storage as may be desirable to sustain the prescribed reserve, for delivery to a post or cantonment or camp, or for shipment overseas.

If the vast quantities, or parts of them, which are handled continuously, have to be stored in America, as is very often the case, it is the General and his department that provide the proper facilities. That means, for instance, gigantic refrigeration facilities



Paul Thompson

General George W. Goethals

at some points, and it means, in one instance, a storage depot “somewhere in America” that is fifty square miles in extent, has hundreds of buildings, and is relentlessly guarded night and day by soldiers and heavy voltage wires. It means, too, most careful allocation and movement of supplies, since thirty days' rations and supplies are kept on hand at all assembling points, thirty days' are kept at the depots, and [Continued on page 333]



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



*Press Illustration*

## GENERAL BYNG, WHO HAS BROKEN THRU THE HINDENBURG LINE

*Sir British general has more distinguished himself than Sir Julian Byng. Under him the Canadians carried Vimy Ridge in 1917 and now they have surpassed this feat in driving the Germans back to and beyond the old Hindenburg line before Arras. It was the stand of General Byng's Third Army at Arras that prevented the Germans from breaking thru to the Channel last March*



## MUNITION WORKERS CREATE NEW TOWNS



A MODEL OUTDOOR CLASSROOM

*All the errors of old town methods are eliminated here*

*The problem of housing the thousands of munition workers has been solved not in makeshifts in the communities already existing near the factories, but by the rapid erection of new towns planned for the convenience and the comfort of the employees. This is more largely true in England than in other countries*



THE POST OFFICE

*The old one room post office of the country town won't do here, for the new community is too large and important. All the pictures on this page show that everything is woman's work, even when her ordinary household tasks are being carried out on an enormous scale. The factory employee who is taking a man's place is not expected to do her own housework besides, and as far as possible other women relieve her of these tasks, and in this way contribute their help to securing a victorious peace*



THE COMMUNITY KITCHEN

*When the women come out of the factory they find well-cooked dinners ready*

*Photographs British Official, Copyright Underwood & Underwood*



A TYPICAL SIDE STREET

*Real family houses are these; not mere barracks but homes that are attractive inside and out*



FOR THE WHOLE TOWN

*Household drudgery falls on the few so the many are released for war work. This system puts the munition towns on a splendidly efficient basis*





EVERY  
BRANCH  
OF THE  
SERVICE  
HAS ITS  
MASCOT



"STUNTER" OF THE  
TANK CORPS

*He has learned to balance himself anywhere, the boys say, from his experience of riding in the tanks, and riding the bars of a motor cycle holds no thrills for him. To get away for just a few minutes from the hate and destruction of war, the men must have some pets for which they can show affection. To some of the soldiers such mascots are "sanity preservers." This variety of animals proves that the men aren't particular as to the kind they adopt. Anything that responds to kindness will do for them*



"MOLLY" BELONGS  
TO THE ROYAL  
FLIERS

*Rabbits seem strange battlefield pets, but the Canadians have a dozen or more of them right near the place where shells are bursting. They've grown as used to the noise and danger as the boys, and in place of their usual timidity are showing the spirit of their masters. "Nancy," in the center picture, has been in many actions with her hosts. The one twisted horn is the result of a shell burst on the Somme battleground where she faced the foe with one of the South African regiments*



"DINKS" IS A TRAVELER

*First a pet of the Royal Engineers in Africa, he was brought to Belgium in 1914 and was present at Ypres, Loos and the Somme*



SOMETHING WILD FOR THE CYCLISTS

*Two motor detachment members caught this boar, and get great enjoyment from his company, during their spare minutes*

*Photographs British Official, from Press Illustrating*

*by Committee on Public Information, from Press Illustrating*



# The Countryside

A MONTHLY SECTION DEVOTED TO SENSIBLE AND EFFICIENT COUNTRYSIDE LIVING : BETTER HOUSES : BETTER ROOMS : BETTER GARDENS : BETTER ROADS AND BETTER TOWNS FOR THOSE WHOSE INTERESTS LIE BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE FARM

## FLAGS FOR THE GARDEN

BY FRANK A. WAUGH

LET us consider the iris. Some there are—good old-fashioned persons of Colonial taste—who call them “flags” of such is the sweet flag or orris root. Others with a tongue for the French, call them fleur-de-lis, tho they are not lilies at all. But all the while the good Greek name iris, which very properly means “rainbow,” has been fully domesticated into our English vernacular.

Everywhere the iris comes up smiling and radiant with a dazzling show of color. Hardly any group of garden flowers is so versatile. Hardly any will thrive in such a diversity of soils and climates. Hardly one will stand more abuse.

Irises will grow with one-fifth the fuss and bother of roses, or one-tenth the trouble of most lilies, and they will make a brave display in thousands of places where the lilies and the roses cannot be grown at all.

The old-fashioned blue flags were of two kinds, the tall and the dwarf. In our aboriginal minds these distinctions were very clear; but since times have improved and we have studied Darwin and Max Leichtlin and the modern nursery catalogs we don't feel so sure of anything. Only we do know

even now that these common blue flags will grow almost anywhere, in dry sterile soil or in fat deep gardens, in Canada or Texas. We know that the round clumps or straight ribbon-beds by the front door of humble cottages will look cosy and appropriate; and we know that the friendly way of dividing the clumps with the neighbors is still the best method for growing the flowers of lilies and also the flowers of human kindness among neighbors.

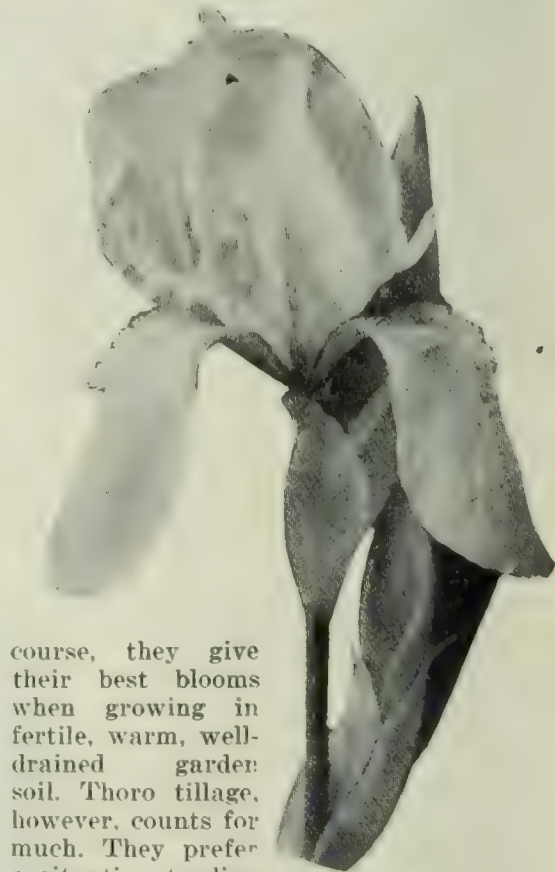
Other ways there are, of course, of making irises effective in the modern garden. A slender ribbon of irises of proper color along the foundations of a low cosy cottage looks even better than the traditional ribbons bordering the walk. Against picket fences or especially in front of gray cement walls they make a splendid showing. Planted thus in straight rows against the cement garage or the greenhouse they are superb. Their foliage is wholly agreeable in these situations, even when the plants are out of flower.

Diversity is one of the strong points of the iris. There are about one hundred and seventy wild species known to the botanist, any one of these may yield a hundred good garden varieties and several of them have done more than that.

The irises grouped under the name of “German,” it appears, were not made in Germany. They got the name from the Latin of that good old Swedish doctor Linnaeus, who called them *Iris Germanica*. Why, nobody knows; for they do not grow in Germany either, but all along the Mediterranean from Spain to Asia. This all refers to supposedly wild forms; but the garden hybrids which form the German irises of the catalogs did not even descend from the non-German *Iris Germanica*, but mostly from other species. To complete this nonsense of nomenclature we need only add that the so-called “German” iris is the genuine fleur-de-lis, the national flower of France.

But it is a multifarious and wonderful group. Take it the country over the German irises doubtless make up ninety per cent of all those grown in America. They flower from April to July; some are dwarf, only a foot or so in height, while others stand up a stately four feet tall; some are white, some red, some yellow, many purple, but the finest in all values of purest blue. Obviously the careful selection of varieties with reference to color, height and season of flowering is important in making up an iris garden.

Hardly any worth-while garden flower gives less trouble in its culture. Any clean, well-drained soil will answer. Even the dry and sterile town gardens founded upon contractors' fills of tin cans and ashes will grow German irises if only a trifling layer of real top soil has been supplied. Yet, of



course, they give their best blooms when growing in fertile, warm, well-drained garden soil. Thorough tillage, however, counts for much. They prefer a situation tending to dryness rather than moisture.

Most irises, like many other citizens of the perennial border, will do best if occasionally taken up, divided and replanted. Once in three years will suit some varieties; but other kinds in other soils will need handling oftener; still other varieties not so often. This division and transplanting should come in July or August, soon after the plants are thru blossoming.

Probably the Japanese irises stand second to the German irises in the favor of American amateurs. In point of beauty their blossoms are unsurpassable.

American tradition has it that the Japanese iris is a water plant and must be planted along the margins of ponds. It is supremely beautiful in such situations, and this is in fact something like its native habitat. Yet it is not strictly a water-loving plant, and will not submit to wet feet, especially thru the winter. In this it differs distinctly from our native iris. Nine times out of ten, in fact, the ordinary grower will do better with Japanese irises wholly out of reach of standing water. Planted in any good rich garden soil and given thorough tillage they will yield their broad and glorious blooms in profusion. The frequent tillage keeps the ground moist, aerated and cool, and that is all the plants want. Like the German irises, the Japanese varieties do best with August transplanting.

The Spanish irises are my next preference; and my preference rests first on their exquisite and delicate beauty and second on their cheapness. They are “cheap as dirt” and ought [Continued on page 23]



The colorful iris makes an effective border





*Filling grease cups is easy when two boys do it together*

# LET SONNY TAKE CARE OF THE CAR

BY C. H. CLAUDY



*Sonny's first consideration is that the oil sump is filled*

FOR the new driver who proposes to keep his car without the aid of a chauffeur its home care frequently looms large as a difficult problem. Yet it often seems a greater task than it really is, particularly if there are children in the family. While turning over the care of a motor car to a couple of small boys seems perhaps a revolutionary proposition, a little analysis of what care a car really requires shows it to be quite feasible.

The one absolute essential in caring for a motor car is to see that it is properly lubricated. The outside may be covered with mud, and windshield be spattered with dirt, the top need brushing and the leather seat shining with a dressing and yet the car, as a car, be in perfect condition, if only its running gear, motor and springs be properly oiled and greased.

There is nothing whatever about lubrication which any ten or twelve year lad cannot accomplish as effectively as his father. Most boys love machinery and are so anxious to drive, to have a feeling of participation in ownership of the car that what is to most a disagreeable task will be to him a matter of play.

First show him where the oil gage is and at what point it should be when the sump is filled with oil. Next instruct Small Son that it is as the laws of the Medes and the Persians that the car never leave



*The boys can crawl around the car while it is being driven and locate any squeaks*

the garage until the oil sump is filled to the proper point, and one item in home care will have been disposed of.

Getting underneath a car with a grease gun to inoculate the universal joints and fill the differential is an awkward task for a grownup. Small Son can sit upright upon the floor beneath the car and do the job with ease and dispatch and economy since good grease in cans is much cheaper than when purchased with the labor of putting it in, at a garage.

It is wise to hang a grease chart on the walls of the garage. Under permanent entries of differential, universal, gear set, leather protected steering joints, fan, hubs, starting motor and generator, enter dates when greasing is done. Write a plain statement as to the intervals to elapse between greasings. Starting motor and generator should receive a drop or two of machine oil at least once a week. Ball bearing fan hubs which are grease packed should receive a dose every thousand miles. The differential should be filled every thousand miles and that car is well cared for which has its wheels pulled and greased every twenty-five hundred miles.

It will depend on the character of grease advised by manufacturers as to how often the gear set is to be filled. Those which use a heavy oil should receive attention approximately every thousand miles; those which use grease at least every two thousand miles.

Universal joints should be packed not less often than a thousand miles apart and it does no harm to grease them every five hundred miles. Practically all the energy which reaches the rear wheels passes thru these joints and every oscillation of the car requires motion here. As universals are expensive to replace and as the proper grease costs but little, teaching Small Son to keep these constantly full of lubricant is a distinct economy.

Filling grease cups and screwing them

Annoying spring squeaks worry any driver. A small boy with a can of oil and a paint brush can banish them easily by painting the edges of the spring leaves with motor oil. Never mind the dirt and dust—paint over the accumulated road dirt which soaks up oil which will in time percolate in between the leaves. If Small Son will do this painting once a week, spring leaf squeaks will be conspicuous by their absence.

The best car ever made occasionally develops unusual noises. If these noises are continuous and regular they come from moving parts, and such calls for grease should never be neglected. It is one thing, however, to hear a noise and sometimes quite another to find just where to put the needed grease.

Here one or two small boys who can crawl around the car while it is being driven putting their ears here and there can speedily determine the cause.

By no means [Continued on page 327]



*Making sure that the spark plug connections and the fan belt are tight*



*Looking for bad cuts on the tires and testing the air pressure is part of his task*



# THRU THE LOOKING-GLASS

BY WINIFRED FALES

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MARY H. NORTHEED

THE ornamental value of mirrors is well known to professional decorators by many of whom they are employed lavishly and with great skill. One eminent member of the craft has a hobby for mirrored walls and doors wherewith she contrives amazing effects of spaciousness in limited areas. The layman who acts as his own interior decorator, however, is prone to regard the looking glass as a strictly utilitarian product, and to limit its use to bedrooms and dressing or bath rooms, now that the gorgeously framed pier glass, that towered to the ceiling between the front windows of every well regulated parlor a generation ago, is practically extinct.

Occasionally, it is true, a mirror may be seen in a living or dining room, but this usually is an integral feature of a buffet or a factory-built mantel, or, in rarer cases, a family heirloom treasured for sentiment rather than artistic appreciation.

Yet, rightly understood, there is no greater decorative asset than a mirror; and a generous percentage of the money now expended for superfluous bric-a-brac that clutters shelves and tables and crowds cabinets to overflowing, might profitably be diverted to the purchase of mirrors which, historically, are as rich in interest as pottery and porcelains, and are much easier to reconcile with their surroundings.

Of course in their decorative employment, practical ends may also be considered. Mirrored doors in wardrobes, closets and dressing rooms are both useful and ornamental, and in various other ways practical and artistic functions may be happily combined. Occasionally it may seem desirable to install a mirror with the sole object of completing a group composition, supplying accent or balance, or of strengthening structural lines; but in general the oft-quoted injunction of William Morris, to "have nothing in your homes which you do not know to be useful, or believe to be beautiful," may be adopted as a working principle.

The convex mirror perhaps approaches most nearly to an exclusively ornamental type, since the distortion of reflected images makes it useless so far as any aid to the toilet is concerned. As an over-mantel decoration it is most happy, particularly when the mantel is delicately carved, in the Colonial fashion, and painted white. Where paintings are hung at either side of the fireplace, as is so frequently the case, another against the chimney breast is superfluous and consequently in poor taste, whereas a mirror so hung not only prevents monotony and crowding, but by the introduction of a contrasting note actually enhances the effect of the pictures. When it is possible to place convex mirrors so that

they reflect a brilliant garden vista, their charm and decorative value is doubled.

Between windows is another happy situation for either a large or a small mirror. Here a picture would be lost owing to lack of illumination, but the looking glass reflects the well lighted objects that face the windows, and thus brightens a wall space that often seems disproportionately dark in contrast with the strong light pouring in on either side. In similar fashion, a gloomy corner can be made cheery and inviting by placing a mirror so that it reflects a window or a hearth fire. Its impersonal character makes its use possible in spaces that obviously clamor for decoration,



*It is often a good idea to hang a mirror between two windows where it carries the effect of illumination along the whole side of the room. A picture similarly placed is frequently ruined for lack of suitable light*

tion, but in which for various reasons a picture seems unsuitable.

It must not be inferred that the placing of a mirror demands less careful consideration than that of a print or painting. On the contrary, its brilliancy — accentuated by reflections of color and movement in the room — make it inevitably a focal center wherever it may be placed, and consequently it is important that its position should coincide with some natural center of interest in order that the room as a whole should not appear to pull apart. To make a mirror appear an integral part of its surroundings there must be, first, consistency of scale between it and the place it is intended to adorn; and, second,

the establishment of balance and stability, either by relating it to some structural feature of the room—as an alcove, mantel, or built-in seat—or to a furniture group of importance and interest. A mirror which exists as an isolated fact, suspended in mid air like Mahomet's coffin, is a meaningless excrescence rather than a decorative element.

Nor is this all. The mirror must scale with surrounding objects as well as with the wall space it occupies. A large, massively framed mirror hung above a delicate, spindle-legged chair will appear gross and top-heavy, whereas it might seem perfectly balanced above a davenport or other heavy piece of furniture. But a mirror may be so related to a furniture grouping as to form therewith a well balanced decorative unit. In one such grouping a cabinet reinforced at either side by plants in heavy pots forms the base of the unit, and a tall Chinese vase serves as a connecting link between cabinet and mirror. In another case a relatively small mirror may be rendered sufficiently imposing to constitute the sole decoration at one end of a narrow, ivory walled reception room by placing it against a panel of antique brocade, thus balancing a heavily draped window at the opposite end. Beneath the mirror is a fine commode supporting a candelabrum and vases of cut crystal may be placed, and a chair at either side will complete and add stability to the group.

In another room, a mirror above a mantel is harmoniously grouped with sconces and candlesticks hung with sparkling crystal pendants from which it gains added brilliancy. Still another use for mirrors may be observed in the same room, where they form the backs of two small curio cabinets hung in shallow recesses at the ends of the fireplace. By catching the light from the windows, the glass aids materially in throwing into relief the art treasures in the cabinets, and in illuminating the recesses themselves.

When of large [Continued on page 33]



INSIGNIA OF RANK IN THE U.S. SERVICE

OFFICERS' SLEEVE INSIGNIA (U.S. NAVY) OFFICERS' SHOULDER INSIGNIA

All commissioned line officers except admirals wear same insignia on shoulder and sleeve



CAP DEVICE  
COMMISSIONED NAVAL OFFICERS



ADMIRAL VICE ADMIRAL REAR ADMIRAL LIEUT. JR. GRADE LIEUT. ENSIGN



ADMIRAL VICE ADMIRAL REAR ADMIRAL CAPTAIN COMMANDER LIEUT. COMMANDER



U.S. MARINE CORPS DEVICE



CAP DEVICE  
COMMISSIONED ARMY OFFICERS

DEVICES (BRONZE) OF  
ARMS OF THE SERVICE

**U.S. U.S.R.**

REGULAR ARMY U.S. RESERVE FORCES



NATIONAL ARMY



NATIONAL GUARD



COLLAR INSIGNIA  
ENLISTED MEN



NAVAL AVIATOR



MILITARY AVIATOR



MEDICAL CORPS



QUARTERMASTERS DEPT.

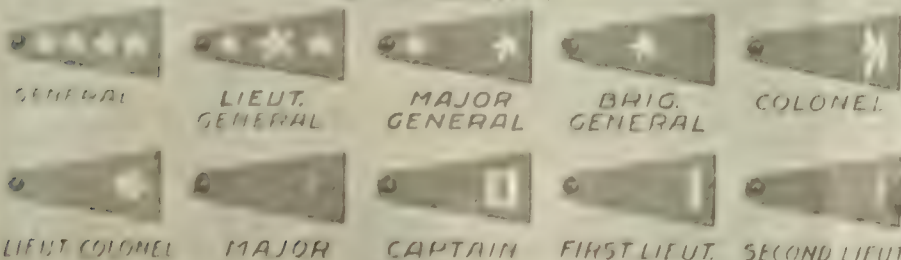


ORDNANCE CORPS



SIGNAL CORPS

SHOULDER INSIGNIA - COMMISSIONED OFFICERS  
U.S. ARMY

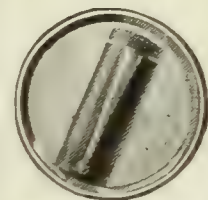


GENERAL LIEUT. GENERAL MAJOR GENERAL BRIG. GENERAL COLONEL LIEUT. COLONEL MAJOR CAPTAIN FIRST LIEUT. SECOND LIEUT.

THIS page is published as a tribute to mothers, wives, daughters and friends, in honor of the hundreds of thousands of brave, loyal and patriotic American boys who comprise the magnificent American fighting forces both at home and abroad.

It is believed that the various insignia shown are absolutely correct and it is suggested that this page be cut out for future reference.

It may be interesting to note that hundreds of thousands of Parker Safety-Sealed Fountain Pens, which are peculiarly suited to the needs of "our boys", are being carried by men in the Army and the Navy.

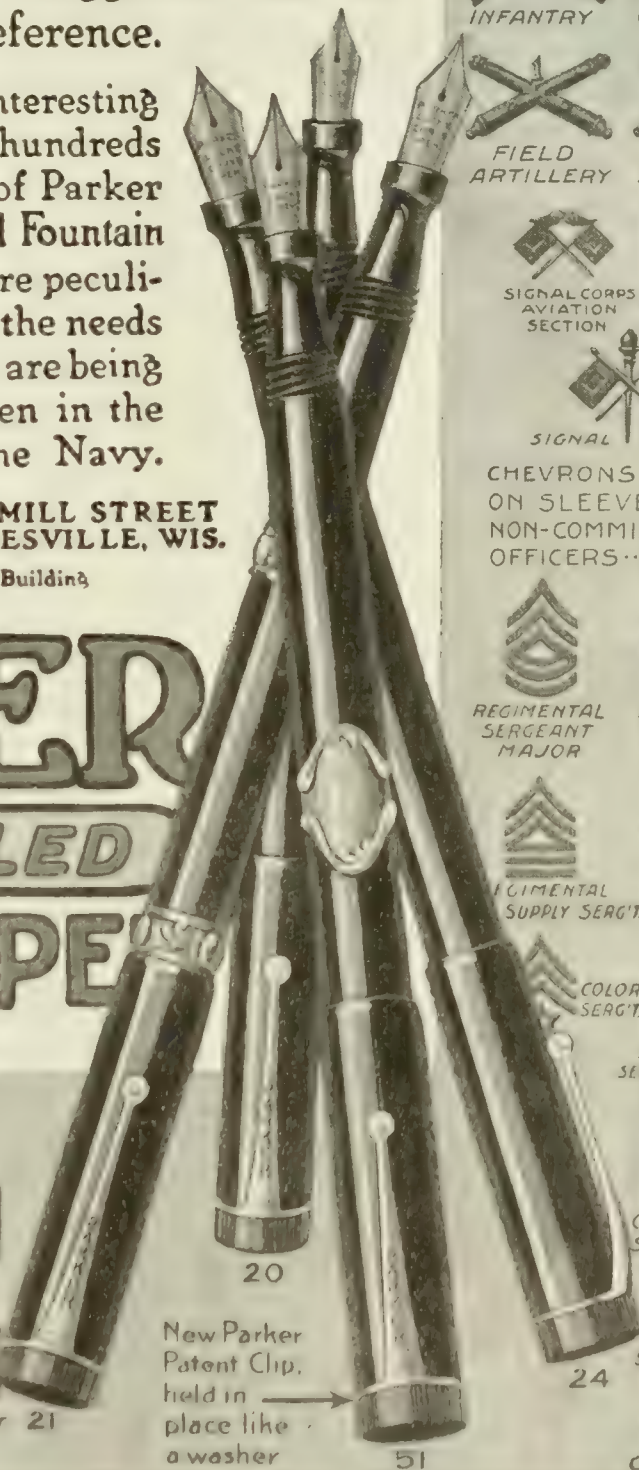


Note how Parker Clip is securely held in place. It holds pen to level of pocket.

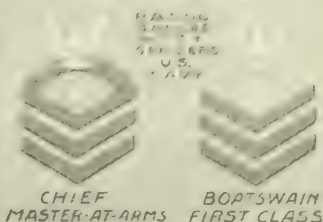
**Parker Pen Co.,** 239 MILL STREET  
JANESVILLE, WIS.

New York Retail Store, Woolworth Building

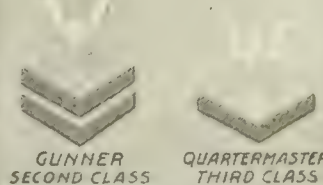
**PARKER**  
LUCKY-CURVE  
**SAFETY-SEALED**  
**FOUNTAIN PEN**



New Parker Patent Clip, held in place like a washer

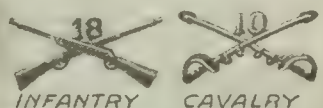


CHIEF MASTER-AT-ARMS BOATSWAIN FIRST CLASS



GUNNER SECOND CLASS QUARTERMASTER THIRD CLASS

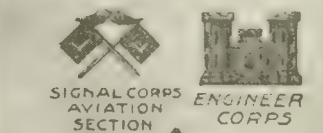
COLLAR DEVICES, COMMISSIONED OFFICERS - U.S. ARMY



INFANTRY CAVALRY



FIELD ARTILLERY COAST ARTILLERY

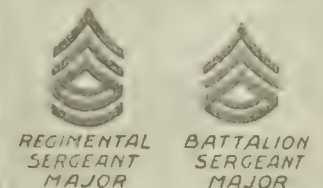


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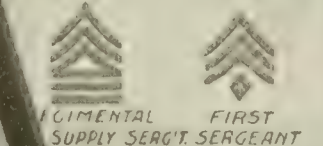


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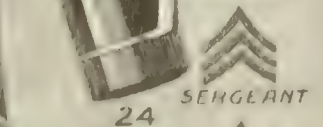
REGIMENTAL SUPPLY SERGEANT FIRST SUPPLY SERGEANT



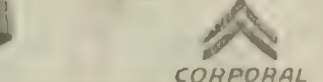
COLOR SERGEANT SIGNAL CORPS SERGEANT FIRST CLASS



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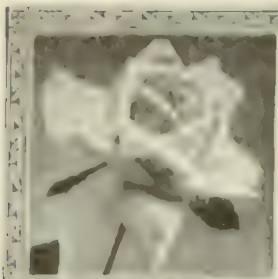


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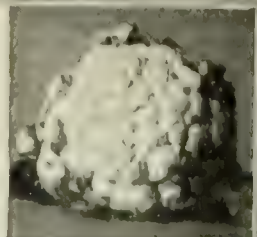




# What to Do in September

A GARDEN GUIDE BY HUGH FINDLAY

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURE IN SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE



## VEGETABLES

**Spring Greens** A liberal application of well decayed manure should be spread on the surface of the soil, dug in, and the surface made fine. This soil is then in condition for the sowing of New Zealand spinach, one ounce to 100 foot row, rows eight to ten inches apart and one half inch deep, yielding one bushel. After the frosts set in, cover with clean straw or some other litter to a depth of three to four inches. Corn salad may also be sown this month.

**Sweet Corn** If a light frost has nipped your late corn and the ears have formed, pull up a few of your best plants, root and all, and stand them in the barn or some protected place. If the soil is moist and the plants not too badly frozen, the corn will mature. Some of the strength or sap in stem, leaf and root will go to the ear. The stalks may be packed close together.

**Fall Planting of Roots** Horse radish and rhubarb roots planted this month will be well established by spring. The soil should be deep and rich. Parsley roots if lifted, tops cut close, and planted into a six inch pot, will supply parsley during the winter. The soil should be very rich, kept moist and the plant kept in a sunny window.

**Asparagus** As soon as the leaves begin to turn yellow and the berries turned red, cut the stalks close to the surface of the bed and burn between the rows. The woody stems do not make good compost and if burned all of the disease or insects on the stems are destroyed. After frost has set in, apply a heavy application of decayed manure and mix in coarse bone meal.

**Beet Greens** If beet seed is sown one inch deep and the rows twelve inches apart in a rich mellow soil, the beets are just the right size for greens and canning before frost.

**Lettuce** If the plants of Prizehead and Grand Rapids (loose-leaves) are planted the first week of this month, they will mature before frost. May King and Big Boston are the best head varieties for fall planting.

**Radishes** Seed should be planted in a very rich soil and the radish may be harvested in thirty-five to forty days. The French Breakfast is one of the best varieties for the home garden. Keep the soil moist and cultivate freely.

**Turnips** Sow one ounce of seed to one hundred foot rod. Thin to three inches apart in the row. Cultivate frequently and keep out all fall weeds. The crop will mature in forty to sixty days; yield should be about two bushels.

**Onions** The White Potato (Multiplier), yellow potato and yellow Globe Danvers are the best varieties for fall planting. Place the sets in a rich soil in rows twelve inches apart. After the severe frosts come, protect the tops with litter. Onions grown for winter use should be ripened. If the tops still stand, throw them down by dragging light branches on them or by throwing them over with the rake handle. After two weeks, rake them to the surface and allow the tops to dry before they are cleaned and stored.

**Tomato** In order to hasten the ripening of the fruit before the first frost appears, prune out all suckers, cut off all growing tips and cut the leaves half off. Cut off all flowers. The strength of the plant will then be forced into the fruit and the sun and air will have free access.

**Celery** This is the month to blanch the celery. This may be done by banking it with earth, placing boards on each side of it or by the use of "blanchers" made of wood and heavy paper.

**Cabbage** If the late cabbages have a tendency to split, loosen the plant in the soil by lifting the head a little or pushing it over on its side. This stops the excess supply of moisture and the cracking of the head.

**Soil** Contract with a livery stable or farmer for a liberal application of stable manure for your garden next month. If manure is plowed or forked in the soil in the fall and allowed to stand in the rough, the frost, snows and rains will not only help to cause decay in the manure but will make the soil a finer texture.

## FRUIT AND BERRIES

**Apples** Handle your apples in picking them as you would handle eggs. Do not break or pull out the stem.

Select only the best for storing and dry or can the rest. Apples keep well in a cool potato cellar. Shelves placed along the wall with a little straw placed in the bottom of them makes an ideal place to store apples. Do not place the apples too deep. Ventilate on warm bright days and keep the air dry. Apples may also be stored in crates if the air is allowed to circulate freely. Be careful in picking the fruit that you do not break off the fruit buds for next year. All broken and diseased branches should be cut off and burned. Mulch the trees with manure, cut grass or straw under the limbs where the water drips from the foliage. Never pile manure about the trunk.

**Pears** In order to ripen them and secure the best flavor, place the fruit in a cool dark place. The air should be kept sweet and the fruit picked over so that the ripe pears may be removed.

**Blackberries and Raspberries** Cut all the old canes and stragglers off close to the ground. Keep out all weeds. A furrow thrown over the canes will be of decided advantage in cultivating in the spring. This should be done the last of the month after the plants are mulched with manure. Early mulching causes diseases to infect the canes.

**Currants and Gooseberries** This is the time to plant currants and gooseberries in the garden. The soil should be deep and rich. A liberal application of coarse bone meal will supply plant food for a long time and the humus will hold the much desired moisture. Wood ashes worked into the soil about the established plants will ripen the wood and buds. The last of the month cuttings may be made. Not more than six buds to a cutting and the root ends should be cut at the node and bunched so their ends are even. The bunches are packed in sand in a cool place with the cuttings turned wrong side up. These will be ready to transplant in the early spring.

**Planting** There are differences of opinion as to the advantage and disadvantage of planting fruit trees in the fall but in general it is strongly advised. If the tree is fully ripe, when lifted from the nursery, the roots properly pruned and the tree set in two inches below where the graft or bud has been inserted, the plant is easily established early in the spring. The soil should be made firm about the roots but no manure mulching is necessary until spring. Do not prune the branches until spring.

## FLOWERS

**Sweet Peas** Incorporate decayed stable manure and bone meal into the soil, forming a trench eight inches wide and two feet deep. Draw a furrow eight inches deep in the center of the trench and sow the seed. Cover the seed and press down the soil with the back of the rake. The seed should be kept below the frost line and this may be done by covering it with straw or boards. On warm days this protection should be removed so as not to hasten or suddenly start germination.

**Bulbs** This is the month to set out bulbs for spring bloom. The soil should be rich and well drained. Plant hyacinths six inches deep, snowdrops five inches, daffodils seven to eight inches, tulips eight to ten inches. Cover the bulbs and allow the bed to remain unprotected until steady frosts set in, then cover with straw, manure or leaves. This is the last call to plant the Madonna Lily, twelve to eighteen inches deep.

**Peonies** If your peony plants are not as satisfactory as you desire, make sure they have plenty of sun, a well drained and sweet soil. They also require considerable food in the form of decayed cow or horse manure. The plant does not do well in the open but requires a semi-shady place.

**Flowering Shrubs** Cut off all withered blooms or seed. Thin out the plants but do not prune back. Do not top-dress the soil until the lasting frosts have set in and then do not pile the manure up around the crown.

**Fall Planting** Practically all of the ornamental evergreens may safely be planted this month. Never use manure about the roots of evergreens. Just as soon as the leaves of such shrubs as the lilac fall and wood ripens, the shrub may be transplanted. The soil for all flowering shrubs should be made deep and rich.

**Lawn** In order to have your flower beds attractive, your lawn should be fresh and green. If your lawn needs remodeling, peel off the surface. Cultivate it to a depth of twelve inches. Remove all weed roots. Incorporate a well mixed commercial fertilizer of bone meal. The soil is then made very fine and you may then sow the grass seed. Rake in lightly and roll. The lawn may be top dressed later with well decayed manure.

**Compost Heap** This is a good month to make a compost pile to be used to top dress your rose and shrub beds late in the fall or early next spring. Invert a layer of sods. If you have pea or bean vines, spread them on the soil beside the sod. Then add six to twelve inches of manure and sprinkle in a little bone meal. Then another layer of sod and soil until the pile reaches three to four feet in height. Cover the entire pile with soil and inverted sod.

## IN THE GREENHOUSE

**Cuttings** It is not too late to make the last cuttings of Ageratum, Snapdragons, Geraniums, Hellatropis and other tender wooded plants. Take cuttings from healthy vigorous plants.

**Bulbs** Buy only the best bulbs. Cheap bulbs are known as "Culls." For cut flowers place the bulbs of tulips or narcissus close together in flats filled with a rich sandy loam. The soil should be moist but not wet. Place the flats in a trench so that [Continued on page 325]



## WHAT TO DO IN SEPTEMBER

when covered they will be below the frost line. For pot bulbs the following rules are generally applied: Freesia, three inches apart, four inches deep, blooms in December; Roman Hyacinth, four inches apart, five inches deep, blooms in December to April; Dutch Hyacinth, four inches apart, four inches deep, blooms January to April; Easter Lily, one in a six inch pot, five inches deep, blooms December to April; Calla Lily, one large bulb in an eight inch pot, six inches deep, blooms until spring; Daffodils, four inches apart, five inches deep, blooms January to April; Tulips, three inches apart, three inches deep, blooms February to April; Lily of the Valley, two inches apart, one inch deep, blooms February to April. With the exception of the Freesia and Calla the rest of the bulbs should be buried from five to eight weeks so that a strong root system may be developed in the pots before they are brought to the light. It is advisable to place a sifting of ashes on the bottom of the trench before placing the pots. If these plants are to be lifted late, cover them with two to three inches of straw and then sand or ashes, so that the bulb is below the frost line.

**Sweet Peas** Forcing varieties may be started in small pots or in trenches in the ground beds. Peas sown this month will bloom for Christmas. The soil should be rich in nitrogen, decayed humus and must be sweet. Do not over water. Cultivate freely and ventilate. Never allow the house to get hot and do not leave the ventilators open on a cold, rainy day. Sweet peas should be kept growing vigorously from the time the seed germinates.

**Roses** This is a dangerous month for vermin and mildew. Fumigate frequently after sundown. Spray the plants with a force of clear water on bright days to check the red spider. Paint all heating pipes with a paste of flowers of sulfur. If the mildew appears on the leaves, dust the plants with flowers of sulfur. Keep all yellow leaves picked off from the plants and from surface of the soil in benches and walks. Keep the soil well cultivated, the plants clean, the air sweet and the house warm.

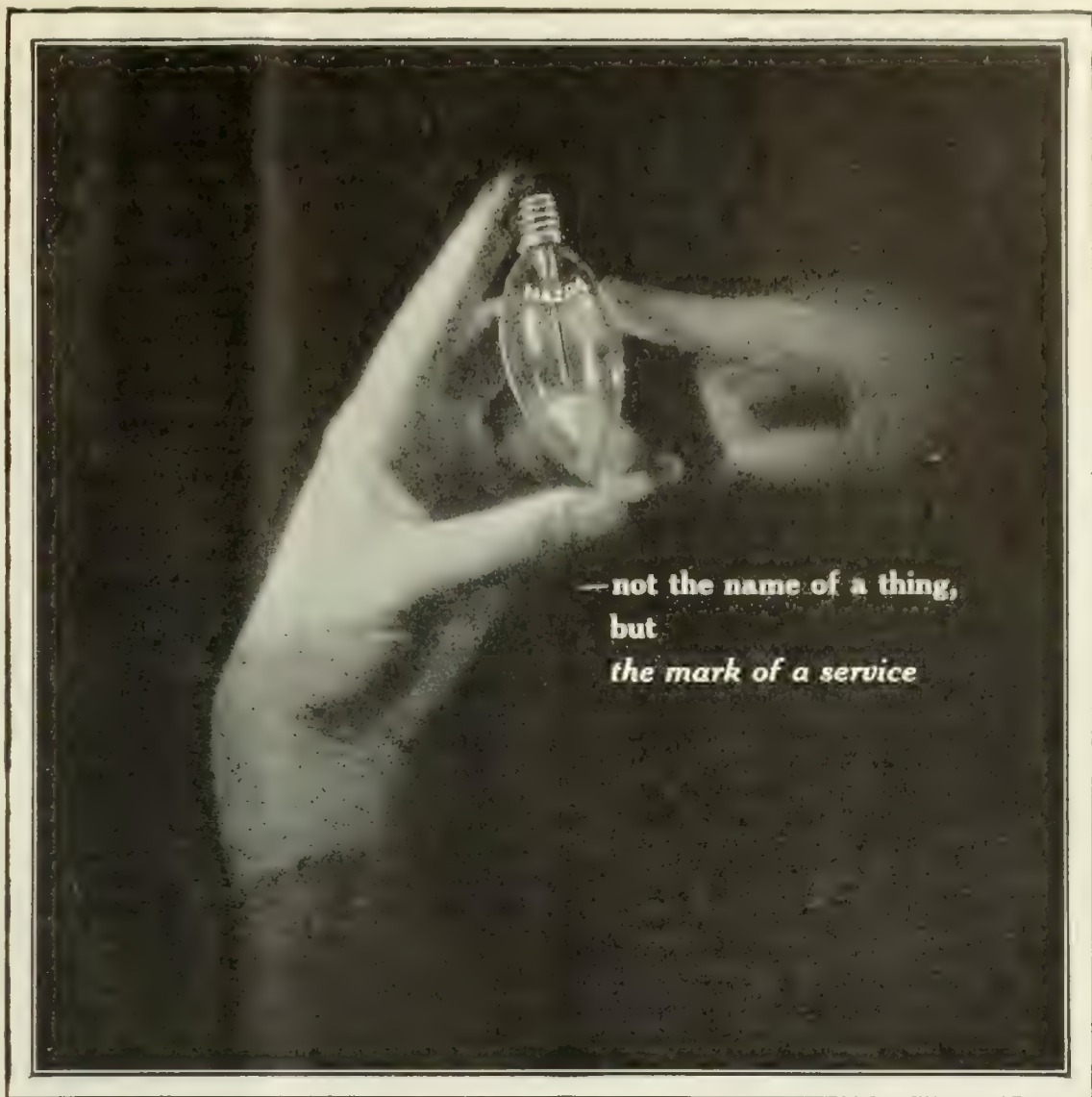
**Pansies** Seed sown early this month and the seedlings planted five inches apart in a rich soil will give a free bloom in December and January. Keep the plants free from green fly by dusting the foliage with tobacco dust.

**Chrysanthemums** The early varieties are well budded this month. Do not get water in the cup of the bud. Spray only the late varieties. Keep the house filled with sulfur fumes to check the mildew. Paint the heating pipes with sulfur paste. Stop feeding and cultivating the early varieties. Feed the late varieties with liquid cow manure.

**Soil House** Fill the soil shed or house with sufficient soil and sand to last most of the season. This practise saves time in breaking into the compost heap after the severe frosts have locked the soil. Soil brought under cover when frozen warms up slowly, is usually wet a long time and is never as fine as soil kept under cover in winter.

**Repairs** Don't put off repairing all the broken glass. Get the boilers in shape and test out. If thru patriotic reasons you do not care to raise many flowers, raise vegetables, such as lettuce, cucumbers, radish, etc., and take them to the base hospitals. Beets and Swiss chard may be raised if the temperature is kept above freezing.

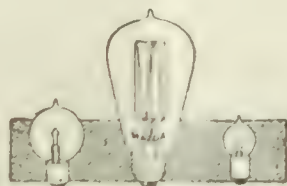
**Hotbed** The hotbed should be well filled with beets, lettuce, radish, a few parsley plants, or violets. Great care must be exercised in ventilating so that the plants are never overheated or chilled.



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# GETTING THE MOST FROM YOUR MOTOR

**E**CONOMY in motor car operation is a subject of vital and increasing concern to the motorist not alone on account of his pocketbook in these days of ascending wartime prices, but because of a desire to subscribe to national economy while maintaining his or her share of national efficiency by continuing the use of motor travel.

In considering economy of motor car operation the question of fuel, which usually evolves itself into a matter of more miles per gallon, is generally accorded first place. And it is worthy of this, not because of its direct bearing on the motorist's pocketbook, but because the practices necessary for fuel economy, such as moderate rates of speed in driving, are also conducive to low maintenance and repair costs with slower actual depreciation.

Considered from the foregoing viewpoint it is really beside the question whether or not there is at present or likely to be a shortage in the supply of gasoline. Statistics compiled by the Government's Bureau of Mines indicate that there is an almost inexhaustible supply of crude oil, from which gasoline is refined, in this country and Mexico, but inadequate transportation and distribution facilities and a shortage of labor would just as surely curtail the supply of gasoline as would a scarcity of crude oil. The same statistics show that the production of gasoline in this country in 1917 was 65,000,000 barrels of 42 gallons each. In the first quarter of this year the production was 17,384,000 barrels in comparison with 13,700,000 barrels during the same period of 1917. On April 1 last there were 12,500,000 barrels of gasoline in storage in the United States.

The present attitude of the Government on the gasoline question is indicated by the following statement recently made by Mark L. Requa, Director of the Oil Division of the United States Fuel Administration:

Up to the present time there has been sufficient supply of gasoline to meet all requirements; but in order to be prepared for any shortage, should it arise, plans are being considered by the Oil Division of the United States Fuel Administration, in cooperation with the automobile industry and the National Petroleum War Service Committee, for the purpose of determining the most satisfactory method of gasoline conservation. It is not expected in any event that it will be necessary to restrict normal consumption for freight vehicles, and provided there is reasonable conservation by all concerned, it may not be necessary to interfere seriously with passenger cars and motor boats. It must be borne in mind, however, that the paramount use for gasoline is for war purposes, all of which requirements will be supplied. The volume of this will largely govern the situation. It seems possible that rational conservation by the public will render Government action unnecessary.

The motorist must bear in mind that the conservation of gasoline begins with its proper storage and handling. Underground storage and the use of wheeled tanks with measuring pump and hose is desirable because they prevent evaporation, spilling and possible fire. Gasoline evaporates rapidly when exposed to the air. The Petroleum Division of the United States Bureau of Mines esti-

BY JOHN R. EUSTIS

mates the wastage of gasoline in this country thru poor storage, careless handling and unnecessary use at over one million gallons daily. The use of gasoline for cleaning the mechanism of motor vehicles is to be avoided. Kerosene or one of the special preparations will "cut" grease just as effectively. Repeated examinations should be made for possible leaks in gasoline tanks, feed lines and carburetors, and these repaired immediately.

The next step for the motorist in practicing fuel economy is to see that a minimum of power is lost thru friction and to maintain this condition. Dragging brake bands, shafts out of alignment, tight bearings, insufficiently inflated tires and lack of proper lubrication in moving parts, all consume power and waste fuel as well as cause undue wear on the mechanism. The matter of lubrication in this connection is highly important and includes the use of good quality lubricants. The proper adjustment of brake bands also requires constant attention and should not be neglected.

Next in order the motorist must consider the matter of maximum efficiency in converting fuel into power. Carburetors must be kept properly adjusted. Service stations ordinarily perform this task without charge, but as will be pointed out later, the time has come when the motorist must depend largely upon himself for adjustments and minor repairs, and the sooner he learns now, the better. The needle valve should be kept clean and the carburetor adjusted while the motor is hot to use the leanest mixture possible. A rich mixture not only wastes gasoline but fouls the cylinders, pistons and valves of the motor. It is advisable to preheat the air before it enters the carburetor or else the mixture before it enters the cylinders, or both. Devices for churning up the mixture and for adding steam vapor are available and in many cases can be advantageously employed. Spark plugs should be kept clean and the points adjusted in order to insure a hot spark. There must also be ample current for ignition. It is advisable to drive with the spark well advanced as a late spark is believed to increase fuel consumption.

With the average motorist the biggest opportunity of conserving gasoline lays in not running the motor when the car is stationary and in driving at comparatively low speeds. In the former case it should be remembered that the starter battery is actually benefited by frequent use, while the exercise one gets in cranking a car is quite beneficial. In the matter of speed most cars show their highest fuel mileage at speeds ranging from fifteen to twenty-five miles an hour, most record performances being made at about the former figure. Such conservatism in driving will be the hardest pill for many motorists to swallow, but the alternative is suggested in Director Requa's statement previously quoted. Quick acceleration wastes gasoline while a saving can be effected by coasting down hills with the motor shut off. It is further advisable to know one's mileage per gallon from day to day as an aid to gasoline conservation.

Under Government curtailment the manufacture of tires is being reduced, and certain sizes are being eliminated entirely. This fact emphasized the need of conserving tires as of almost equal importance to saving gasoline. Many of the foregoing suggestions are applicable to securing greater mileage from tires as well as conserving gasoline, but there are additional considerations in the matter of tires. Proper inflation is highly important and a majority of motorists are guilty of neglecting this. Roughly the right pressure under ordinary conditions is twenty pounds per inch of diameter. Quick stopping is as hard on tires as rapid acceleration, and slow rounding of curves and turning of corners will add to tire mileage. Driving in street car tracks is especially bad for tires as is rubbing them against curbstones and other obstructions. Fast driving over rough spots in the road is to be encouraged for the sake of the entire car and its occupants, while changing to lower speeds before the motor begins to labor on hills will benefit the entire mechanism. Too many motorists seem to forget the existence and purpose of intermediate gears in the transmission. The manufacturers would omit them soon enough if they were not needed.

The increasing need for the motorist to depend more on himself and less on

the service station for adjustments and minor repairs has been mentioned above. There is a marked shortage in automobile mechanics due to their enlistment and drafting into the army where their services are required in almost unlimited numbers. Next to the needs of the army come those of the motor transport so that the passenger car is a last consideration. A movement has been started by the National Automobile Dealers' Association doing away with all night and Sunday work in the garages. Already a large number of cities have subscribed to this plan and service is given and fuel and supplies sold only during the daytime on six days of each week.

A final word concerns the unnecessary use of motor cars, a matter for each motorist to decide for himself.



Save gasoline by not running the motor when the car is stationary



## LET SONNY TAKE CARE OF THE CAR

(Continued from page 321)

all noises, however, come from revolving mechanism. Non-continuous intermittent noises may come from the body working on the frame, from a fender not tight against the body, from brake rods or shackles, a loose spring on clutch or brake, a rattling light bracket or tire carrier, or any one of a hundred and one different loosenesses which may develop underneath the car. Hunting "canary birds" at "a dollar a bird" is a favorite sport of garage boys with new drivers. Your lads will do it for fun and offering ten cents for the location of a squeak or rattle is an absolutely certain method of removing it.

A car driven without sufficient water can do itself comparatively little damage before it shows signs of overheating. But it is annoying to stop several miles from the nearest well and wait for the motor to cool sufficiently to enable you to proceed. This will never occur if the small caretaker be instructed that after oil in the engine, the next most important thing is filling the radiator.

There are any number of points about car-care which any lad can learn. No car should be taken on a long run without an examination to see if spark plug connections are tight. To "wiggle" the wires to each spark plug is the momentary stitch in time which may save many annoying moments on the road.

Let your lads have the responsibility of seeing to the gasoline supply. Teach them to set the trip speedometer to nothing whenever the tank is filled; it will be but a few days before you learn the number of miles you get to a gallon. Knowing the average mileage to the gallon, watching the trip speedometer tells when more gas is needed.

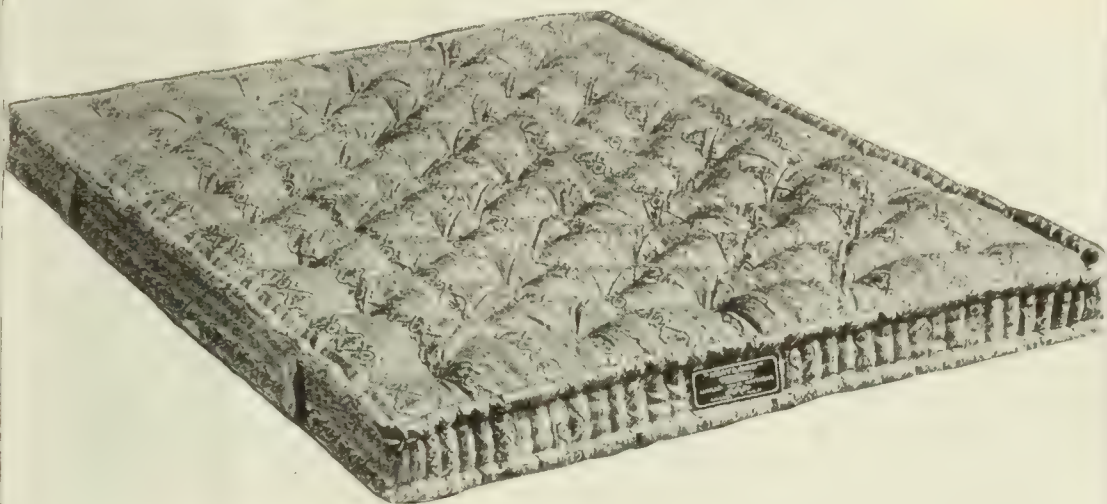
More than one operator who knows little about cars has run for miles wondering why he does not get the power similar cars in other hands possess. Unfortunately even well meaning dealers can not always think to impart every point about running a car. If he has not been sufficiently mandatory about brakes, they may be overheating without your knowledge. If Small Lad will, at the end of every run, lay his fingers against the brake drums he will be able to tell whether loss of power is due to dragging brakes. Brakes get warm on long runs but should never be hot. If they are, unless at the bottom of a long hill on which brakes have been continuously applied, it is a sure sign that either emergency or service brake is dragging, and needs shop treatment.

Some cars have a curious tendency to overheat, the cause of which is difficult for the amateur to trace. In nine cases out of ten, if the circulatory system is in good condition, the trouble comes from a loose fan belt. Fan belts, whether made of webbing or leather, stretch as they gradually absorb oil. All motors are provided with a means for keeping the belt tight, usually a winging jacket adjustable with a wrench. It may be beyond a boy's strength to make the adjustment, but if, whenever he looks under the hood he will lay an investigatory finger against the belt he will know whether or not it is loose. As a too tight belt tends to break, in adjusting it be careful not to get it too tight.

For the rest of the care of the car, such as rubbing of the leather with a leather dressing, brushing of the carpet, and dust from the top, polishing with one of the many good automobile dressings, no suggestions need be made here. Your men children will show less enthusiasm for the appearance of the car than they do over its mechanical end, but undoubtedly they will be willing to take the latter with the sword!

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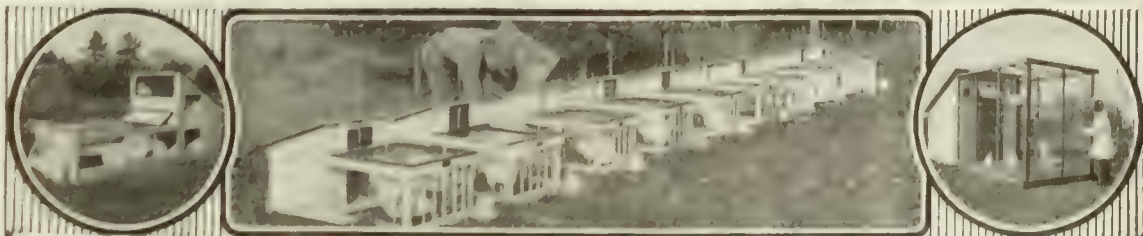
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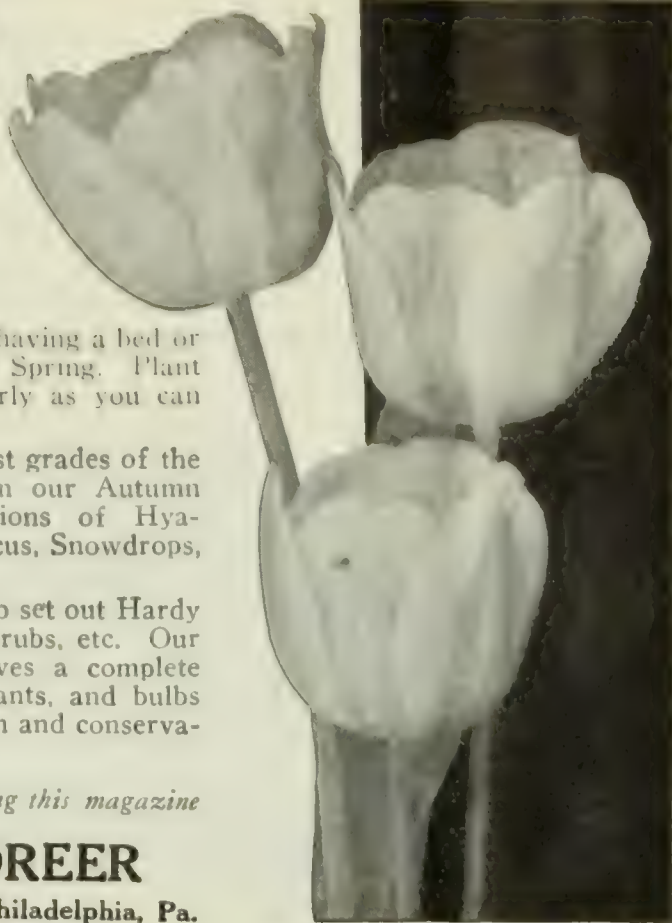
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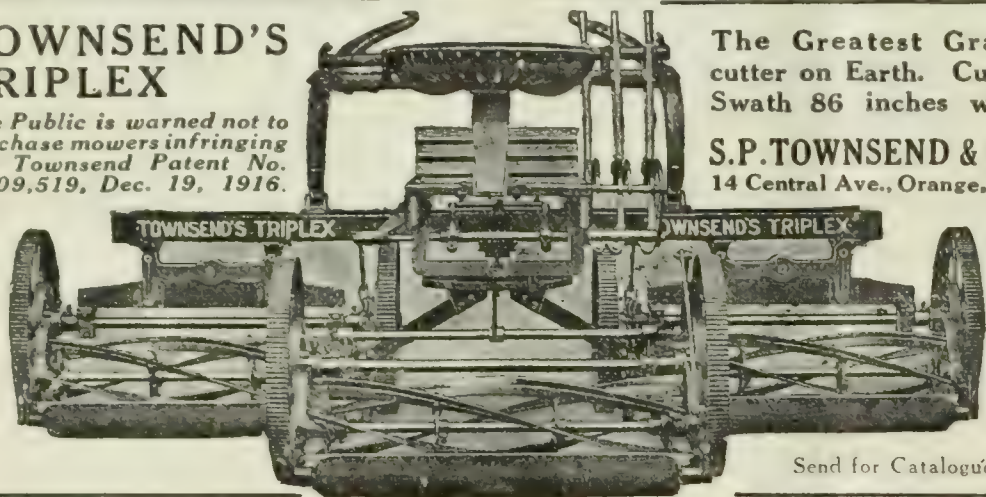
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# HARVEST HOME

BY E. I. FARRINGTON

**N**OW that the garden crops have been raised it is more than usually important that all the surplus be saved for winter use. If every family could store enough vegetables and fruit to last it thru the winter months, a real step would be taken toward winning the war, for the railroads would be released of much of their burden. Many gardeners planted with the expectation of filling their cellars with the products of the ground this fall. All too often, tho, the cellar is not adapted to the storage of vegetable crops, particularly if it is furnace heated. Perhaps this phase of the matter has been overlooked. You can't expect to keep most vegetables if the temperature runs above 40. Indeed, the closer you can keep it to 32 degrees, the better.

The only exception is in the case of the squash and its cousin the pumpkin, unless you live far enough south to grow sweet potatoes. These three vegetables must be kept in a fairly warm, dry place. There may be no better place than the furnace cellar. It is best, tho, to use shelves so that the vegetables need be piled only one or two layers deep. Not having a heated cellar, you may find a place near the chimney in an upper room where they will keep. Farmers sometimes bury their squashes and pumpkins in hay in the barn.

If you have a cool, well-ventilated cellar, where the temperature does not drop below freezing at any time, you need not worry about storage facilities. Otherwise it may be necessary to construct a vegetable closet. No great difficulty should be encountered in doing this, if you have a furnace cellar where a corner can be partitioned off and where there is an outside window. A corner is best because there you can get the advantage of two outside walls and a window for ventilation. A double window or an outside shutter gives best results, especially if hung on hinges so that one or both can be raised as weather conditions may dictate. Sometimes a stove pipe with an elbow at the top is carried from the window to within a foot or so of the floor to introduce fresh air. A vegetable cellar or closet which is eight feet square should be large enough for the average family if shelves and boxes or elevated bins are used. By all means have a double wall partition. Make it of terra cotta, hollow tile or of brick, if these materials are not too expensive. Otherwise put up 2x4 studding and nail matched boards to both sides. You can further insulate the walls by the use of building paper. Have a double door if the furnace cellar adjoins. Sometimes it may be necessary to leave these doors open a little to admit more heat, but usually they must be kept closed. A natural earth floor is the best. If you have a cement floor, cover it with sand and sprinkle the sand occasionally or else keep a pail of water in the room.

Perhaps the use of a house cellar is out of the question. In that event build a vegetable pit out of doors. This is a simple matter if you can dig into a side hill or banking, excavating a kind of cave which you can line with boards or cement. There should be a double pitch roof which can be covered with earth or sods, or boarded be-

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low, so as to form a dead air space. Some kind of ventilation is needed and is easily provided by extending a drain pipe thru the roof, putting a wooden hood over the top so that the rain will not enter. It is important to make the front wall frost proof because that will be exposed. Have double walls and a double door. It is well to hang a screen door, too, so that the cellar doors can be left open on cool nights in the fall and spring. All cellars are best opened at night and closed during the day until very cold weather comes.

If only level ground is available you can dig out a pit six or eight feet deep with a sloping entrance and roof it over. If digging is hard, it may be necessary to have some wall space above the ground, but the walls can be made frost proof by heaping sods and earth against them. Such a storage pit may be well built and permanent, or hastily constructed with old boards. The lighter the construction, the more necessary it becomes to cover it with earth, hay, leaves or straw manure. Very satisfactory permanent storage cellars can be made from concrete, and have the added advantage of being entirely rat proof.

Of course it is necessary in every case to provide drainage unless the cellar is naturally porous. A short tile drain will usually be sufficient.

But even tho you have neither cellar nor pit. It is quite possible to store your garden crops safely. Great quantities of vegetables are wintered in the open ground every season. A common plan is to pile them in conical heaps, covering them with straw and a layer of earth at first, more straw and more earth being added as the weather gets cold.

Sometimes a shallow pit is excavated and the vegetables piled in it. If you adopt this plan, use a very light covering of straw at first with just enough earth to keep it in place. Increase the covering as the weather gets colder and make it at least two feet deep when the ground is frozen an inch. Always make a point of having a little of the straw project thru the earth, as a matter of ventilation.

Potatoes and the root crops can be stored in this way. It really isn't necessary to dig or store parsnips and salsify, for they can be left in the ground where they grew until spring, unless it is necessary to get them out of the way so that the garden can be plowed in the fall. Cabbages are sometimes stored with the root crops, but more often are placed side by side, head down, in shallow pits and covered with earth so that only the roots project. Three rows of cabbages can be placed conveniently side by side. Sometimes two additional rows are placed on top. Frozen cabbage will keep perfectly well until it thaws. It is the alternate freezing and thawing that make cabbages spoil. Even if you have a cellar, it's a good plan to store cabbages in the open ground. They are likely to go bad in the cellar before spring comes, and the odor which they give off is far from pleasing.

Potatoes are doubtless the most important crop to be stored. Most of them will go into house cellars. Such a cellar should be at least moderately dry. Unless there is an earth floor it is best to have the potato bin raised at least six inches and made with a slatted bottom so that there will be plenty of ventilation. Do not have a very large bin or the potatoes in the center may start to rot before the winter is over. In all events be sure that the potatoes are perfectly dry before they are stored. (Continued on page 331)

# Make Your Mind a File—Not a Pile—Stop Forgetting

By Prof. Henry Dickson

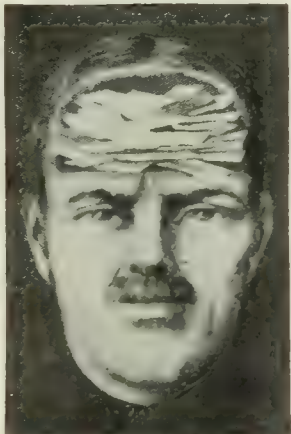


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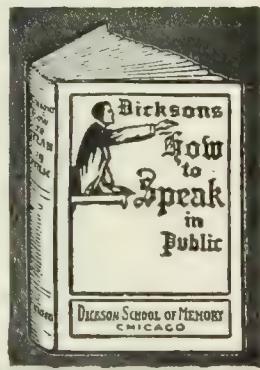
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## THE POULTRY YARD IN SEPTEMBER

BY E. I. FARRINGTON



A practical hopper for the poultry yard

IT will be a mistake this fall to carry over any hens which are not likely to pay their way. Amateurs often keep along a few hens which they know are not laying to supply the table during the winter. But in times like these, when every ounce of food must be conserved, and when grain is expensive, it is much better to put these old hens into cans now. They will taste just as good when the time comes to eat them and a material saving in grain will be effected. The same argument applies to cockerels. It is well to let these birds get fairly well matured before they are killed, as they put on flesh rapidly, but they should be put into cans or into the market before the time to house them for winter arrives. It is legitimate, of course, to save one or two roosters for breeding purposes, but apart from them there should be no male birds in the winter pens.

Leghorns and other small breeds lay well for two years and sometimes three years. It may pay to carry them over. The heavier breeds almost invariably fall off in egg production the second year. If pullets are lacking, tho, it probably will be worth while wintering some of them, unless they are very fat.

The hens which molt early are the ones to dispose of first. Eat them, sell them or put them into cans as soon as they stop laying. Early molting hens are usually the least profitable. Hens to carry over are those which molt late. As a rule they are the heavy layers and will give you an abundance of eggs during the latter part of the winter and in the spring.

If possible keep the pullets and the old hens in separate pens. You will get better results than if you confine them together. This is also true of large and small breeds. They are best kept apart. If you can buy well matured pullets for \$2 or less at this season, you will be wise to take them. There is every likelihood that eggs will be expensive thruout the winter, and a flock of good layers will produce eggs considerably cheaper than they can be obtained at the stores.

Of course the feeding problem has not been solved. Grain remains abnormally high and some kinds are hard to get at any price. In most sections the amateur must depend largely upon cracked corn and bran or mixt feed. Fortunately this combination, with the addition of beef scraps, and supplemented by vegetables and table scraps, makes a fairly good laying ration. The writer has been getting good results by feeding a crumbly mash in the morning,

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consisting of bran with ten per cent beef scraps, green feed at noon and cracked corn at night. This combination has been used for chickens after the second week as well as for laying hens. It is a relatively cheap ration, but the birds keep in good condition on it. Most of the time a dry mash consisting simply of bran and beef scraps is also kept before the laying hens, while oyster shells and grit are kept always at hand.

Of course conditions are different in different sections, so that no hard and fast feeding rules can be laid down. The poultry keeper must use the grains which are available, whether they suit him best or not. All poultry keepers should make free use of vegetables, thus cutting their grain bills and helping to keep the flocks in good condition. Often it is possible to obtain a liberal supply of carrots, mangel wurzel beets, red beets or cabbages in the fall. All but the cabbages can be stored in boxes of moist sand, where they will keep well. Cabbages are best placed head down in a trench in some protected place. The cabbages are least satisfactory because the most likely to spoil.

There is still time to collect a considerable amount of grass clippings which can be dried and stored in barrels or bags. When soaked out the fowls will eat them readily.

There is time also to sow the garden to rye, which will remain green all winter and on which the chickens can be turned at any time when the ground is bare of snow. The rye will start to grow quickly in the spring, and can be plowed under, enriching the ground and putting the garden into good condition for vegetable crops.

## HARVEST HOME

(Continued from page 329)

put into the cellar. Remember that potatoes turn green in bright sunlight. This change of color is coincident with a material change in their food value. The moral is to keep them covered.

There is no better way to keep beets, carrots, turnips, parsnips and kohlrabi than in boxes of sand, the sand being occasionally moistened. When this plan is followed, the vegetables do not shrivel and often keep well until spring. In lieu of sand, which is hard to get in some places, you can use leaves raked from the lawn. Indeed, some gardeners claim that leaves are better than sand. Put a layer of leaves in the bottom of each box, sprinkling them among the vegetables, and put another thick layer on the top.

If you have onions to store, remember that dry conditions are absolutely essential. They will sprout in a moist place. At the same time they must be kept cool, all the above freezing. Onions are best stored in crates with slatted sides placed on shelves where there will be ample ventilation.

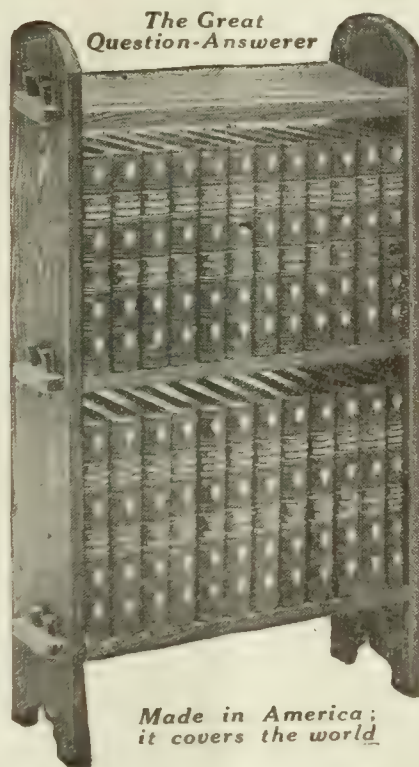
Celery can be kept well into the new year if dug up and set close together on the cellar bottom or in shallow boxes, a little earth being packed around the roots. It may be buried in pits in the garden, but then it is hard to get at. An inside or outside storage cellar is the best place.

Of course this is a hasty consideration of a very important subject. Perhaps, too, it will lead to the taking of extra precautions in some cases to prevent the loss of stored vegetables this winter. Any loss of this kind is to be deplored. The country needs every ounce of food stuff that can be provided and the Government is looking to the home gardeners of the land to help relieve a serious crisis.

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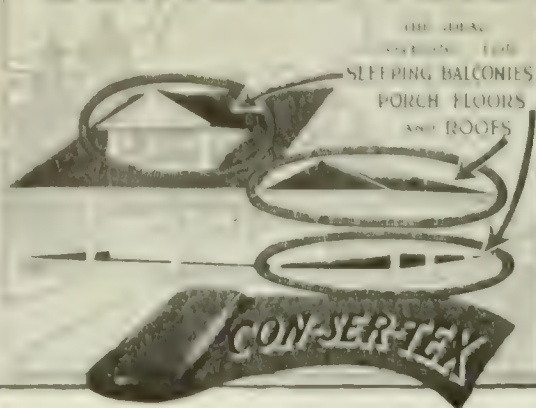
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## COMPIÈGNE, PLÉMONT AND LASSIGNY

(Continued from page 315)

winding tunnels were chicken wire beds, with all the soldiers' clothes hanging on the walls behind and the guns stacked up in front. Many soldiers were sleeping here as we passed along, and others were writing on improvised tables in the dim flare of candle light. It was damp and dark, but life in these caves was said to be quite healthy. When we came out of the mouth of the cave crowds of soldiers were stationed about the surrounding wooded cliffs in picturesque attitudes, just like the chorus of brigands in Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pirates of Penzance." The cave, I was told, serves as a resting place for 3000 troops and goes a quarter of a mile underground. The Germans on their great thrust toward Paris last spring took Plémont Hill and the surrounding forests, but in General Mangin's superb counter-attack the last week of August we regained the whole region.

That evening the dining room of our hotel at Compiègne was full of American physicians and nurses from the neighboring hospitals who had come to town for a real dinner and to be present afterward at the opening of the Club des Alliés. The Club des Alliés was an innovation in France and was started by the American Red Cross for the Allied officers in and near Compiègne. Major Davis had asked Judge Lindsay, Judge Wadhams and myself to "make a few remarks" at the house warming that evening. The English and American Red Cross nurses had been spending the afternoon getting the furniture into place, filling the vases with flowers, putting curtains at the windows and in general making the club room tidy and attractive. At dusk the two judges and myself walked across the street and found the little room completely packed with officers and nurses, mostly from our country. The curtains were drawn and in order to give a special touch of luxury to the occasion *three* candles were lit. The ceremonies were begun when Major Davis called upon Judge Lindsay to start the speechmaking. After the Judge had concluded a very neat little oration Major Davis called upon me. I had not been on my feet more than two minutes and was just warming up to a panegyric of the French and English armies when bang! bang! bang! the anti-aircraft guns began to bark. Some one instantly blew out two of the candles and placed the third in the back of the fireplace. Another ran to draw the curtains tighter. Major Davis was on his feet begging to us to adjourn to the basement. I naturally stopped talking. Major Davis again called to us to go to the cellar. But no one started to move and finally some one in the rear said, "Go on with the speech." I thought if any one cared to stay, it was "up to me" to do my part. So I started in again. I don't know what I said nor do I believe any one else did, but in a short time the reports of the anti-aircraft guns and dropping bombs grew fainter and in a minute all was quiet.

That was my first experience in an airplane raid. I subsequently participated in four others. I finished my speech and after Judge Wadhams had made his usual eloquent peroration we shook hands all around and retired across the street to our hotel where Major Davis showed us some of his Boche relics given to him by the French soldiers. We then stumbled up to our fourth story bedroom, undrest in total darkness, and tumbled into bed keeping one ear open for these German airplanes on their trip back from Paris.

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## THE MASTER OF MOBILIZATION

(Continued from page 316)

thirty days' continuously in transit to supply depletion.

Indeed, everything that the army uses here and abroad is, some time, likely to be put in storage—everything except men.

The transportation of men from San Francisco, and literally everywhere, in America, to somewhere else, and at last overseas, means the sure passing to and fro all over the land of thousands of men, as well as thousands of tons of supplies. This vast and intricate business is also in the province of the General.

And likewise the shipment of these men and their supplies overseas, to the very ports where General Pershing's great organization assumes charge of them.

Let us consider that the United States is not only such a source of man-power as the Germans never believed it could be, but it is also the granary of the western world, the principal ore and coal field of the Allies, the source of very much of the total quantity of materials used in the war. Nearly all its many hundreds of thousands of square miles are covered over with a huge net of railroads. And tho, in a sense, these roads are now, in far the greater part, under Mr. McAdoo, actually Mr. McAdoo is subject, in these years of war, to the wishes of General Goethals.

Ostensibly, too, Mr. Hurley and Mr. Schwab are building ships and operating them and the Navy is convoying them and many more, but actually the master shipper whom these men and the Navy convoy system are in a sense serving these days is General Goethals.

In a word, General Goethals has somewhat the same jurisdiction over the entire railroad and steamship facilities of all the lines, rail and steamship, supplying and carrying our men and supplies over land and sea that the United States Steel Corporation, say, has over the lines that bring ore down from the Mesabi ranges, down to the Great Lakes and via them to the strategic points where ore is combined with coke and limestone and steel is made. In America there are 250,000 miles of railroad—enough to reach around the world ten times. The aggregate amount of traffic over these lines moved at the command of General Goethals is, even for a month, probably past credulity. There is no way to approximate it—no permissible way—except by remembering that the primary duty of these lines these days is to contribute to the progress of the war. If we remember that and consider that in a typical peacetime year the railroads of America carried about 400,000,000,000 ton-miles, perhaps we can get some random approximation of the enormity of General Goethals's task. Then if we add to that imaginary total the vast number of ton-miles carried in the hundreds of vessels ceaselessly plying to France and back, many of which carry men, many more supplies, we may guess what kind of a record the General and his assistants have made. For not only are troops being sent over at the rate of approximately 90,000 a week but each man over there requires the continuous use of four tons of shipping, it is estimated, tho of course the estimate depends upon the rapidity of turn.

Certainly it seems clear, thus, that General Goethals is such a shipper as the world has never seen or imagined before.

There is no man in our national life who so personifies that powerful bull-dog type to whom an obstacle is merely something to go over, around or thru. He is Persistence. He is Determination. He is Drive.



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## THRU THE LOOKING-GLASS

(Continued from page 322)

dimensions, mirrors afford so practical and simple a means of making a small room appear larger, that it seems strange they are so seldom employed for this purpose in private residences. Restaurateurs were clever enough to perceive their value long ago, and probably there are few persons who have not had the experience of walking into the mirror-covered wall of a restaurant, under the delusion that the room was twice its actual length; yet in few homes is this perfectly legitimate means to a desirable end ever utilized. Not, of course, that it is desirable to have visitors walk into the drawing room wall, but this can readily be prevented by letting the mirrors end at the baseboard. In the city home of the decorative expert whose hobby has elsewhere been mentioned, an ingenious use of looking glass for producing an appearance of spaciousness where spaciousness emphatically is not, has earned the appellation "The House of Mirrors" from admiring friends. In the narrow stair hall, for example, two of the walls are completely covered with squares of looking glass fastened in place in the French fashion with tiny gilt metal rosettes, and the effect is to make the cramped little box of a place appear roomy and of generous proportions. Thruout the house large and small wall mirrors and mirrored doors have been lavishly introduced with the twofold intention of producing an illusion of enlarged dimensions, and of imparting life and brilliancy to the rooms.

For those whose limited means prohibit the ownership of genuine antiques, there are excellent reproductions of old mirror frames to be had at a much lower cost; and if even these are beyond reach, it still may be possible to invoke the gracious aid of mirrors in the decorative scheme. Excellent results are achieved thru the use of frames made of simple wood moldings stained or painted to match the finish of the woodwork or the furniture. For instance, in a mahogany furnished room with white painted woodwork and mahogany doors, a nearly flat, mahogany stained frame of a width commensurate with the size of the glass will be dignified and in harmony with the surroundings.

Wherever there is a dark corner that needs brightening, a wall space where to no picture seems to lend itself, or a tiny hall or room in desperate need of enlargement, the home decorator may safely turn to looking glass for a solution of the problem.

It is quite true that the German retreat was "according to plan." Only the plans were Foch's.—*London Opinion*.

According to Count Hertling, "Belgium is merely a pawn for future negotiations." Have the Pan-Germans become Pawn-Germans, then?—*The Passing Show*.

More than 186,000 negro troops are already enrolled in the American army, and 900,000 more are available. Another black outlook for Germany.—*London Opinion*.

"How the Coal Goes" was the heading of a recent article in a Sunday paper. But we hardly needed any one to remind us how fast it scuttles away.—*The Passing Show*.

Hairdressing classes for disabled soldiers are to be started at Brighton. The lads should not need much instruction, however, having already given so many Herrs a dressing.—*London Opinion*.



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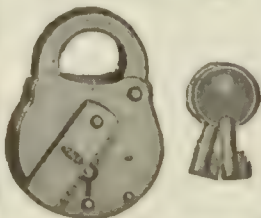
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A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Tuesday, October 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, September 20, 1918.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

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Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on September 1, 1918, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

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August 20, 1918.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters per cent. (1 3/4%) on the Common Stock of this Company was declared this date, payable September 16th to stockholders of record at the close of business September 6th, 1918.

PIERRE J. SMITH, Treasurer.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.,

New York, August 20, 1918.

Dividend 91.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on September 30, 1918, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on September 4, 1918. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

JOS. T. MACKEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF

THE NIAGARA FALLS POWER CO.,

15 Broad St., New York, Aug. 27, 1918.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 27th day of August, 1918, a dividend of \$2 per share, with an additional dividend of \$1 per share on the capital stock of the Company was declared from the surplus net profits, payable on the 1st day of October, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of September, 1918.

F. L. LOVELACE, Secretary.

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FLAGS FOR THE GARDEN

(Continued from page 320)

to be as common. In recent years I have bought the little bulbs as low as one dollar and a half a thousand.

Spanish irises are chiefly propagated in the nurseries of Holland and exported to this country along with tulips, hyacinths and narcissi in the fall. I prefer to get them in September and plant them thickly in a special bed in a sunny corner. I set the bulbs six inches apart and three inches under the soil.

The English iris is a fine flower, much like its Spanish congener, but larger and less delicate, both in form and coloring.

One of the favorite curiosities in this field is the Swiss iris. It is rare everywhere, tho as easy to grow as white potatoes. It is a noble big flower very richly colored. The markings look like very heavy and very dark purple lace over a silvery silk.

We should not forget either the Siberian nor the American species. They are both neat and tidy garden flowers. The American iris versicolor is the best for pond shores where the soil is really wet and soggy.

Blue is, of course, the native and characteristic color. The common blue flag is typical.

Purple follows blue quite naturally and combines with it in all sorts of ways. Here again the German varieties lead, tho the Siberian and English irises also produce many rich and royal purples.

Yellows seem less natural to the fleur-de-lis, yet there are several aboriginal species and endless garden varieties in which this color predominates. A few kinds have almost pure yellow flowers. Some of the best yellows are Iris aurea, Foster's Yellow, Tom Cook and other members of the "variegata section." Yellow is often found in this group combined with pale lilac, soft purples and madder browns.

Red is a color still less associated with the common notion of the iris, yet there are many varieties of remarkable beauty which give the red note. Usually, however, it is a dull coppery red, tho often rich and glowing.

The best white flowers or iris are to be found among the Japanese sorts. Next to them come the nearly white varieties in the Germanica group. There are special white or albino varieties in almost every group, but outside the Japanese iris I do not find the white varieties satisfactory.

My advice to the novice would be to begin with plain old-fashioned blue flags, which are pretty hard to beat anywhere, even with the longest names. Then I would suggest the purchase of a dozen or two good named German sorts, not less than six plants of any one name. To mention one or two which I have grown or seen and know to be good, I would suggest Pallida Dalmatica, a fine rich lavender shade; Mrs. H. Darwin, nearly white; Princess of Heck, yellow and purple; William Wallace, blue; Jacquesiana, rich coppery red.

After making a small start among the typical fleurs-de-lis the novice should, in my opinion, next try the Spanish irises.

The next step is to the Japanese irises. I have put the Spanish varieties ahead of them because they are cheaper and easier for the beginner to get and are even more certain than other irises to succeed.

After one really gets under way the path is as easy as sin. Anybody can follow it—as far as his money goes. And by that I do not mean to suggest that irises are an expensive hobby. They are instead about the cheapest of all good hardy garden plants which an intelligent man or woman of some taste would care to collect.

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It was the idea of a number of Chicago meat men that the Western steer should, and some day would, be shipped as *fresh dressed beef*. They were laughed at on every hand as visionaries, their idea branded as absurd.

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The refrigerator car had not then been perfected, so he rigged up a crude affair after his own ideas, loaded it with dressed beef and shipped it eastward.

After overcoming many difficulties, he succeeded in getting regular shipments of fresh beef through to the East in perfect condition.

But here he struck a snag. The railroads came out strongly against his idea: it meant supplanting cattle cars, which

they had, with refrigerator cars, which they didn't have. They flatly refused to build.

\* \* \*

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## REMARKABLE REMARKS

**GUSTAV HERVÉ**—The French republic is on trial.

**BONAR LAW**—We all loathe war and long for peace.

**GENERAL PERSHING**—We cannot tolerate alcohol among our soldiers.

**ADMIRAL VON HINTZE**—Our cause is an exalted one but it is in great danger.

**HERBERT C. HOOVER**—Brewers now use 4,500,000 bushels of grain per month.

**H. G. WELLS**—God has not made Americans clean shaven and firm featured for nothing.

**CONGRESSMAN MEYER LONDON**—I am working as hard as any member of Congress ever did.

**PAUL M. WARBURG**—The Federal Reserve System has become our chief line of financial defense.

**CHARLES MARRIOTT**—The aim of the reformer is to make the state always more and more like man.

**SIR HORACE PLUNKETT**—If any people is unfit for self-government, self-government is the one thing it most needs.

**GENERAL VON LUDENDORFF**—"Gain of ground" and "Marne" are only catchwords, without importance for the issue of war.

**HERR SCHEIDEMANN**—There is hardly anything more abominable than the air attacks upon open cities outside of the war zone.

**JOHN MITCHELL**—Almost every disturbance in the ranks of organized labor can be traced back to some connection with the saloon.

**SIEGFRIED HECKSCHER**—The English news propaganda is mightier than the English fleet and more dangerous than the English army.

**SECRETARY DANIELS**—The output of ships increased at the Mare Island Navy Yard and Newport Torpedo Station after the sale of liquor was prohibited.

**PAUL ROHRBACH**—The Bolsheviks are ruining Great Russia; they are destroying absolutely the very roots of any possible danger from Russia in the future.

**NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER**—Out of the present alliance of free democratic people it will not be difficult to build the structure of a league or society of nations.

**GENERAL SMUTS**—I don't think that an out-and-out victory is possible any more for any group of nations in this war because it will mean an interminable campaign.

**LORD BUCKMASTER**—It is said that the only way to end the war is to end Germany, but our experience of Ireland shows how utterly impossible it is to end even a small nation at our very doors.

**FRANCIS X. DERCUM, M.D.**—The modern world is not quite sane, and that new sects should arise in medicine, presenting this or that mystic cult, no matter how absurd, is only in keeping with the times.

**T. P. O'CONNER**—There never has been in my time so bitter, I would almost say frenzied, an anti-English feeling among

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men of the Irish race in America as at present.

**HIS CADDY**—President Wilson pulls too fast. He would play better if his swing was a little fuller. He didn't lose any balls during the whole eighteen holes. He keeps his eye on the ball.

**LORD ROBERT CECIL**—There may be a great deal of doubt as to the practicability of the League of Nations idea among what are termed practical men, but practical men have never done anything.

**AUSTRIAN PREMIER VON HUSSAREK**—We are ready at any time to make an honorable peace as soon as our opponents renounce their hostile plans aiming at our destruction or our repression.

**GENERAL VON HINDENBURG**—We shall ultimately stand, not as used-up machines, but as a powerful, unenfeebled people, which today lays down its arms and tomorrow works at building up.

## THE NEW PLAYS

**A Very Good Young Man**, by Martin Brown. Cheap farce, cheap characters, cheap furniture, cheap humor. For cheap people. (Plymouth Theater.)

**Allegiance**. A real play dealing with a real problem—German-American loyalty—and acted with real emotion. (Maxine Elliott's Theater.)

**Where Poppies Bloom**. A thrilling triangle tragedy straight from the front adapted from the French by R. C. Megrue. Admirable French Poilu, English Tommy and American Sammy. Villainous German officer. (Republic Theater.)

**Penrod**, by Booth Tarkington. As wholesome and delicious a comedy of real American life for old and young as Mr. Tarkington's great success of last year, "Seventeen." An extraordinarily good group of children in the cast. (Globe Theater.)

## JUST A WORD

Mr. Val Fisher, a London publisher and a member of the London Chamber of Commerce, who is visiting this country, brings to American business men suggestions relating to the development of "good will" thru the medium of advertising, and gives figures to prove the gains accrued to those English firms which during the war period have maintained their publicity continuously.

Mr. Fisher, in one of his New York addresses, says:

British manufacturers who have not a dollar's worth of merchandise to sell, whose entire plants are employed on Government work, are keeping their advertising continuously before the public, because while they are perfectly willing to turn their profits over to the Government, while they are perfectly willing for the sake of winning the war to have their factories commandeered and their normal business completely stopped, yet they are not willing to sacrifice their good-will; they are not willing to have their names or their products forgotten.

And so they continue their advertising, continue building their good-will, so that when the war shall be won there will be an immediate demand for the billions of dollars' worth of merchandise that their greatly enlarged factories will then turn out.

There have been several items in the German press, in which ridicule is directed toward American manufacturers for discontinuing their advertising, adding that German manufacturers are wise enough to know that markets once controlled can be easily lost thru the cessation of publicity, and that they are continuing their advertising and will continue it because it is the best business insurance they can buy.

England, too, is evidencing a far better vision than America.

It behooves our manufacturers to strive to keep the public's faith rather than to let the disease of forgetting undermine the foundation which may have been built only after years of effort and advertising.





© B&B 1918

# B&B Adhesive Plaster Tape

## Has a Thousand Uses



Mends Rubber

### A Rubber-Coated Tape

Strong and enduring. It sticks to anything that's dry and stays stuck. It mends anything, and mends it firmly, whatever the material.

## Saves Countless Dollars

Think of the things you throw away when a bit of tape could mend them.

**Lawn hose**, for instance. You can double its life if you mend the breaks with B&B Adhesive.

**Any rubber article** can be mended instantly.

**Leaks are stopped** in metal pipes, and in automobile inner tubes.

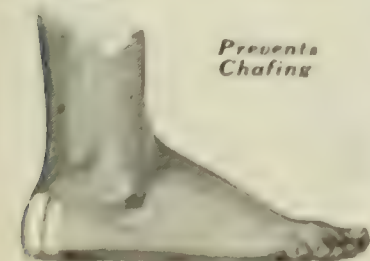
**Clothing tears** are mended so you cannot see them, by attaching B&B Adhesive on the under side.

**Grips are made** for golf clubs and for tennis rackets. Simply wrap them with the tape—no wetting. And it sticks like glued-on canvas.

**Broken handles** are repaired in a moment, and for good.

Anything broken, anything torn—whatever it is made of—can be lastingly repaired.

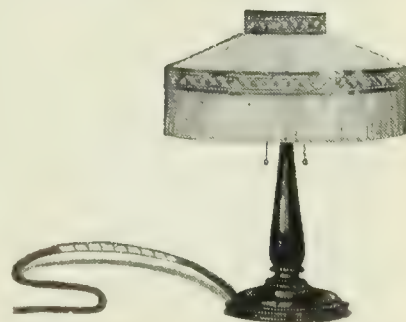
Electric wire connections can be insulated with it, for the tape is rubber-coated.



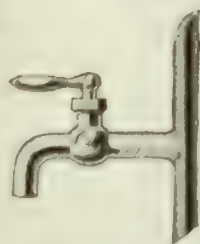
Prevents Chafing

Fruit jars can be sealed.

Chafing and blistering of hands and heels can be pleasantly and easily prevented.



Insulates Wire



Stops Leaks

### Ever-Sticky Rubber

This is fabric tape, one side of which is ever-sticky rubber. Surgeons use it for attaching bandages, for holding splints and strapping sprains. Millions of yards are yearly used for every day repairs.

Be sure to get the right kind—B&B Adhesive Plaster Tape. Made by experts in a special way, to fit this all-round service.

It comes on spools in various widths and lengths. But the larger spools, five or ten yards, are most economical.

Get it today, and always keep it handy. Carry a spool in your car and in your traveling bag.

Our Adhesive Book pictures 80 uses. Ask your druggist for it free—when you buy B&B Adhesive.

Sold by  
Druggists  
In All Sizes

Buy 5-Yard  
Spools  
For Economy



(951)

# B&B

### Double-Sure Products

Bauer & Black has a world-wide renown for its products. These include:

- B & B Absorbent Cotton
- B & B Bandages and Gauze
- B & B Fumigators
- B & B First Aid Outfits

All made under ideal conditions. For safety's sake, ask for B&B.

BAUER & BLACK, Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc.,

Chicago, New York, Toronto





British Official © Underwood & Underwood

#### KEEPING THE WIRES WORKING

*Testing wires so that there is constant communication between divisions is one of the most important jobs at the front*



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## OPEN WARFARE

THE western front has broken up like a frozen river in the spring freshets. The lines that solidified in the fall of 1914 melted away in the spring of 1918. During all the intervening years there were no movements so extensive as those of last week. A single daily paper reports more operations than a month's news before. The capture of such important points as Chaulnes and Mount Kemmel receive mere mention.

Beginning March 21 the Germans delivered three successive offensives, on the Somme, the Lys and the Aisne respectively, and all made unprecedented gains. Beginning July 18 the Allies delivered three successive offensives on three fronts and in each case wiped out the greater part of the German salient. Both sides have done this year what neither could do before. It is difficult to account for this complete change in the character of the conflict. It cannot be ascribed to a sudden collapse of *morale* on the one side or accession of courage on the other, for both parties have been affected. It is not to be credited altogether to the Americans, for French, English, British Colonials and Germans have independently gained similar successes. It is not due to tanks, or gas, or airplanes or other new invention, altho these have contributed to the various victories. It is not the discovery of some new tactics, for all tactics seem to work now. It is not merely a question of numbers or munitions, for both parties have at times had all the men and guns they could use on a particular front and yet could not break thru. It is not to be explained on the ground of harder fighting or greater sacrifices, for in the present operations there have been no losses like those of the Germans at Verdun, the British at Loos or the French at Chemin des Dames, all of which were failures. It is not merely the element of surprise, for surprise attacks were tried by both sides before with only transient success. Nor can it be referred to the apparition of some new military genius, for the names of the men now in command have long been familiar to us. We can in fact find no single and simple cause for the series of brilliant achievements that has distinguished the season's campaign, and so we must regard it as due to varying combinations of the former factors and there seems no reason to anticipate another such cessation of open warfare.

But if we cannot explain the break up of the western front we can certainly rejoice in it, not merely because things are now going our way but because it promises to bring the war to a more speedy and advantageous conclusion than formerly seemed possible. For victory can only be won in the open field, never in the trenches. In football it is only the side which has the ball that can make a score. The general who has the offensive dictates the enemy's strategy as well as his own. He decides when and where the battle shall be. He does not have to depend upon spies and airplanes to find out the plans of the enemy. It does not matter

what the enemy's plans are if he can carry out his own. We have left the initiative to the Germans quite too long. It is a great relief to get free at last from dispiriting speculation as to "Where will Hindenburg strike next?" Now we've got the Germans guessing "Where will Foch strike next?" This change is not merely a chance of victory, it is a victory in itself. Its effect is not confined to the front but extends to the remotest parts of the enemy's empire. We can see evidence of it in the style of the German news. When the German armies were advancing the German official reports were for the most part frank and tolerably correct. Now they are vague, evasive and prevaricative. Formerly the German Government did not dare deviate too far from the truth about the situation because the people could check its statements by reading the foreign press. But now the German Government has suddenly changed its policy and made it as hard to get Allied journals in Germany as it to get German journals in America. A London despatch says:

Previously English, French and American newspapers could be bought easily at shops and bookstalls and were allowed to circulate freely, but now they are obtainable only by special permits, which are issued to privileged persons, such as members of the Reichstag.

This is one of many signs of Germany's internal stress and strain. Germany is in the state of the patient to whom the doctor dare not tell the truth about his condition for fear it would prove fatal. We have then good reason to be elated over the news. Instead of being content if we can hold the line against the German attacks we have them on the run. They hope to halt at the Hindenburg line, but the success of the Canadians in breaking thru the Drocourt-Queant extension of this line against which last year they battered in vain indicates that this defense cannot be relied upon. Victories are reported all the way from Ypres to Reims, not casual and local successes, but coördinated and successive blows whose meaning is only apparent to the observer as it is to the enemy after they have accomplished their designed result.

Foch's triumphant advance and the weakness betrayed by the Germans gives ground for hoping that the enemy may be brought to bay and forced to capitulate where he stands. Until the trench system of warfare was broken up it seemed that the only way to win was to drive the Germans back step by step to their own frontier and beyond, a direful prospect for it meant not only a terrible sacrifice of men but also the devastation of the richest region of Europe. If we were dealing with a merciful and chivalrous enemy we should expect that in his retreat the cities and towns would suffer no more than was inevitable thru the conflict. But an unscrupulous enemy like Germany would largely nullify such a victory by wholesale and systematic destruction, such as was inflicted on the strip of territory evacuated by Hindenburg last year. But the territory now being evacuated



has not been so thoroly laid waste, for the Germans have been compelled to retreat too rapidly. If, then, the Germans are not willing to accept the Allied terms on the Hindenburg line they may be forced to their own frontier so quickly that they will not have time to ruin the cities, mines and factories of northern France, Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine as they are doubtless planning to do.

## AN ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM

THE debt of Great Britain will amount next March to \$40,000,000,000 and this, according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is as much as a million men could earn in four hundred years. After Waterloo the British debt was \$4,150,000,000. By the time the Great War began, a hundred years later, this had been reduced to \$3,250,000,000. Those of our readers who are quick at figures can calculate the date when the present debt will be paid off.

## STRANGE BED FELLOWS

SURELY the strangest chapter of this strange war is the virtual alliance of the Russian Bolsheviks with the Central Powers in a common hostility to ourselves and the other democracies of the world. That the people who regard a Kaiser as a dog does his master should work in harmony with those who regard a Czar as a dog does a cat; that caste-proud Junkers who will hardly admit an ordinary peasant or laboring man to be a human being should find ready tools in men who think it a capital offense to possess a bank account; that men who have no ideal in earth or Heaven but the glory of their nation should come to an understanding with men whose boast it is to ignore all national distinctions; that persons who claim to represent a despoiled and invaded country should league themselves with the despoilers and invaders—all this seems as incredible as it is true. The Divine Right of Kings and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat: it is indeed a partnership!

And yet at second thought there is some kinship between the disciples of Lenine and the disciples of Hindenburg. Both believe in class rule; they differ only on a point of detail, whether the palaces shall rule the slums or the slums the palaces. Neither has any use for a polity which provides a common ballot box for the votes of millionaire and day laborer. Both believe in government by frightfulness: they differ only as to whether officers should shoot their soldiers at will or soldiers should shoot their officers at will. Both have a profound contempt for moralities, legalities and scruples. It is impossible that they should love each other, but it is also impossible that either should love us. Shall we leave Russia to be crushed between these upper and nether millstones?

## A GREAT SCIENTIFIC OPPORTUNITY

IN the midst of war we cannot wholly forget the more important things that claim attention in days of peace. Above all, the call of the future must be heeded. There is strenuous work ahead, and the most tremendous part of it is the work of social readjustment. Many things that never yet have been right must be faced and dealt with.

If they are to be dealt with wisely effort must be guided by adequate knowledge. The national administration at Washington, like the governments of Great Britain and of France, has shown an intelligent appreciation of this necessity, and it is probably true to say that never before has so much attention been given to a systematic study of the perplexing problems of private and public interest and their interrelations in democratic society as the Departments of Education, Commerce, and Agriculture, as well as those of the Interior and the Treasury, and numerous commissions

and councils, including the National Council of Defense, are bestowing upon them now.

At the basis of sound knowledge of American social and business conditions is the data gathered, analyzed and tabulated by the census. This material is not of uniform value, and there have been costly inquiries that have not yielded results of consequence. All in all, however, the reports of the decennial census are informative and indispensable.

It will be a poor economy which unnecessarily curtails the work of the next enumeration, or delays the tabulation and publication of its findings, if such frugality is ordered on the plea of war saving. The census, made as complete and trustworthy as scientific expertness and non-political appointments and rulings can make it, is a money-saving, a poverty preventing and a strife avoiding work.

So far from crippling the census in any way the Government should now make it responsible for taking the first steps toward one of the greatest scientific studies ever made possible by events. On the questionnaire sheets filled out by draft registrants and drafted men there is and will be recorded a mass of detailed information about the composition of the American population which no publicist ten years ago could have dreamed of obtaining. It includes facts of race and nationality, of domestic condition, of economic status and occupation, of education, and of physical fitness or unfitness, not only more extensive but also far more trustworthy than could possibly be obtained by direct inquiry for a scientific purpose only. It is relatively trustworthy not only because set down under conditions of extraordinary precaution, but also because the military object for which it has been demanded makes it unbiased, in a scientific sense, as a social survey.

These filled in schedules—this mass of original material—should be saved for future analysis and tabulation—a great task not to be undertaken now of course. The Census Bureau with full authority and with help from the War Department should be required to collect, sort and store this material immediately, leaving its utilization to the future. It could not be stored at Washington, which already is bursting with people and paper; but there is plenty of room elsewhere.

Not only has no such opportunity ever occurred before, but we trust no other quite like it will ever occur again. It is the one chance of centuries to obtain data of such unique and tremendous importance. The future will not forgive us if we let it slip.

## THE LABOR PROGRAMS

WE have seen no serious attempt to explain why the American labor program is so much narrower and so much less interesting than the British program, and we are not about to offer one. An explanation presumably might be discovered, and it would seem to be worth looking for.

The American Federation of Labor, as everybody has learned from much newspaper reporting and discussion, sticks, as of yore, to pure trade unionism. No crash of empire nor crisis of civilization has yet been able to disintegrate its fixed idea or awaken its interest in anything beyond the three points of its inexorable Calvinism, namely: wages, hours, and "recognition" of the union. By comparison with this creed the British program seems almost as human as a Methodist camp meeting. British workmen have got their unions recognized "good and plenty." Now they want to be recognized themselves as human beings. They want not only wages and comfortable working conditions, but also participation in control. They want political influence and are getting it. They want education and are going to have it. They have awakened intellectually enough to know that an intellectual interest in life is rather good fun, and they intend to have more of it.



Instead of attempting to account for this important difference between the American and the British labor objectives we wish on this occasion only to call attention to the contrasting reactions which the two programs must necessarily provoke in the employing classes. It is not to be supposed that the American Federation of Labor desires to confirm the typical employer's conviction that industrial democracy, like Bolshevism "won't work" because wage-earners are not competent to work it. Precisely that confirmation, however, the American program will achieve. The typical American business man sees only two classes of human beings in the world, one made up of men able to "go it alone," and the other made up of men who must be told what to do and how to do it. You can't convince him that the man who is able to "go it alone" ever tarries long in the wage-earning class if he happens to be born into it, or, in a day of bad luck, to tumble into it; or that the man who has to be told what to do and how to do it ever "gets on" if he experiments with a business or a farm of his own. Therefore the American business man is cold and incredulous when any one tries to interest him in a scheme to place more responsibility upon the individual wage-earner, or to admit him to participation in industrial control.

Quite as certainly the British program disturbs the employing Briton's philistine complacency. If the wage-earner can get interested in politics and in education, what may not happen? If in his capacity as a citizen he actually begins to take responsibilities and to put things thru, is it quite so certain as it seemed that he might not bear up fairly well under responsibilities of less magnitude? Moreover, has not the vast growth and the solid success of the coöperative movement which began with the founding of the Rochdale Pioneers demonstrated that British workpeople really are competent to look at industrial and commercial problems from the business angle and to qualify, to some extent at least, as business men?

Does all this mean, as various other signs have seemed to indicate, that a real industrial democracy is nearer in England than in the United States? Shall we see English and American employers agreeing that British wage-earners possibly are fit to be admitted to participation in industrial responsibility and control, and that American wage-earners are not? That would be a curious judgment and one calling for explanation. We are not predicting it. We are only indulging ourselves in curious and possibly idle questions.

## SCIENTIFIC PERMISSION TO EAT

W O unto you Jeremiahs of dietetics who have been making us sad with your preachments! You have told us that we dig our graves with our teeth; and that we all surely shall die too soon, because we like beef-steaks and puddings at night, and fried eggs with liver and bacon and griddle cakes for breakfast. You are exposed and brought to shame. A greater than you has undone you.

He is Thomas Burr Osborne by name, and his local habitation is the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. By reputation he is "one of the first authorities in the world on the subject of proteins and their different effects upon the animal organism." Also if anything has been found out about calories he knows that too. He has been over and thru and round about the whole theory of scientific feeding, of hogs and humans; and now his glad conclusion is that instinct is a safer guide to what and how much to eat than the laboratory formulas are.

It all came about apparently when somebody wondered what would happen if hogs and things should be permitted to eat instinctively under the eye of the experimenter, just as they once did in a state of nature before rations were invented. All sorts of victuals from good sound corn down to oil meal and salts were placed in separate hoppers and troughs where the swine could help themselves at will, with

the sequel that during early growth "these pigs ate much larger proportions of protein than when growth became slower," and in various other ways showed a certain kind of sense, and made out to grow "faster than any previously recorded which had been fed on mixtures made for them by the combined talent of agricultural experts, trained both in the science of nutrition and in the practise of the art of feeding." Experiments on albino rats confirmed the teaching of the hogs.

A plenty of other data and reflection have entered into Professor Osborne's induction that the American people do not after all eat too much. We can't repeat it, but it is interesting as he presents it in an *Atlantic Monthly* article. The most important part of it consists essentially of two propositions: one that the body must as a rule get a good deal more food than it can assimilate so that it may both keep a margin of safety and have at all times a sufficient quantity to pick and choose from the specific and often relatively rare chemical compounds at the moment needed; the other, that the body normally has ways of disposing of and getting rid of temporary surplus before injury is done. The one fairly trustworthy scientific guide in supplement of instinct is the avoirdupois scale. If your weight is abnormal and increasing, slow down.

## THE NEW CHILD LABOR BILL

HOWEVER the action of the Supreme Court in passing adversely upon the federal child labor law be regarded, one fact remains as indubitable as before—the people of this country believe in national protection for children. It therefore remains to determine what is the best basis for a new measure that will meet the test of constitutionality.

In the meantime large numbers of children are entering industry wherever the state laws permit. In the southern cotton mills young children who had either been removed from the mills or put on an eight-hour day when the federal law went into effect in 1917, are now going back to work and have been put on the old eleven-hour day schedule. Reports come from all over the country of the increase in the number of work-permits issued to children in the last few months. It is evident that something must immediately be done if we wish to conserve our child-power, which is the man-power of tomorrow.

To meet this emergency Representative Edward Keating of Colorado has introduced in the House a new child labor bill by which Congress under the war power may directly prohibit the employment of children under fourteen years of age in mills, factories, canneries and manufacturing establishments, of children under sixteen years in mines and quarries, and of children between fourteen and sixteen in factories for more than eight hours a day or at night. The bill is a war measure, "for the purpose of conserving the man-power of the nation and thereby more effectually providing for the national security and defense." It will be effective for the duration of the war and six months thereafter, and will give time for the careful consideration of a permanent measure. It has the approval of President Wilson, and is being actively supported by the National Child Labor Committee and the American Federation of Labor.

*Ad astra per aspera.* A Kansas farmer, Nicholas Tchaikovsky, is now president of the Russian Government at Archangel.

In Russia we now have the Red Guards (Bolsheviki), the White Guards (bourgeoisie), the Green Guards (Czecho-Slovaks) and the Black Guards (anarchists). Why not unite them in a Rainbow Division?

Germany's greatest mistake has been in appealing to the lowest motives of her enemies.

Have we made our greatest mistake in appealing to the best motives of Germany?



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

**Smashing the Siegfried Line** The British victories are not confined to driving the Germans back to their old lines and recovering more or less of the ground lost last spring. On the Arras front they have already gone farther east than they ever were before and have penetrated the Hindenburg system of defenses which withstood their strongest attacks in 1916 and 1917. This line of fortifications was constructed by General Hindenburg in 1916 when he perceived that he would not be able to hold his original front on the Somme against the offensive which Haig was preparing to deliver the following spring. It was so well chosen and constructed that when the Germans unexpectedly withdrew to it in March, 1917, the British were baffled and the

season of 1917 was largely wasted in futile attempts to break, outflank or even to reach the new German positions that stretched in front of Cambrai, St. Quentin and Laon. Only at the ends of the Hindenburg line where it joined the old front did the British and French make any gains and these were very costly.

On the northern end before Arras the natural weakness of this junction had been covered by extensions of the Hindenburg line named after the heroes of the "Nibelungenlied." Of these the "Wotan line" extended from Quéant twelve miles southward and the "Siegfried line" extended from Quéant fourteen miles northward to Drocourt. This Siegfried line, called by the British the "Quéant-Drocourt switch-line," runs

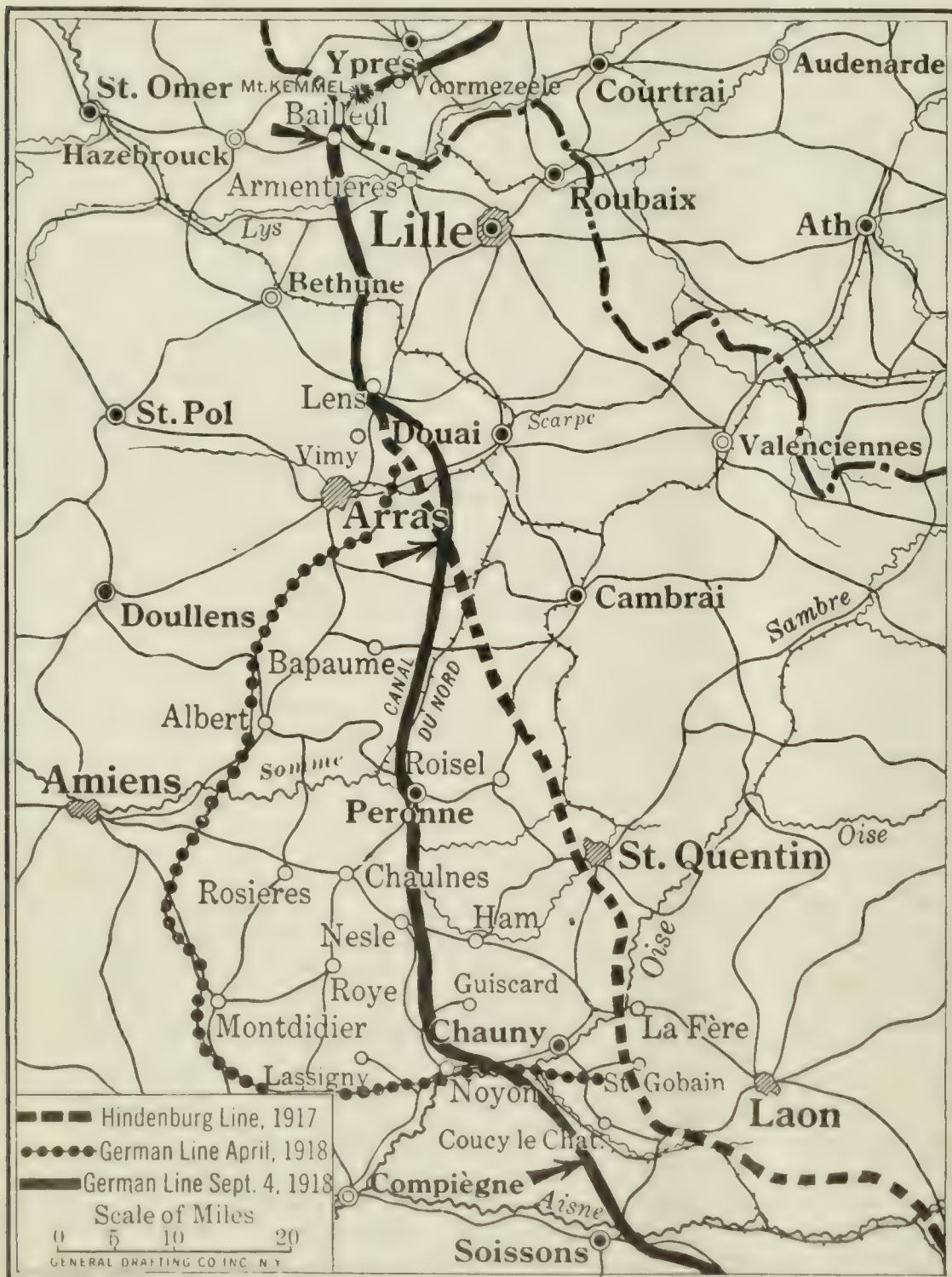
north and south across the Scarpe River eight miles east of Arras. On April 9 to 15, 1917, the British troops, largely Canadians under General Sir Julian Byng, their present commander, drove the Germans back from the suburbs of Arras and to the north stormed Vimy ridge, commanding the city of Lens. But they were not able to take Lens or make any serious impression on the Drocourt-Quéant line.

But now it is different. On September 2, 1918, the English, Scottish and Canadian troops penetrated the Drocourt-Quéant line to a depth of three miles on a front of six. The attack was opened at five o'clock in the morning by a terrific cannonading. When the barrage was raised the troops charged, with the support of numerous tanks. The Germans put down a heavy counter barrage and directed a murderous machine-gun fire at the advancing troops. But they could not be stopped and by 7:30 o'clock they had got thru the front and support lines. Once these defenses were pierced the mobile motor machine guns were able to run out upon the German supply roads and raid the country five miles to the rear of the German lines.

The German barbed wire barricades were largely broken down by the British barrage and where they were not the tanks crashed thru. But in the woods about Quéant the German machine gun detachments offered stubborn resistance. Piles of German dead were left on the ground over which the British had passed. Eleven German divisions were brought up to defend 8000 yards of the Siegfried line, but the British broke thru and encircling Quéant from the north captured it on September 2. Ten thousand German prisoners were taken.

**Americans Take Juvigny** Altho the great mass of American troops are being gathered together in a separate army ready for independent action under General Pershing wherever and whenever they may be needed, there are still detachments being employed at various points of the British and French fronts. For instance, a small unit of Americans was brought on August 28 to the sector north of Soissons occupied by the Tenth French Army under General Mangin. Three hours after the Americans arrived they were brought into action, much to the surprise of the Germans, who supposed they still faced the French.

The job set for the Americans was the capture of the village of Juvigny, four miles north of Soissons. This was accomplished the following day, but the Germans soon recovered it. On Friday the American and French artillery was concentrated upon Juvigny until it was thought to be completely reduced to ruins and its garrison wiped out. But



THE BRITISH ADVANCE

The British in August regained the greater part of the ground they lost last March and are rapidly approaching the old Hindenburg line. Peronne has been taken and Lens entered. The Siegfried line, an extension of the Hindenburg line east of Arras, has been crossed at Quéant (at the point of the arrow). The Americans have taken Voormezele, near Ypres, and are advancing toward Coucy-le-Château, north of Soissons, with the French



at four o'clock, when the Americans advanced upon the village, it was found that the houses and the hills behind it were still occupied by batteries of machine guns and it was too dangerous to assault. So the direct advance was abandoned and an encircling movement substituted. One party of Americans was sent around by the east and another by the west. They crept forward thru shell craters and old trenches, digging in whenever the German fire became too hot, until they met behind the town and entered it. Of the thousand or more Germans who originally held the town only 250 remained alive. Most of these were concealed in quarries on the side of the ravine. The prisoners were escorted to the rear and placed in a capacious quarry formerly used by the Germans as division headquarters. But a German shell exploded in the entrance to the cave and killed eight and wounded thirty of the Germans confined there. General Mangin sent his personal congratulations to the Americans for their gallantry at Juvigny.

On Saturday morning the Americans pushed forward to the north with the aid of thirty French tanks and supported by French troops on either flank. By nightfall they had advanced two miles and taken 600 prisoners and two guns.

**Americans in Belgium** For the first time American troops are fighting on Belgian soil. They are helping the British clear out the Germans from the region south of the Ypres. It will be remembered that the second of the German spring drives was directed between Ypres and Bethune with the design of reaching Calais and capturing the corner of Belgium that has been held by the Allies. The Germans succeeded in taking the chain of hills overlooking Ypres from the south. The loss of such hard-won heights as Messines, Wytschaete and Kemmel was naturally a hard blow to British pride, but the enemy was halted just beyond Kemmel and did not get Ypres.

Now the British are regaining the ground they lost then with much less difficulty than the Germans in taking it. On August 31 the British took Mount Kemmel and on the following day the Americans took the Flemish village of Voormezele between Ypres and Wytschaete ridge. All the houses had been demolished, but the German rearguard defended the ruins with machine guns. Both British and Americans are still advancing eastward, driving back the troops of General von Quast to the lines they occupied last year.

**Noyon Again French** The recapture of Noyon has a sentimental as well as a strategic value to the French. From 1914 until the German retirement to the Hindenburg line in 1917 it was the nearest city to Paris held by the enemy. Clémenceau, before he became Premier, used to run at the bottom of his editorials in each issue of *L'Homme enchaîné* (The Man-acted Man): "The Germans are still at Noyon," as a spur to governmental action. When the Germans broke thru last



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#### THE CITY OF LENS

The British troops are reported to have entered the suburbs of Lens, one of the most important mining and industrial centers of northern France. Last year the capture of Vimy Ridge gave the British a position dominating the city, but they were not able to capture it.

March at the junction of the British and French lines they regained Noyon. Now, however, the Germans are no longer in Noyon.

It was evident to any one following the campaign on the map that the advance of General Humbert to the north of Noyon and of General Mangin to the east of Noyon would soon put that city in a pocket. This maneuver was successful and the two armies met behind the city. Most of the German troops had been withdrawn, but those left behind made a desperate stand. The New York Times correspondent thus describes the fighting:

The struggle that ensued was one of the fiercest of the war. The Germans had received orders to resist to the last man, and to their credit be it said that they obeyed. They fought behind each stone and from each doorway and window. No quarter was asked on either side and none given. Most of the fighting was with the

bayonet and butt. Many men who continued to struggle ferociously after being brought down with the bayonet had in hundreds of cases to be overcome with the heavier end of the rifle. Where there was no room for bayonet fighting the antagonists threw away their rifles and fought with their hands, their feet, and their teeth. Every house was the scene of furious struggles, where men wrestled together in pools of their own blood and yielded only when death compelled. The few prisoners who were secured went to the rear still trembling in every limb from the frightful ordeal they had passed thru. All agreed in describing the struggle as simply infernal in its mad ferocity. In less than a quarter of an hour the suburbs of Noyon were ours.

After leaving Noyon the Germans tried to carry out their threat to demolish the city and its famous cathedral, but their bombardment was cut short by the capture of Mont St. Simeon, a height of 600 feet east of Noyon. The French troops as a whole did not enter the city till next day for fear of gas and man-traps, but the German shells drove out of their hiding places the last of the garrison, thirty-two Germans whom the Zouaves had overlooked in their search.

Peronne, which the French and English tried in vain to capture all thru 1916, fell an easy victim to the Australians on September 1, after they had in a brilliant assault captured Mont St. Quentin, that overlooks the city.

#### THE GREAT WAR

August 29—French take Noyon. Bolsheviks defeated on Ussuri River. Siberia. Lenine shot.

August 30—Americans take Juvigny. French take Mont St. Simeon, east of Noyon.

August 31—British take Kemmel. French take Leury, north of Soissons.

September 1—Australians take Peronne. Americans take Voormezele.

September 2—British take Quéant. Rhine cities bombed.

September 3—American Government recognizes Czecho-Slovaks as belligerent nation. British take 10,000 prisoners back of Siegfried line.

September 4—Germans retreating from Vesle River. More than 1,600,000 American troops have gone abroad.

**Czech Nation Recognized** The Czecho-Slovaks are now recognized by the American Government as a belligerent nation, and their National Council, with headquarters at Washington, as a de facto government with which the United States "is prepared to enter into relations for the purpose of prosecuting the war against the common enemy, the empires of Germany and Austria-Hun-



gary." Secretary Lansing gave out the following declaration on September 3:

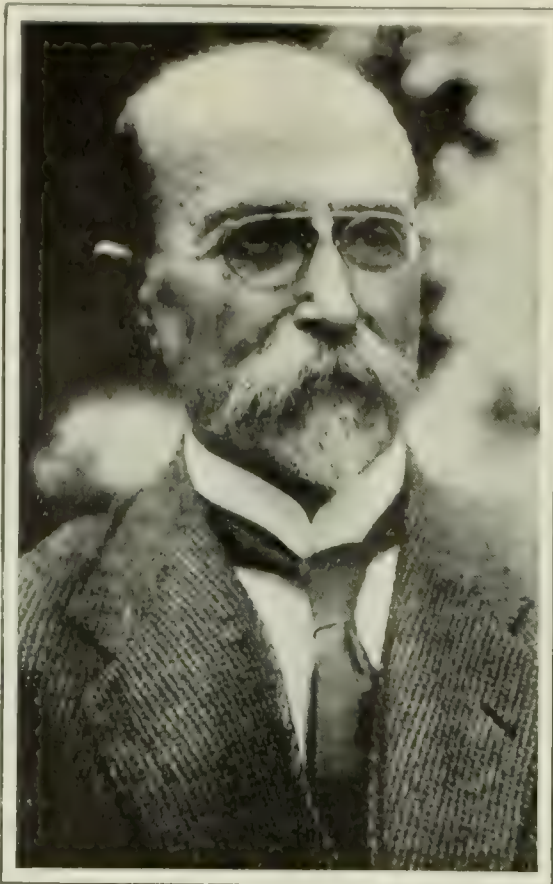
The Czecho-Slovak peoples having taken up arms against the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires, and having placed organized armies in the field, which are waging war against those empires under officers of their own nationality and in accordance with the rules and practices of civilized nations; and

The Czecho-Slovaks having, in prosecution of their independent purposes in the present war, contended supreme political authority to the Czecho-Slovak National Council,

The Government of the United States recognizes that a state of belligerency exists between the Czecho-Slovaks thus organized and the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires.

It also recognizes the Czecho-Slovak National Council as a de facto belligerent Government, clothed with proper authority to direct the military and political affairs of the Czecho-Slovaks.

This follows up the policy of the Allies, who on January 10, 1917, in their statement of war aims in response to the President's request, specified "the liberation of the Czecho-Slovaks from foreign domination" as one of the objects for which they are fighting. This of course meant that the Allies were pledged to continue the war to the disintegration of Austria-Hungary, for the proposed independent Bohemia comprizes the Czechs of Austria, the kindred Slovaks of Hungary, as well as adjoining parts of Moravia and Silesia inhabited by these peoples. The Czecho-Slovaks in America and other parts of the world have energetically supported the nationalist cause and established a National Council, which has been virtually a government, altho without any territorial jurisdiction. But it collects voluntary taxes, carries on negotiations with foreign governments, organizes armies, and conducts campaigns. The dominant force in Russia is the army of Czecho-Slovak prisoners, to whose



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**A PRESIDENT WITHOUT A COUNTRY**  
The recognition by the United States and the Allies of the Czecho-Slovaks as belligerents virtually makes their leader, Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, the first President of the Bohemian Republic that is to be when the war is won. Professor Masaryk organized the Czecho-Slovak troops, now doing gallant service in Russia

support the Allies and America have just sent an expedition to Siberia. At the head of the National Council at Washington is Professor Masaryk, of the University of Prague, who now, by the recognition of the United States, becomes practically the first president of the Bohemian republic.

**The Siberian Campaign**  
The Cossacks of General Semenov, moving westward from Manchuria, have come in contact with the Czecho-Slovak forces moving eastward from Lake Baikal. Since the Czecho-Slovaks now control the Trans-Siberian railroad from Penza to Baikal, this completes a chain of Allied forces across Russia from the Volga to Vladivostok, a distance of five thousand miles. The Bolsheviks, however, still hold Chita and the Onon River between Lake Baikal and the Manchurian frontier.

On the Usuri River north of Vladivostok the Allies have defeated the Bolsheviks. The battle was begun on August 23 by the Bolsheviks, who with a thousand men attacked the right wing, but the Japanese, who hold this position, twice repulsed them. In the afternoon a Bolshevik force of two thousand attacked the Czecho-Slovaks of the left wing and forced them to retreat. But on the following morning the Allied troops advanced and drove the enemy back fifteen miles. Further pursuit was impeded by the destruction of the railroad and bridges by the retreating Bolsheviks. The enemy lost four hundred men in the three days' fight.

The political situation does not look so favorable as the military. The Rus-

sian volunteer force numbering four hundred, organized by the Zemstvos, went over in a body to General Horvath, the dictator of Siberia, but the Allies spoiled his *coup d'état* by surrounding their barracks at Vladivostok with their troops and disarming the force. One of their officers, a lieutenant colonel, committed suicide because of this public humiliation. The Zemstvos are the provincial assemblies, almost the only form of constitutional popular government of the old régime or of the present. It was hoped that the Allied troops could secure their coöperation in the reestablishment of a Russian army and government, but the arrest of their troops seems to have alienated the Zemstvos of Vladivostok.

Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier, was shot on a Moscow street by Dora Kaplan, a Russian revolutionary recently arrived from the Crimea. She tried to run away but was arrested. Three shots were fired and two took effect, wounding Lenine in the lungs. He was at first reported dead, but is now said to be recovering. About the same time Moses Urizky, Peoples Commissary for Home Affairs, or as we should say, Secretary of the Interior, was assassinated at Petrograd. The Bolsheviks ascribe these two attempts, as well as the recent assassination of the German representatives at Kiev and Moscow, to the Social Revolutionists and they have declared a reign of terror. All Entente subjects are to be interned and all non-residents are ordered to leave Moscow and Petrograd.

Evidently the reports received in this country that the Bolshevik Government had collapsed and the leaders fled to Kronstadt were quite false. On the contrary the tone of the Bolshevik press up to August 17 indicated greater confidence in the stability of their power since the suppression of the counter-revolutionary movement of the Russian officers.

The "Sovereign Government of the Northern Region of Russia" set up by the Allies at Archangel has enrolled an army of a thousand volunteers. The President, Nicholas Tschaikovsky, asks for American aid to provide arms, food and agricultural machinery. The movement of the Allied troops into the interior is at present checked about seventy-five miles south of Archangel by a force of Lettish troops in the Soviet service, equipt with artillery.

**Finland's Dilemma**  
Altho the Red Republicans were crushed and Finland completely dominated by Germany, the monarchical party has not had things its own way. A stout fight against the proposal to force a king upon the country has been carried on in the Diet ever since May. The Finnish Diet that was elected in November, 1917, consisted of 200 members, of whom 92 were Socialists and of course republicans. The Socialists, all but one, were shot, imprisoned or exiled. But even in this purged parliament Regent Svinhufvud could not get



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#### THE DEPOSED DICTATOR

General Horvath, who set himself up as the Dictator of Siberia and proposed to overthrow the Bolsheviks and restore the Czar, has been deprived of his power by the Allies, who disarmed his troops at Vladivostok



the necessary two-thirds majority for the monarchical measure that he was determined to put thru. The opposition consisted chiefly of Agrarians and Young Finns, altho some members of these parties have been won over to the side of the monarchists in the belief that only in this way can Finland secure peace. The Government held that since the Russian connection had been dissolved Finland had lapsed into the status of 1772-1789, when Finland was a monarchy under the King of Sweden. The duty of the Diet was therefore to elect a king. But the opposition pointed out that the Diet by a unanimous vote last September declared Finland a republic.

In July the bill establishing a monarchy of the Swedish type was accepted by the Parliamentary Committee by 16 votes to 15, but when it was brought before the Landtag it could command only a bare majority, not a two-thirds vote. So the Government withdrew the bill and adjourned the Diet. During the recess petitions were circulated demanding a king, and every kind of pressure brought to bear upon the republican members to induce them to change their votes. On reassembling August 5 the Landtag voted by 64 to 40 to refer the question to a committee and this committee reported back a recommendation for a monarchy. Doubtless the monarchists will have their way in the end no matter what the Diet decides, for they have the backing of the German army and navy.

The Diet, having got rid of its radicals and liberals, is passing legislation of the most reactionary character. For instance, all Jews are to be expelled from Finland by September 30. After that date communities are prohibited from giving food or shelter to any Jew. The Diet voted \$30,000,000 for military purposes and \$18,000,000 for extending the railway system into northern Finland.

This extraordinary appropriation can

only mean that the Finnish Government has decided to comply with Germany's demand and make war upon the Allied and American forces now holding the Murman and Karelian coasts. A member of the Finnish cabinet, Mr. Setälä, declares that "our generation must repair the secular injustice that might and violence have perpetrated." Finland, he said, needed eastern Karelia in order to give it a frontier more clearly defined and easily defensible, for it would follow sea, lake and marsh. The Karelians are of the same race as the Finns and, according to Finnish opinion, would vote for annexation if the Allies would withdraw their troops from Karelia and give them freedom of choice. Finland claims an Arctic port on the Murman coast as a natural right and an economic necessity.

**Uruguay's Friendship** The most recent of the commissions that have been sent to us by foreign countries is one from Uruguay, the purpose of which was to promote more intimate and confidential relations between the United States and all the South American republics. Its reception in New York on August 30 was characterized by a genuine spirit of welcome, especially by the business community. The commission, led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Baltazar Brum, was accorded an official reception, with military courtesies, by the mayor; and afterward was entertained at luncheon by the Pan-American Society. Prof. John Basset Moore presided, and in introducing Dr. Brum referred to the cordial reception given last year at Montevideo to Admiral Caperton's squadron, and to the remarkable declaration of solidarity that marked that occasion, when the Government of Uruguay had announced the principle that offenses against the rights of any nation on the American continent were to be regarded as offenses by all. Dr.



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#### A DELEGATE FROM HOME

Mr. Julius Rosenwald, who has just arrived in Europe as a representative of the American War Department, has a unique commission. He will go among the men and talk to them about home conditions and the vocational opportunities that await them. Mr. Rosenwald will wear the uniform of an American officer, but will have neither title nor rank.

Brum, in responding, said that his compatriots were eager to see the ideals of Pan-Americanism realized, and that they were fully in accord with those of the United States.

A local statistician, commenting on this mission, has informed the public that Uruguay's exports to the United States have grown from less than \$2,000,000 in 1913 to more than \$33,000,000 in 1917.

At the same time our exports have risen from less than eight to more than eighteen millions. She is now a creditor country, and her prosperity rests on sure and lasting foundations, not the least of which is her new wealth in wheat.

**The New Draft** At last accounts the manpower bill, as the measure for the extension of selective conscription to all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five is popularly known, had been sent to conference between Senate and House, using the House bill as a basis for agreement. The conference draft, submitted on August 29, aroused renewed debate in the Senate over the insistence by the House on the elimination of the "anti-strike" provision, but the opposition of those who wished to retain it was overcome by convincing them that the Government already had sufficient power to restrain would-be strikers from interfering seriously with the steady prosecution of war-industries. An important correction was made in the clause regarding homesteads to be provided for soldiers after the war, whereby



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#### PERSHING'S VETERANS

About forty of Pershing's men who returned recently have been entertained in New York, and wherever they appeared on the streets were cheered along their way. Some had been gassed and others wounded.





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## HEAD OF THE URUGUAYAN MISSION

Dr. Baltazar Brum, Foreign Minister of Uruguay, heads the mission from the South American republic to this country. In a recent address delivered in New York City, Dr. Brum expressed the sympathy of his country with the Allied cause, and its efforts toward the ideals of Pan-Americanism. Uruguay has not declared war upon Germany, but broke diplomatic relations in October, 1917.

speculation in these rewards would be prevented. The bill was then passed unanimously, and was signed by the President on Saturday afternoon, August 31. Simultaneously Mr. Wilson issued a proclamation carrying the new law into action, and extolling the duty it required. He reminded the country that this is not a new policy, but one deliberately ordained by the founders of the Republic. He wrote:

We now accept and fulfil the obligation which they established, an obligation expressed in our national statutes from that time until now. We solemnly purpose a decisive victory of arms, and deliberately to devote the larger part of the military man power of the nation to the accomplishment of that purpose.

The proclamation continues:

The younger men have from the first been ready to go. They have furnished voluntary enlistments out of all proportion to their numbers. Our military authorities regard them as having the highest combatant qualities. Their youthful enthusiasm, their virile eagerness, their gallant spirit of daring, make them the admiration of all who see them in action. They covet not only the distinction of serving in this great war, but also the inspiring memories which hundreds of thousands of them will cherish thru the years to come, of a great day and a great service for their country and for mankind.

By the men of the older group now called on the opportunity now opened to them will be accepted with the calm resolution of those who realize to the full the deep and solemn significance of what they do. . . . They know how surely this is the nation's war, how imperatively it demands the mobilization and massing of all our resources of every kind. They will regard this call as the supreme call of their day, and will answer it accordingly.

Only a portion of those who register will be called upon to bear arms. . . . But all must be registered, in order that the selection for military service may be made intelligently and with full information.

This will be our final demonstration of

loyalty, democracy, and the will to win, our solemn notice to all the world that we stand absolutely together in a common resolution and purpose. It is the call to duty to which every true man in the country will respond with pride and with the consciousness that in doing so he plays his part in vindication of a great cause at whose summons every true heart offers its supreme service.

The War Department estimates that about 3,200,000 men would be affected by the new extension of draft age above the 9,586,508 registered as between twenty-one and thirty-one years old. The total number of men to be obtained under this law is given as 2,300,000, two-thirds of whom are expected to be derived from those not yet twenty-one. General Crowder is reported to have said, however, that youths in their nineteenth year will be placed in a separate group, not to be drawn until other available men in the new classes have been exhausted.

### "Lusitania" Decision

Many suits having been brought against the Cunard Company for damages sustained by the loss of the "Lusitania," torpedoed on May 7, 1915, the company petitioned the Federal District Court in New York for an adjudication of liability. Judge Julius M. Mayer has just rendered a decision absolving the Cunard Company from liability or blame, and placing the legal as well as the moral responsibility on the German Government. Judge Mayer said in his decision in respect to the ship:

The proof is absolute that she was not and never had been armed nor did she carry any explosives. She did carry some eighteen fuse cases and 125 shrapnel cases consisting merely of empty shells without any powder charge, 4200 cases of safety cartridges and 189 cases of infantry equipment, such as leather fittings, pouches, and the like. All these were for delivery abroad but none of these munitions could be exploded by setting them on fire in mass or in bulk nor by subjecting them to impact.

The decision discusses at length the alleged negligence of the captain, which he denied; and the judge reinforces his position by quoting principles of law to the effect that negligence charged must be shown to be the proximate cause of the damage, and even then will not justify recovery of damages in case a third party has intervened to cause loss. The decision holds that the Cunard managers were justified in disregarding the German warning published before the ship sailed, since at that stage of the war no one could believe that even were the ship captured or destroyed by a hostile warship the safety of the passengers and crew would not be ensured. The decision concludes:

The cause of the sinking of the "Lusitania" was the illegal act of the Imperial German Government, acting thru its instrument, the submarine commander, and violating a cherished and humane rule observed, until this war, by even the bitterest antagonists.

The long-expected revenue measure was introduced into the House of Representatives on September 3 by the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. It calls for more than eight billions of dollars to be raised by taxation alone during the coming fiscal year,

and will require an average contribution of \$40 from every person in the United States. By this means is to be obtained about a third of the country's total anticipated expenditure between now and June 30, 1919. This bill follows the general plan of the two previous revenue laws, correcting certain inequalities that have been brought to light by experience, and depending on increase of the tax-rate in almost all schedules rather than on digging up new sources of revenue. As heretofore an attempt is made to bear lightly on the everyday needs of the people, and the increases are mainly in the direction of luxuries, to which has been added a new class called semi-luxuries. The chief sources of revenue are estimated to yield under this bill approximately the following amounts: War profits and excess profits, \$3,200,000,000; individual incomes and corporation incomes, \$2,400,000,000; beverages, \$1,137,000,000, leaving only a billion or so to be derived from miscellaneous sources.

The House voted to begin consideration of this bill on Friday, September 6, and to work on it until it is passed. The Finance Committee of the Senate will begin hearings on the same day. It is thought in Washington that the final enactment of the bill into law may be accomplished by October.

Pursuant to its resolution to take up the liquor question as soon as the draft matter had been disposed of, the Senate on August 29 passed the pro-



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## THE LAWYERS' GUEST OF HONOR

To Mr. T. Mivoka has come the honor of being the first Japanese invited to address the American Bar Association. It was in response to this invitation that he came to America and spoke to the association at Cleveland, August 29. Since then he has also addressed the Canadian Bar Association in Montreal and the Empire Club in Toronto. On September 11 Mr. Mivoka was the guest of the Chicago Association of Commerce.



hibition amendment to the Food Stimulation bill, and did so without even the formality of a roll-call. In its final form it was the Sheppard substitute, which proposes to put the whole country into the dry column after June 30 next. This was done at President Wilson's request, in spite of some objection by those who desired to adhere to the original date of operation (January 1, 1919), in order to save to the Treasury more than a billion of revenue expected to accrue from war taxes on liquors. This prohibitory amendment provides that after June 30, 1919, no spirits, beer or wine shall be sold for beverage purposes except for export; that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall regulate the sale of wine for sacramental, medicinal and special uses; that after the approval of the act, no beer, wine or other intoxicants may be imported; and that the President may at any time after approval of the act establish prohibition zones about coal mines, munition plants, shipyards and other war works.

On August 30 the general bill, of which this prohibition amendment is a "rider," was taken up, but met opposition in the Senate on the ground that its emergency appropriations, amounting to \$11,000,000, are not needed by the Department of Agriculture; and debate on this feature continued after the Labor Day recess.

**Suppressing Disloyalty** The jury in the case of the I. W. W. men on trial in Chicago having last week brought in a verdict of guilty for the whole crowd, "because," as the court said, "in light of the evidence before it, the jury had no avenue of escape" from such a verdict, the culprits were brought before Judge Landis for sentences on August 30. Previous to pronouncing them he listened for four hours to individual pleas, which varied from frantic begging to sneering defiance. Two or three escaped immediate punishment, and several others will spend only a year or less in prison but must pay large fines. A still larger number were sentenced to five or six years in prison and five to fifteen thousand dollars fine. Haywood and fourteen others were sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment and \$20,000 fine each.

During the long time of their trial the Secret Service had been busy in ferreting out the work of the half-hidden forces they represented; and it was revealed on August 28 that an enormous amount of correspondence and printed matter had been seized in the mails at Chicago and elsewhere by the use of 300 search-warrants. Among the most important organizations whose pernicious activities were thus examined were the Socialist party (headquarters), and several Socialist clubs, largely among foreigners and including a woman's league; the I. W. W. central organization; the International Radical Club, with its subsidiary, the Dill Pickle Club; several periodicals, and a large number of individuals.



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#### ROUNDING UP SLACKERS

Soldiers and sailors in New York last week stopped every man between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one and demanded to see registration cards and draft board certificates. They were stationed at subway exits, business street crossings and theater and restaurant entrances. Every man who could not show the required papers had to explain at the nearest police station.

The agents of the Department of Justice who have been studying this mass of material announce that the evidence obtained by thus blocking the mails shows that the Socialist party is trying to raise a million-dollar campaign fund to use this fall with a view to electing anti-war candidates to office; and that they address their appeal especially to persons of German descent. Second, that from Chicago has been directed the raising of defense-funds for I. W. Ws., Socialists, draft evaders, and similar persons charged with felonies; and for comforting and encouraging those imprisoned on such charges.

**Results in the Primaries** The results of the recent primaries in several interior states exhibit both parties as sternly rebuking those members of Congress who have failed to respond to the sentiment of the people on the win-the-war question. In Ohio, William Gordon and Robert Crosser, Democratic Representatives, were beaten for renomination on the ground that both, in all their voting and influence, had opposed any vigor in the prosecution of the war against Germany. They voted against preparedness, against the selective draft, and against the Espionage bill; and Mr. Gordon is reported as saying that had he been in the House when the Man-Power bill passed he would have voted against that. Several other Representatives have suffered rejection by their districts on similar records, among them Lund of Minnesota,

Dillon of South Dakota, Woods of Iowa, Hamlin and Shackelford of Missouri, Sloan of Nebraska, Kehoe of Florida, Hilliard of Colorado, and, most conspicuously, McLemore of Texas, author of the famous resolution to surrender American rights on the high seas.

Many obstructive members of the upper chamber have fared no better. Senator Vardaman was rejected in Mississippi on patriotic grounds. In South Carolina the attempt of Governor Cole Blease to be nominated to the Senate has failed, and newspapers of both parties everywhere are congratulating his state on its escape. In Michigan the nomination of Mr. Henry Ford by the Republicans was regarded as somewhat of a joke, and he was voted down decisively. Then he permitted himself to be set up under the Democratic banner, having, as he confesses, no party bias. Senator Norris of Nebraska has fallen in his state because of his pacifist record. Finally, Miss Rankin appears to have failed of renomination in Montana mainly on account of her pacifist tendencies and her conciliatory attitude toward the obstructive and destructive elements in the ranks of labor.

In New York a lively campaign resulted in the triumph of Whitman and the organization Republicans. On the Democratic side Alfred E. Smith led William C. Osborne, in the nomination for Governor, by overwhelming majorities.



# SOISSONS AND REIMS

BY HAMILTON HOLT

SOISSONS, which the French and Americans regained in their August drive and now firmly hold, I visited immediately after the trip to Compiègne and Plémont Hill, which I described in my last week's article, shortly before it was retaken by the Germans. Soissons enjoys the unenviable reputation of being one of the most besieged cities in European history. It was a city of nearly 15,000 inhabitants before the war. But now it has been abandoned by the civil population and is all shot to pieces, as are all cities within range of the German guns from the Channel to Switzerland. As we motored thru the city a continual stream of great trucks was lumbering thru the narrow streets and crowding all other traffic up against the sidewalks. The one or two cafes still open were doing a rushing business with the American and French officers. It was a strange sight to see dining in the Croix d'Or restaurant when we stopped for luncheon a couple of American Red Cross girls. I was told that they had been quietly working away every day just as tho they were not perilously near the danger zone. They had shown great bravery on more than one occasion and they were known in all the neighborhood for their good works. A few of the little shops were open on the main streets. They seemed to be doing a thriving business in postal cards and souvenirs.

Immediately after luncheon we rode out of town a few miles to where the French had set up two enormous 16-inch guns which were engaged in the laudable occupation of trying to locate the Big Bertha or Berthas some ten miles behind the German lines that were shelling Paris. The French had found the exact location of these Big Berthas, thanks to the unwary admission of a German prisoner, and they had already put one of them out of action.

These colossal French guns were only fired when an aeroplane was in the sky to record the results of the shooting, for otherwise there was no means of knowing how effective they were, so far away was their target. They could shoot over twenty miles and were used whenever the day was clear. Each shot cost \$1000. One gun had already shot 180 times and the other 365 times. On the day previous they had fired 27 times. The guns could shoot 500 shots before they were worn out. Each had a crew of twenty-seven men, consisting of a captain, assistant, three non-commis-

sioned officers and twenty-two privates. The guns could be fired every five minutes and their emplacements could be taken apart and moved away in half an hour. They were brought up to their positions on two railroad cars. These guns were christened by the poilus "Marie Madeleine" and "Mirelle."

We then went via Soissons to Laffaux Woods, where one of the greatest battles outside of Verdun took place. Every square foot of the crest of the hill was bombarded and the place was strewn with pieces of shell and the wreckage of battle. Judge Wadhams was greatly rejoiced to pick up a rusty German helmet. While at this point we visited a 105 mm. battery and Judge Wadhams was permitted to fire one of the guns. He was firing at the German battery that was firing at the French 16-inch guns that were firing at the German Big Bertha that was firing at Paris. Whether the Judge killed the cat that ate the mouse that did something or other to the house that Jack built I do not know.

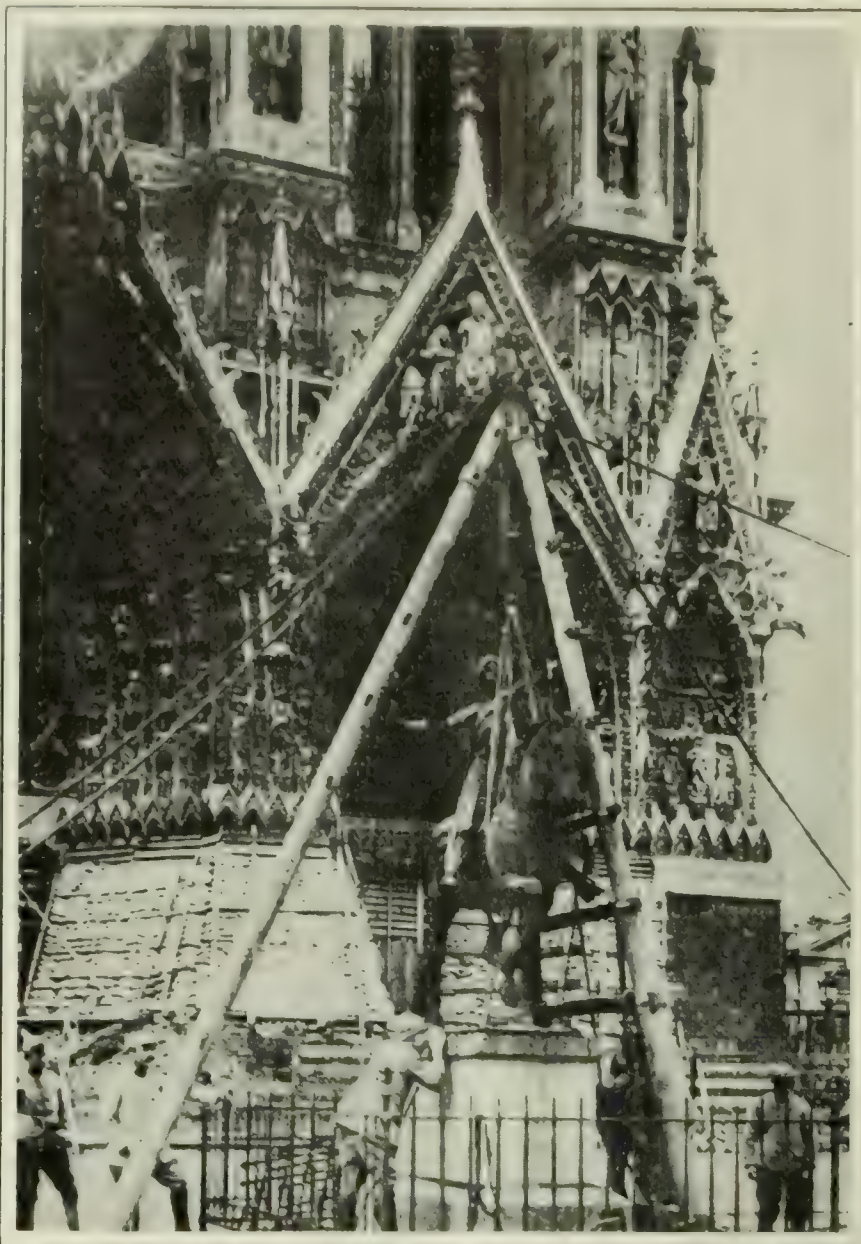
We then went along the famous Chemin des Dames road on the crest of the famous ridge mentioned now almost every day in the papers, to La Mal Maison and there saw another great field

of broken shell holes. On October 23, 1917, it was bombarded continuously for four consecutive days. There was not a tree left on the ridge and the batteries defending it were dug into the open fields with only straw colored matting to camouflage them. We visited a limestone cave where the French troops in that sector spend their nights. I was told that some of the American troops had occupied the same cave a few weeks before when they were taking their training with the French. As we walked over the top of the cave I peered down a hole where a German shell had broken thru the roof and there, half buried under some rocks and earth, was the body of a dead German.

On our way back along the Chemin des Dames road I noticed that a good deal of the camouflage had been shot away and we had to pass openings where we were clearly visible to the German observation balloons on the distant horizon. After going a mile or so on this ridge we stopped at four corners and walked down the hillside a hundred yards to what was left of a tiny village that had been demolished during the battle. When we arrived at the ruins we found that we were at the entrance of a

French field ambulance hospital. We walked down a flight of stairs some thirty feet under the earth and there we found a complete field hospital with all the modern conveniences. Except that the floor was of earth one would have said that it was clean as any hospital in France. We went thru the hot room where the soldiers are first taken after being brought in from the battlefield. The commander told me that no matter how warm the day was, wounded soldiers always came in shivering with chills. The operating rooms were brilliantly lighted with electricity and altho the other rooms were also electrically equipt the lights were not all turned on and the wards for the patients were pretty gloomy.

As we ascended into the sunlight again some twenty or thirty of the orderlies of the hospital were standing around in the neighboring cellars, evidently curious to get a glimpse of the visiting strangers. Just then a great whirr came over toward us, getting louder and louder as it approached. I saw the men ducking. And all in an instant a great shell exploded in the field about 200 yards from the crossroads where our two automobiles were stationed, and 300 yards from us. In a



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The statue of Joan of Arc that stood before the Cathedral has been removed with other treasures far from the ruined city



second another came along and then a third. In the meantime all the men had tumbled into the cellars.

It was my first experience in having a shell burst near me and I had often wondered beforehand what my sensations would be. I had fully expected to be terrified, but such was not the case. My sensation can best be described as one of intense curiosity. I could not believe in the possibility that I would be hit and it never occurred to me until long afterward that I should have fallen flat on my stomach to protect myself from the bursting shrapnel. Judge Wadhams said he had exactly the same sensation. In the meantime our French commandant was frantically signaling the chauffeurs to get our machines away as fast as they could. They needed no urging and sprang into their seats and in a jiffy they got our cars down into the hollow of the hill beyond the cross-roads while we hurried across lots to meet them. Whether the Germans had seen our automobiles going along the ridge and had taken a pot shot at them on the chance that President Poincaré and General Foch were within or whether they simply were putting down some of their periodical shells at the cross-roads thinking that ammunition trains might be passing by, I do not know and doubtless never shall know. But it was my first experience under shell fire and it makes a better story if I am permitted to think they were firing at us.

We motored back thru Soissons and then turned abruptly to the left. We rushed thru the long twilight, now over a country of wooded hills and rich valleys that reminded me of New England and now over great flat fields that suggested Kansas. Soldiers were camping everywhere. We passed munition dumps separated from each other by hills of sand bags. We flew by aerodromes with their planes out in front of the hangars facing the wind so as to be ready to mount at an instant's signal. And when at last after a good forty mile run we came into

Epernay, the center of the Champagne industry of France, we put up at a most delightful little inn with a pretty courtyard in the center and galleries running about on the inside. Then we five weary but happy travelers sat down to dinner, ordered a bottle of champagne, distilled from the grapes grown on the sunny hills surrounding the little city, and drank to the health of our good French commandant.

The next morning we left Epernay in a rainstorm and motored down the main road half way to Chalons, where we turned into a side road that shortly brought us to an imposing aeronautic school and repair station. It was situated some twenty-five miles back of the front lines. Altho it was a French station the repair shops were manned half by French and half by American mechanics working side by side. Lieutenant Hershfield, of Chicago, was in command of the 150 American boys who, he told us, came from all the states in the Union. He showed me a captured German aeroplane that was much heavier than ours, proving that Germany is short of necessary aeroplane material. He pointed out a French worker using a hammer on one of the French planes. "Hammers are too powerful tools to use on an aeroplane, anyway," he said. He told me that when his company first arrived on the field the French mechanics got it into their heads that the Americans were going to replace them as soon as the Americans "learned the ropes" and that they would be sent to the front trenches. Thereupon the French hid the tools of the Americans and some of the French aviators complained of the aeroplanes repaired by our men. But when Lieutenant Hershfield found out how the "land lay" and explained it to his superiors the French officer called his men together and the matter was amicably straightened out. Now everything is all right again and the American and French mechanics got on beautifully.

acroplane for a souvenir we returned to Epernay for luncheon and then in the afternoon started for Reims. The rain had stopped and our route took us up over sunny hills and down into pleasant valleys all plowed up and brown.

We were in the very heart of the Champagne district. Altho it was war time and we were almost within range of the German heavy guns the vines were as scrupulously cultivated as tho they were under glass. Finally we came to the crest of a great hill. There five miles below in the center of a broad, circular valley glistened the city of Reims with the great cathedral towering high above. So conspicuous was it in comparison with the surrounding buildings that it seemed as tho it were the only object in the great checkered green and brown plane stretching out below us. On the horizon to the right and to the left of the city were two black hill crests from which almost every day for nearly four years the city has been bombarded. And as if Reims had not already suffered enough the bombardment was redoubled when the big drive began on March 21. During the week between the 6th and 13th of April over 120,000 shells were dropt into the city!

We descended into the plain along a straight, white, wide road that was screened by a camouflage of dried grass matting. Tho we were going at top speed in order to avoid any possible shots from the German batteries on the surrounding hills, the peasants were plowing the fields on either side of the road as unconcerned as tho the front line trenches were a thousand miles away. Presently we entered the city—and what a city it was! I had always supposed a city was entirely a matter of mortar and brick and pavement. But I now learned that such was not the case. A city is traffic, roar, crowds, movement. A city is human.

Except for a stray soldiery every dozen blocks or so Reims was abso-

lutely deserted. Its stillness was sepulchral. Even the startling crash of falling bricks and masonry as a stray shell fell here and there only accentuated the deathliness of the place. Here was one of the most beautiful cities in the world—a city as large as New Haven or Newark—in which literally every building was damaged. Most of the houses were perforated with great gaping holes so that one could see [Continued on page 366]



(c) International Film

"Soissons has the reputation of being one of the most besieged cities in European history. Now it is all shot to pieces, as is every city within range of the German guns"

What became of Lieutenant Hershfield and his boys I never knew, for the Germans in the great June push toward Epernay captured the whole plant and all the aeroplanes in it. But I greatly misjudge the Yankee "pep" and resourcefulness of Lieutenant Hershfield if they got him and any of the boys under him.

After Lieutenant Hershfield had given me a splinter of a captured German



As Mrs. Wilkinson points out in the following article, many of the farmettes this summer have been teachers and normal school and college students who must now return to the classroom. Recruits are needed to take their places for the harvesting must now be done. So here is another opportunity for farm service for those who could not respond to the earlier calls. After you've read Mrs. Wilkinson's experiences you'll want to enlist in the Land Army.

# MY EXPERIENCE

BY MARGUERITE

HERE were three of us in the first squad in which I was sent out to labor for a farmer. My companions, who may as well be called Sally and Bertha, were both experienced, seasoned workers. I was a raw recruit determined to prove my mettle. I had caught the contagion of the land army spirit that disdains groans and complaints and makes each worker demand her best of herself, physically and mentally. Not only must she do the most work of which she is capable, and the best, but she must do it with good cheer and patience, in spite of aching bones. She must be courteous to fellow workers and willing to learn. The little paper tags that some girls have elected to wear pinned on the bibs of their overalls are not without significance. The legend on these tags is, "I'm laughing!"

After a twenty minutes' drive in the camp bus we reached the farm. The farmer for whom we were to work was leary and taciturn. He showed the effects of that ancient struggle with the soil in which every generation of men must have a share while men live upon the earth. He was tanned, burned, wrinkled by heat and labor. But he was very decent. In some way quite inexplicable to me he guessed that I was a new girl. He smiled a slow smile. "Jest keep a-goin' steady and don't get rattled," he said. "It's goin' to be a hot day. Take five minutes to rest if you hev to." Then he gave me a hoe and showed me how to cultivate his treasured young celery plants.

I had not realized that any operation



Even weeding is an art, and it is one of the first in which the raw

with a hoe could be delicately performed. I had much to learn. It seems that the hoe was to be used simply to crumble the soil to the depth of an inch or two. If I discovered a weed I was to twitch it cleverly out of the way with the edge of the blade in a sideways movement. It was desirable to get very near

the plants so that the softly crumbled surface might keep the underlying soil moist near the roots, but not a single stalk must be nicked! The cutting edge of the hoe must always be turned outward from the row. The task did not require strength, but it did require skill, and I am proud to relate that if any of those stalks of celery fall short of attaining crisp, white, sturdy maturity it will be thru no fault of mine.

After about an hour of this work we were given little tools called "scratchers" and told to cultivate the ground around larger plants. This done, we were sent, while it was still early, into a great field to hoe tomatoes.

Ever since that day some strange, magnetic power has drawn me toward tomatoes. My experience with them has been unusually extensive. I have hoed them, picked them and eaten them in prodigious quantities. I am in collusion with them. If I have what occultists call an aura I am sure that there must be something about tomatoes in it, whatever it is. They have become so closely associated with my workaday personality! But that day was my first real experience with them. I had never realized before how much effort goes into the making of a salad, a soup, or the sauce that accompanies baked beans. I had not, before that day, followed the process from the beginning.

Any one who has a vision of tomatoes as grown in a decorous home garden, on



The hired man thinks this will remain his job, but the girls prove he's wrong



# S A FARMERETTE

E WILKINSON



*fruit receives instruction, but it is also one that is easily learned*

neat frames, should forego the pleasure of that vision in connection with the tomatoes I hoed. They sprawled helplessly all over a field that had once been given over to grass. That field may have been a pasture or it may have provided last year's hay crop, but that grass had been wont to grow in it was obvious. Our task was to hoe out the stubborn chunks of roots reminiscent of last year, to get them from under the branches of the vine and then to hoe up a little hill of soft, weedless earth for the support of the plant. Skillful precision was necessary that the plants might not be hurt. But severe muscular effort was necessary also.

Chop, chop, chop went our hoes. Down the long field in the hot sun we trudged slowly, hilling up those sprawling plants. Sally could very nearly do two rows while I was doing one, but she cheered me along kindly and tactfully, telling me that I was doing very well indeed for a new girl and that it would be a lot easier when I had grown accustomed to it. Bertha did not work much faster than I, but she was steadier and did not have to stop for breath so often.

Chop, chop, chop. Birds were singing in the trees that bordered the field. Bumble bees buzzed along on their way to neighboring patches of wild flowers. But after a while I was only conscious of the fact that my back, my right wrist and my left elbow ached like mad, only

conscious of this and the chop, chop, chop of my falling hoe and the steadily increasing heat. For the farmer had told the truth. It was to be a very hot day.

At ten o'clock our lips were dry and burnt and our tongues stuck to them when we tried to talk. Sally went to the

house for a pail of water. We drank long draughts of it, left the pail under a big tree to keep cool and went back to work. We were painfully conscious of profuse perspiration. They have another word for perspiration on the farms which is more vulgar, vigorous and appropriate. Big drops of moisture were running down our foreheads into our eyes, down our necks into our clothing, down our legs into our mute, protective boots. But for the rest of the morning we kept an honest pace, stopping occasionally for a drink when our progress down the rows took us near the big tree and the tin pail. And at last came noon and the chance to rest.

I have sometimes been tempted to think that athletes and day laborers are a bit lavish and ostentatious in their use of water. On that day I learned the joy of all the little things that can be done with water to relieve a hot, dirty, weary human being. We poured it over our heads and faces and down our necks and across our shoulders. We washed our dirty, blistered hands. Then we took off our heavy shoes and stretched ourselves out under the big tree. When we were fit for it, we ate our luncheon of fruit, sandwiches, and sweet chocolate, and drank our ration of sweet milk kept cool in thermos bottles. Life began to seem good again. And then we went back to work.

Any one who imagines that a farmerette is a mere dilettante or fair weather worker is in need of instruction. We spent most of that afternoon in the tomato field, dumb and dogged in the heat. When we had done all the rows of tomatoes we were turned into a field of corn. The physical requirements of the work were the same. It was hoeing, using the same muscles in the same way. But we comforted ourselves with the thought that we were working for another vegetable. We were strangely weary of the pungent odor of tomatoes.

In those [Continued on page 364]



*Working in the corn field sometimes has the compensation of buttered corn for lunch*



# A LEAGUE OF NATIONS NOW

Mr. White is one of the founders and a member of the executive committee of the League to Enforce Peace. He is a well known lawyer and writer on subjects of constructive internationalism.

BY THOMAS RAE BURN WHITE

IT is generally recognized that a league of nations of some sort will be formed to secure the objects of the war, but there is a disposition to put the matter off until the war is over. It is thought in some quarters that a political organization should not be attempted among the Entente Powers at the present time, because of the difficulty of giving attention to so great a matter, and because of the possibility of creating dissension among the powers now engaged in the war. These objections are not without weight, but competent men can be found who would be willing to give the necessary time, and the probability of dissension in connection with the formation of such an organization would be much less during the war than after it is ended.

It is not, of course, to be expected that an elaborate world state or anything approaching this could be organized at the present time, but it seems reasonable that a simple, and at the same time, effective organization could be made by the Allied Powers without delay. The basis of such an organization must, of course, be a contract or treaty which would put in writing the frequently expressed intention of forming a league of nations, with the object of restoring order by the defeat of the Central Powers, and of better preserving order in future.

For the purpose of attaining the second object it is reasonable to assume that the treaty could go so far as to provide in general terms, if not in detail, for the setting up of an international court and council to which members of the league should agree to

submit their differences, to pledge the members of the league to enforce the treaty, and to cooperate in the preservation of world security against non-members who refuse to submit differences real or pretended to any international tribunal.

It could also provide a permanent council for the discussion, if not decision, of matters of common interest both during the war and thereafter. There is at the present time no recognized method by which constantly arising questions of vital interest to all the Allies may be thoroly discussed and considered by their representatives. The result is that such questions have to be decided by correspondence, except perhaps as to some military questions which are submitted to the Versailles Council, altho to what extent is not as yet generally known. It may be said without exaggeration that there are non-military questions which equally press for a decision and as to which an error would be quite as disastrous as an error regarding a military question; it is of great importance that some method be provided whereby such questions can be discussed by representatives of the Allied Powers, and a decision reached, even tho perhaps at first it might be required to be ratified by the home governments before being put into effect.

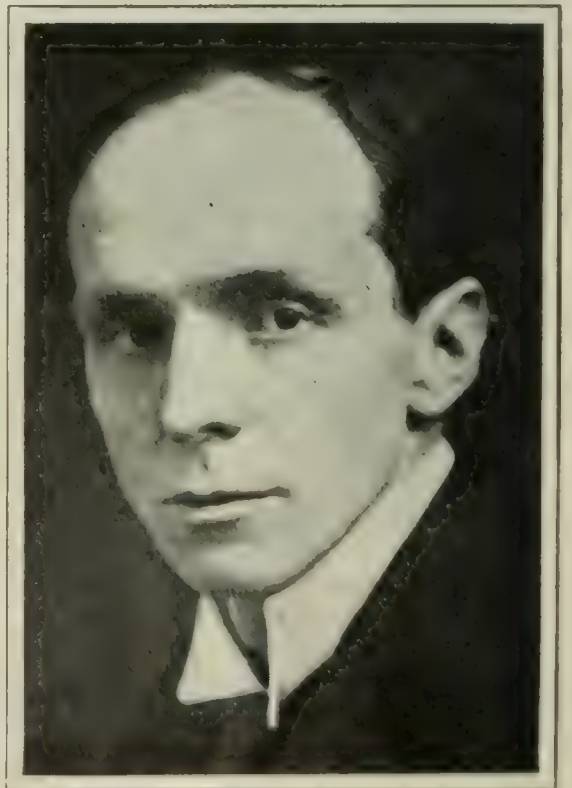
It is also of the highest importance that there shall be unity of action regarding "peace offensives." If there were an Allied Council which could arrive at a definite policy regarding proposals of this kind, there would be less occasion for rumors and misunderstandings based on the supposed views of individual nations or statesmen.

It is apparent that not only as to

matters referred to but others which now exist or may hereafter arise, the Allies would be much more certain to act as a unit, and the possibility of mistakes would be minimized, if there could be a thoroly discussion by a council of the character suggested.

We understand Russia so little that it is idle to speculate as to what might happen if a league were established, but it would go far to remove the impression, if any such exists in Russia, that the objects of the Allies are imperialistic. A solemn agreement that in future their relations with one another should be governed by principles of right and justice, rather than by force, would be inconsistent with imperialistic ambitions. The relations of the Allies with Russia would be improved if an international council were directing or advising about them, especially if representatives of the more orderly elements of the Russian people were invited to attend certain meetings of such council, or to confer with its members. It is not too much to hope that by this means Russia would again become a member of the Entente, and be admitted to the league, and again become an active partner in the Great War.

The effect of a permanent political organization of any kind among the Allies, with the objects above mentioned, could not fail to have a good effect upon neutral nations. All states which are now neutral are in power below first rank, and they have everything to gain and nothing to lose from a scheme of world organization which would protect them in a peaceful existence against more powerful neighbors. They would be much more likely to lend material assistance to a war conducted on behalf of an organized league, with its [Continued on page 363]



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Colonel House in America, Leon Bourgeois in France, and Lord Robert Cecil in England, are working for a league of nations



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



*Press Illustrating*

*Sir Henry Rawlinson, in command of the Fourth British Army is driving back the Germans along the valley of the Somme River. Two years ago, when he was fighting in this same field, he thought himself fortunate if he could advance a thousand yards toward Péronne after weeks of costly effort. Now he has advanced twenty miles in the month and Péronne has fallen into his hands*



## HOW DOES YOUR WAR GARDEN GROW?



Photograph by Paul Thompson

### THOMAS JEFFERSON PARK

Many a similar bit of public property all over the country, formerly used as a recreation ground, has been converted into school gardens and cared for by the children of the immediate neighborhood. Each one all summer had his own plot for which he is responsible, and, judging from results, which he worked unshirkingly no matter how hot the day



### THE HARVEST

Each boy is proud of what his particular bit of ground produced and surely no vegetable he ever ate tasted nearly as good as these to him



### A LITTLE SISTER FARMERETTE

Plenty of experience is gained here that can be used to good advantage on a real farm later



### IT'S VACATION FUN—NOT WORK

Whose patch has the least weeds and the biggest and most vegetables? The friendly competition changes what would be labor into a keenly enjoyed sport



## ON BOARD THE LAND BATTLESHIP "RECRUIT"

*In Union Square, New York City, lies the "Recruit," one of the navy enlistment stations. A ship manned by Uncle Sam's boys is a more attractive place to join than "second floor, third door to the right!"*

Photographs © Underwood & Underwood



SEMAPHORE DRILL

*Just as tho they were at a training camp the boys go thru the daily required drill. Wouldn't you stop and make inquiries if you saw a sailor doing this in the city?*



THE BAND HELPS BRING THEM IN

*Few persons can resist military music, and when the battleship band begins to play and attracts passersby, it's easy to win recruits*



NO CREW IS MASCOT-LESS

*A dog might do if they were really afloat and couldn't see hundreds of them every day. But while in New York they want something not so common*



EVERY DAY IS WASH DAY IN THE NAVY

*The "Recruit" gives a man an opportunity to see what he'll have to do if he signs up with the sailors*



OUT of Kansas has come once more something entirely new in the development of democracy—a new experiment in public ownership. And this experiment does not concern itself with the utilitarian things of existence, like water, gas or transportation, but with something much more ethereal, something more communistic. For the new Community House of Manhattan, Kansas—the first permanently constructed institution of its kind in the United States—may be described as a “Municipal Sitting-room and Parlor.”

It is true that this splendid new building is now administered by Uncle Sam's War Camp Community Service, and is dedicated for the duration of the war to the use of the soldiers of Camp Funston and Fort Riley, and their friends. But that includes every man, woman and popcorn eating child in Manhattan. Moreover, when the war is over the Community House will remain the same sort of parlor clubroom for the people that it is today.

Altho opened to the public for the first time on the fourth of this July, and not yet completed in many essential details, the “Community” (as it is already called) sprang into instant popularity. The reason is doubtless to be found in the fact that the “Municipal Sitting-room” is better furnished and more attractive than the homes of the great majority of those who have paid taxes to help erect it.

And since the building belongs to them, and to their boy who has “just been made into a corporal,” isn't it natural that “Dad” and “Ma” should like to sit around one of the gaily-colored table lamps of an evening and read the Kansas City and Topeka papers, while Sis, who has got a case on that new buck private who was transferred down from Omaha, sings that “Long, Long Trail” song with him at the piano?

And then there are so many uses to which a Community Room and Parlor may be put. Its latch string hangs always out. In the course of a week's work it extends a friendly invitation to as odd a variety of western individuals as you might meet upon the friendly road itself. And with typical western zest, its invitation is usually very promptly and unreservedly accepted!

As I look back upon the last fifty hours of my responsibility as “the guy in charge” of the Manhattan Community House (a retrospect from the vantage point of a fleeting Pullman coach), it seems to me that nothing could be



## A CLUB-HOUSE OF DEMOCRACY

BY STUART A. RICE

more droll than the succession of events occupying those hurried hours.

To begin with, our weekly officers' ball on Tuesday night was a great success. In the neighborhood of 200 shoulder-ornamented men, from second lieutenant up, quickly discarded their self-conscious dignity. They became once more mere young folks having a good time with the girls as they tripped from hand to hand in the “Paul Jones” or crowded around the brimming punch bowl. Brilliantly colored paper hats of many a queer and rakish design glided or bobbed about the floor upon the heads of pompous colonels or youthful Madame Lieutenants. All were interlocked with paper streamers shooting out thru the crowd from nearby balconies. Little tin whistles were blown as triumphantly by each puffing major as by any trudging street urchin. But for the bewildered solemnity of a picturesque pair of British and Scottish officers in full dress uniform, the reign of full-joyed hilarity would seem to have been complete.

But all things light and giddy must in time give way to the more serious interests of life. And so the officers' ball came to an end in the small hours of Wednesday morning. The Manhattan Community House began to remove from itself the evidences of revelry. That afternoon it must welcome with dignified and decorous mien the “Capper Pig Club” of Geary, Riley and Pottawatamie counties.

Thursday will long stand out in my memory of the Community House as the day of the baby show. Pigs I had discovered were such an absorbing topic that I completely forgot on Wednesday night the still more momentous events scheduled for the following day. But before I had yet removed the lather from my face on Thursday morning there came over the

telephone a despairing yet fascinated plaint from an early-rising assistant at the Community House: “Say! What are we going to do with these babies?”

“How many are there?” I countered, with a brandish of my razor.

“Just millions,” the voice replied. And that's what there were: millions of dollars' worth of infantile humanity, getting its weights and measurements taken, getting its parents instructed on bath water and milk, and having the times of its young lives tumbling over big upholstered davenports, reaching for the pretty Persian shades of the floor lamps; essaying climbs over the writing desks and library tables, and quite upsetting the

decorum of even a Community Parlor. Was there ever a baby-proof parlor? Babies, babies and still more babies. Outflanked, enfiladed and out-maneuvered, all of the usual day's objectives unattained, nothing remained for the Community House staff and line but complete surrender to the babies. Yet the conquerors remained not to celebrate their victory, but quietly took the go-cart and carriage and stole away, when supper hour called mother to retreat.

For mothers and fathers and sisters and brothers were invited out for the evening. A public reception was to be held in the Community House. Manhattan was invited and Manhattan was delighted to accept. Was it given by the War Camp Community Service for the town or by the town for the War Camp Community Service? The matter was never quite clear, and it mattered little anyway, for they were really one and the same. An orchestra from Camp Funston and Fort Riley filled the great reception room with spirit and good cheer. There was a sure-enough receiving line. The punch bowl was again brimming full of cooling fruit juice. In the midst of these festivities I made a flying exit to catch my train. There was accumulating evidence as I left that the receiving line, having sufficiently upheld the formalities, would be relegated to an unused corner to make way for a community dance.

As I sank into the Pullman's dusty cushions I muttered to my wife in genuine relief: “What a life! Think of promoting an officers' ball, a pig club convention, a baby show and a public reception, and all within fifty hours by the clock. Some day I shall weaken and join the army, and then I shall have peace.”

“But how does the enlisted man come in with this chameleon Community House of yours?” I can hear the reader ask. Well, he comes in most all the time. For the Community House,



altho owned by the city of Manhattan, belongs to the soldier while the war is on. Its use by the civilian public is permitted only at such times, and in such ways, that the soldier is not displaced from what is designed to be first and foremost his own Club House. The enlisted man comes in most numerous on Saturdays and Sundays. On Saturday nights he throngs the building to the extreme limits of its physical capacity. He dances and perspires and is happy merely to crowd his way into the densely thronged structure. There is never enough room at the dances for these boys, free for a few hours from camp and eager to obtain a few crumbs of home atmosphere and entertainment.

Sunday is a day of quiet rest in the Community House. Reunited families sit together in the little secluded spots made possible by the ingenious grouping of the furniture on the restful blue rugs. The inviting davenports and deep easy chairs; the book-filled tables; the ever-present bowls of flowers and the frequent plates of candy; the sunshine tints of the Austrian shades and cheerful cretonne draperies in the windows, above the cosy little writing desks; the ferneries; and the many and convenient smoking tables: all of these and the presence of a charming and cordial young hostess, seem to draw mother and son, sweetheart and soldier boy, into a restful oblivion.

Sunday evening we usually sing. When last Sunday some one at the piano started "Keep the Home Fires Burning," one hundred and fifty voices scattered about the room took up the refrain. Were they not singing to loved ones, some of whom were near but most were far away?

And so the week goes. The Community House is the center of all community activities having to do with the war. Under the sign of the Red Circle the War Camp Community Service maintains there ten di-

visions of its own work, which is all carried on under the Commissions on Training Camp Activities of the War and Navy Departments. Three other affiliated organizations have accepted the invitations to make it their headquarters and coöperate with the War Camp Community Service staff.

The divisions of the War Camp Community Service are as follows: Entertainment committee, thru which small groups of men are invited to parties and entertainments; hospital-ity committee, thru which any soldier may receive an invitation to dinner with a private family; church coöperation committee, utilizing the united resources of the city churches for large-scale Sunday entertainments and picnic dinners in the city parks; travelers' aid, thru whose workers the stranger first receives a friendly greeting and a word of advice or direction; room information service, with its all-important task of placing the soldier's friend or relative in a comfortable place of lodging at a reasonable price; employment service, for soldiers' wives; girls' club work, to direct youthful feminine energy and romanticism toward constructive patriotic ends; base hospital committee, dispensers of good cheer in the shape of musical instruments, for the convalescent wards and nurses' home; the swimming pool, open exclusively and

free of charge to soldiers every Sunday; and finally the Community House itself, a soldiers' club and the Manhattan headquarters of every man in uniform.

In addition to the War Camp Community Service activities enumerated above, the Civilian Relief Bureau of the Red Cross, and the Girls' Protective Bureau of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, make their homes in Manhattan at the Community House. Their workers belong to the "staff" and share in its team work. The mayor's committee on overcharges, protecting soldiers and civilians alike from unscrupulous dealers, likewise has its office there, its chairman being the executive secretary of the War Camp Community Service.

The erection and maintenance of the Community House is a coöperative undertaking, shared by the city of Manhattan, the Rotary Clubs of the Twelfth District, and the War Camp Community Service.

To erect the buildings, Manhattan, a small city of 7500 people, has contributed fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, principally by bond issue. The Rotary Clubs added \$13,500 for building and \$2500 additional for furnishing.

The War Camp Community service controls the building and is responsible for its maintenance and operation while Camp Funston and Fort Riley are on a war basis. After the war the building will again come under the management of the city government of Manhattan.

Over the building floats the red circle emblem of the War Camp Community Service. And thruout the building, as thruout Manhattan, hovers the spirit typified by the emblem: "Surround the camp with hospitality."

And it is that unlimited hospitality which means brotherly welcome, service and friendship.



*The Community House at Manhattan, Kansas. First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of its countrymen, for it is the hospitality center*



*Everybody feels at home in the parlor of the Community House. It combines the comforts of sitting room, ball room and study*





Press Illustrating



Press Illustrating

## FOX HUNT COMEDY

*Dr. William J. Long has for many years been a lecturer and writer on nature and animal life. Besides magazine articles, he has written popular nature books, some of which are "Ways of Wood Folk," "Beasts of the Field," "Northern Trails," "Little Brother to the Bear," "Wilderness Ways."*

**T**HO my early impressions of wild life were mostly pleasant and wholesome, one thing often troubled me, and that was the clamor of a pack of hounds running a fox to death. There were fox-hunters in the neighborhood; I had shivered at tales of men who had been chased by wolves or bloodhounds; and whenever I heard the winter woods ringing to dog voices I pictured the poor fox as running desperately for his life, with terror lifting his heels or tugging at his heart. I could see no comedy in that picture, probably because, never having witnessed a fox chase, I was viewing it with my imagination rather than with my eyes.

There came a day when the hounds were out in full cry, and I was in the snowy woods alone. For some time I had heard dogs in the distance, and when an increased clamor came on the breath of the wind I hid beside a great rock near a shallow stream, all eyes and ears for whatever might befall. Presently came the fox, the hunted beast, and my first glimpse of him was reassuring. He was moving or rather drifting along very easily, confidently, his beautiful fur fluffed out as if each individual hair were alive, his great brush floating like a plume behind him. There was no sign of terror, no appearance of haste in his graceful, deliberate action. Tho he could run like a red streak, as I well knew, having often watched fox cubs playing outside their den, he was now trotting almost leisurely on his way, stopping often to listen or to sniff the air; while far behind him the heavy-footed hounds were wailing their hearts out over a tangled trail. When I saw this fox deliberately stretch himself on a rock in the sunshine, as if for a nap; and when, a little later, as the hounds pounded into sight, he raised his head to cock his

BY WILLIAM J. LONG

ears and wrinkle his eyebrows at the lunatic beasts who were yelling up and down a peaceful world, trying to find out where or how he had crost the stream below—then and there I put imagination aside and concluded that perhaps the fox was getting rather more fun out of the chase than any of the dogs. He had this advantage, moreover, that whenever he wearied of the play he had only to slip into the nearest ledge or den to make a safe end of it.

Another day, when I was roaming the woods alone, I heard in the distance the melodious voice of Old Roby, best of all possible foxhounds. It was a spring-like morning, with melting snow and misty air, and Roby, thinking it an excellent time for smelling things, had probably pulled the collar over his head and gone off for a solitary hunt, as he often did. When his voice suddenly rose triumphant over a ridge and headed in my direction, I hurried to the edge of a wild meadow and stood with my back against a great chestnut tree, waiting for the fox and growing more expectant that I should have at least a glimpse of him.

A short distance in front of me a cartpath came winding down thru the woods. Where this path entered the meadow was a dry ditch; over the ditch was a bridge of slabwood, and some loaded wagon had recently broken thru it, crushing the slabs on one side down into the earth. On that side, therefore, the ditch was securely closed; but on the other side it appeared as a dark tunnel, hardly a foot high and three or four times as long—an excellent refuge for any beastie that cared to shelter in it, since it was too low for a hound to enter bodily, and if he thrust in his head too far the beastie would have a fine chance to teach him manners by nipping his nose.

I had waited but a few minutes when down the cartpath came the fox, running fast but not easily. One could see that at a glance. The soft snow made hard going; as he plunged into it the moisture got into his brush, making it

heavy, so that it no longer floated like a gallant plume; and he had evidently run as far as he cared to run under such circumstances. At sight of the open meadow he put on speed and came flying gloriously down the hill. One jump landed him fair in the middle of the bridge; a marvelous side spring carried him into the ditch, and with a final wave of his brush he disappeared into the tunnel.

A little later Old Roby hove into sight, singing *Oh! oh! oooooh!* in jubilation of the melancholy joys he followed. Clean over the bridge he went, head up, picking the rich scent from the air rather than from the ground, and took three or four jumps into the meadow before he discovered that the fox was no longer ahead of him. Then he came out of his trance, circled over the bridge, poked his nose into the tunnel—and there before his bulging eyes was the fox, and in his sensitive nostrils was a reek of fox to drive any foxhound crazy. "*Ow-wow, here's the villain at last! And hoo-woo-wooooo, what won't I do to him!*" yelled Roby, pulling out his head and lifting it over the bridge for a mighty howl of exultation. Then he thrust his nose back into the tunnel and began to dig furiously; but the sight of the fox, so near, so reeky, so surely caught, set the old dog's tongue a-clamoring. Every other minute he would stop digging, back out of the tunnel for room, for air, and lifting his head over the bridge send up to heaven another jubilation.

Now Roby was bow-legged, as many foxhounds are who run too young; also he was apt to spread his feet as he howled, so that there was plenty of room to pass under him, and when his head was lifted up for joy he could see nothing but the sky. He had been alternately digging and celebrating for some time, working his way farther and farther under the bridge, when as he raised his head for another yell of relief a flash of yellow passed between his bow-legs, out under his belly and up over the hill. The thing was done so boldly that it made one gasp, and so quickly that a living streak seemed to pass thru



the woods; but the entranced old dog saw nothing of it. When he thrust his head confidently into the tunnel again there was no fox, and no odor of fox, where formerly the landscape had been full of them.

Roby looked a second time and sniffed loudly to make sure he was not dreaming. He looked all over the bridge and sat down upon it. He examined the ditch on the closed side, and took a final squint into the tunnel; while every line and hair of him from his furrowed face to his ratty tail proclaimed that he considered himself the foolishhest of all fool dogs that ever thought they could catch a fox.

Whenever I heard the hounds after that I pictured comedy afoot and followed it eagerly, still roaming alone in hope of meeting the fox. So it befell one winter that I saw Old Roby and a whole pack of hounds completely fooled by a fox that lay quietly watching them as they hunted and howled for his lost trail.

The place was a gully in some big woods. Its sides were covered with a mat of vines and bushes, and at the bottom of it ran a stream too broad to jump and too swift to freeze even in severe weather. Several times an old fox had been "lost" here, his trail leading straight to the gully and there vanishing as completely as if the river had swallowed him up. He was frequently started in some rugged hills to the westward, and would commonly play back and forth from one ridge to another till he wearied of the game, or till he met a hunter and felt the sting of shot on a runway, when he would break away eastward at top speed. For a mile or more his course could be traced by the hounds giving tongue on a hot scent until they reached the gully, where their steady trail cry changed to yelps of vexation. And that was the end of the chase for that day, unless the weary hounds had ambition enough to hunt up another fox.

At first it was supposed that the old fox had taken cover in a ledge, as red foxes do when they are fagged or wounded; but when the hunters followed their dogs they always found them running wildly up and down both banks of the stream, looking for a trail which they never found.

One Saturday morning (and a glorious day it was, with all signs pointing to a good fox run) I went early to the gully, crept it, and hid where I had a good view up and down the stream. Several times I heard hounds in the distance, but the chase did not head in my direction.

The next time I had better luck. From some hills far away the hoot of hounds came clear and sweet thru the still air; then the flat report of a gun, a brief silence, a renewed clamor, and my ears began to tingle as the hunt drew my way, louder and louder. Suddenly there was a flash of color, warm and very brilliant in the snow; the fox appeared on the farther side of the gully, slipped over the edge and disappeared among the vines below.

I was watching the stream keenly when the same flash of bright orange caught my eye some fifty yards above where the fox had vanished. He bounded lightly up the steep bank, springing to the level above, hesitated a moment to the dogs, ran along the edge a short distance, dropt down into the ditch, came up quickly, and scooted back to another place. There were fleeting glimpses of fur on beach as he dodged here and there, now on the brink of the stream, now in the thicket; then he tiptoed up and stood alert in the open, at the prettiest spot apparently, where he had first entered the gully. After cocking his ears at the increasing clamor of the hounds he leaped back toward them into the woods, and I— [Continued on page 367]



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# THE NEW BOOKS

## The Fighting Fleets

IN the literature about the world conflict, the navy has somehow been neglected. The men who exterminate the gray-backed vermin of the seas have shown little inclination to talk about their adventures. For one thing, the Allied governments did not wish the Huns to know just why so many sinister shapes that nosed out into the North Sea waters never returned to their base. Suspense, questioning and doubt were injurious to the enemy's morale. So the navy man buried his adventures in his own heart and kept his peace.

Without divulging the secrets of the waters, Ralph D. Paine gives us almost the first account of the French, British and American navies' work in *The Fighting Fleets*.

Up in the North Sea, where the grim English bulldogs keep watch on the German High Fleet, a most interesting game is being played. Enemy submarines unexpectedly bump noses far beneath the surface and engage in a duel to the death; a trawler gets a chain tangled in her propeller and drags a mine after her until a gunner shoots it from its moorings; a British submarine follows German destroyers home thru the shadowy channel between mines and blows up a U-boat in its own port. Even stranger stories are whispered about silent men who wear the Victoria Cross but whose lips are sealed as to how they won it.

Death comes in many terrible ways to the navy man. He may suffocate in a submarine; he may be blown to atoms by a torpedo; he may be washed overboard while on his post of duty; he may starve to death in an open boat. But with all his hardships, there are times when the navy man gets his reward. When the first German submarine to be captured by the Americans rose to the surface, it found the Yankee guns trained straight at her deck.

It was wholly superfluous for the U-boat commander to pass the word to his men that they had better surrender. They waited not for any such formality, but concluded, unanimously, to do this very thing. There was no desire to be dead heroes. They wished very much to convey their intention to the destroyers before shells,

torpedoes and depth bombs should spoil their amiable program.

They came swarming out of an open hatch as if violently propelled from below, like so many jacks-in-the-box. Never was a large, populous German submarine emptied so rapidly. And as they madly erupted on deck, every Hun flung his hands above his head with the most passionate sincerity and held them upraised while he bawled:

"Kamerad! Kamerad! Kamerad!"

*The Fighting Fleets*, by Ralph D. Paine. Houghton, Mifflin Company. \$2.

## Women of France

The French, and they only, have found time to consider the woman's nature and her needs; they have put her to the most heroic uses; have drawn strength from her weakness—in a word, with consummate skill, have woven her in elaborate or simple forms, in colors brilliant and soft, into the great pattern of that fabric, ancient, beautiful and imperishable, which we call the French tradition.

This book is a series of brilliant essays in which the spirit of modern feminism is interpreted thru the lives of some of those "famous French women of letters who were also women of the world," sometimes enigmatic, sometimes bitter, often disillusioned, but always rich in spirit, broad in outlook, interesting and human.

*Women and the French Tradition*, by Florence Leftwich Ravenel. Macmillan. \$1.50.

## Edmond Genet

AS a simple, straightforward narrative of one boy's actions and reactions in the war, these letters of Edmond Genet are unsurpassed. Other books may have more literary merit—others may be more thrilling—touch more nearly the heights and depths, but none gives a more appealing picture of the boyish idealism, the unquestioning faith, the unswerving purpose of one of the many of our young men who have given their lives to this war. The great-great-grandson of Edmond Genet, the first Minister of the French Republic to the United States, he was the first American to fall after our declaration of war—a fitting tribute indeed to the very tangible nature of our debt to France and a very noble payment.

*War Letters of Edmond Genet*. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

## On Highfalutin

HIGHFALUTINISM is defined as pompous speech or writing "usually addressed to uneducated or half-educated audiences who are supposed to appreciate bombast."

It was highfalutin—it was the wrong kind of idealism which, whether due to political expediency or to a mistaken statecraft, kept the United States out of the war from the date of the "Lusitania" sinking until April 6, 1917. The same evils brought failure to sense and act upon the fact of the war in August, 1914, brought failure then to prepare for war. The same evils left Mexico a festering tragedy. . . . The attitude of the peace societies toward preparedness for years before the war and the credulous faith of our peace idealists in the magic of treaties and arbitration is a perfect example of dangerous idealism—so is that class of opposition to universal service.

With this idea as a starting point, Huntington Wilson, formerly Assistant Secretary of State, and speaking with the authority of twelve years of Government service, analyzes in their extreme and therefore dangerous manifestations conservative, radical and idealistic tendencies in our present day social and political thinking. He writes of administration and the executive power, of socialism and socialization of policies foreign and domestic, of our allies and our common enemy.

Clear, searching, lucid—this is a book to stimulate thought and to inspire to a constructive program.

*The Peril of Highfalutin*, by Huntington Wilson. Duffield & Co. \$1.50.

## Pavannes and Divisions

THOSE who like Ezra Pound will find the collection of his poems and prose gathered from magazines and reviews, and published as *Pavannes and Divisions*, a comforting addition to their shelves. It may hold some fugitive bits hard to find. The book should serve, too, as a good first introduction for new readers, as the author appears as poet, journalist, translator, critic, commentator and expounder. A wide range this—and some new admirers may result. There are ears to hear every strange whimsy in art, literature or religion.

*Pavannes and Divisions*, by Ezra Pound. A. Knopf, New York. \$2.50.



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"The Fighting Fleets" gives a vivid account of the first German submarine captured by an American vessel, "The Fanning"



## A LEAGUE OF NATIONS NOW

(Continued from page 354)

promise to protect its members from aggression in the future, than they would under existing circumstances.

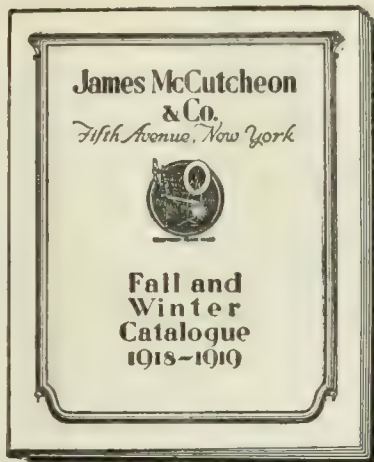
It may perhaps not be useful to speculate regarding the possible effect of an organization of this kind upon the people of enemy countries; it is apparent, however, that it would tend to remove the misimpression so industriously circulated, that the aim of the Allies is to destroy Germany rather than to secure and maintain order. The establishment of the league would also tend to carry conviction to the inhabitants of the Central Powers that the Allied Powers have great confidence in their ultimate success and in their ability to maintain order in the future, and would tend to discourage further the people of those countries who would thus see a world organized against them.

There is another reason for immediately putting into effect an organization of the kind described which is not less important. If the negotiation of a permanent agreement among the Allied Powers should be put off until the war is over, there is danger that it would then fail altogether. It will not be easy to secure an agreement, even among the Allies, as to the international institutions to be set up, how they shall be constituted and the functions they shall perform. The powers forming the league will to a greater or less extent agree to the substitution of law for force in the conduct of international affairs. This involves the surrender of positions of advantage by the more powerful states. It may be they will not be willing to give them up without making stipulations regarding the structure and functions of such international institutions, which will give the great powers corresponding positions of advantage. Such stipulations might not be acceptable to states of lesser rank but whose membership is necessary to the success of the league. These are the dangers in the way. They may be avoided if the great project can be put into effect even in an incomplete and tentative way, while all feel the pressure of a great peril which will lead them to disregard their own interests (or rather what they may at the moment believe to be their own interests) for the common good. The Emancipation Proclamation, if it had not been made during the progress of the Civil War, might not have been possible at all.

It has been suggested that it would not be wise to attempt to form a political organization among the Allied Powers during the war because in such case the Central Powers, when the war is over, would refuse to join a league consisting of the nations which had conducted the war against them, and that a league without the Central Powers would be only an offensive and defensive alliance, which would fail of its high purpose and possibly tend to produce another great world conflict.

It is believed that this view of the case fails to take into consideration existing facts. Germany to a marked degree, and Austria in a lesser degree, have always held aloof from proposals to make treaties between nations providing for the peaceful adjustment of international difficulties. Germany especially has built her great Empire and her hopes of further expansion upon military aggression. The Central Powers will never join a league voluntarily until their forms of government are changed. This may happen as a result of the war and is certain to happen at some time, but when cannot now be foretold. These powers [Continued on page 367]

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## MY EXPERIENCE AS A FARMERETTE

(Continued from page 353)

hours of the afternoon the heat was at its worst. The air seemed to be vivid with it and quivered about our faces. We felt it rising from the soil against the stiff leather soles of our boots. We were aching, and dripping wet. Little shivers ran up and down our spines occasionally. But we did not stop. We just thought of the boys in the trenches who have much more to bear. Sometimes we spoke of them.

Then came the honk of the camp bus, calling to take us home, and we climbed in, very moist, but serene, with a priggish and puritanical sense of duty well done, that was very satisfactory in its own way. When we got back to camp we learned that we had been working at a temperature of a hundred and ten degrees. We gloated over the fact. We were not alarmed and neither were we ill.

For the sake of those who know little of the personnel of the Women's Land Army of America, let me say that most of the women in it are under thirty, in the late teens and the early twenties. They are of many types. Many are teachers. Many have been students in our normal schools and colleges for girls. They are intelligent young women and girls from the best middle-class American homes, at least very many of them are. Many of them need do no work for a living. Many have given up vacations to serve because they have brothers, lovers, even young husbands "over there." Still others are doing this work instead of other work that might be easier and more lucrative because they believe that Uncle Sam needs his daughters as well as his sons in the service. If people in general understood this the girls might be spared the occasional crude questioning and the frequent astonished staring of ladies who limit their war work to a little becoming and genteel knitting on a cool piazza.

Most of the farmers realize that the girls work faithfully. They show their gratitude in many pleasant ways. Sometimes a farmer will bring a great jug of lemonade down into the fields for the workers, or a bowl of ice cream that his wife and daughters have made. Or he will treat them to sweet corn and fresh butter at luncheon time. Not long ago four of us who were working in a bean patch saved a farmer the trouble of making a trip with his cart to fetch home four sacks of newly picked beans. We carried the beans home for him on our shoulders. It was something he would not have asked us to do. But he was pleased. And so, at noon, when we had washed and eaten our luncheon he asked us if we would like to go for a drive in his big market truck. We accepted with alacrity.

After the day spent in hoeing tomatoes I did no more hoeing for a while. I was sent to another farm to dig potatoes. It is somewhat more tiring than hoeing, for the heavy forkful of earth must be pried up and lifted and shaken until the nutritious tubers are loose and can be rolled out to one side. The farmer for whom we worked—and he worked with us a good deal—was a kindly cheerful person with many of the good old-fashioned superstitions about farming that efficient modern methods and agricultural colleges are properly destroying. But unfortunately a bit of poetry will be taken out of farming when they are gone.

"These potatoes were planted in the full of the moon," he told us. "Didn't hev to plow for 'em." Or he would comment on the white dew gathered on the cobwebs at seven in the morning and tell us that we

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were to have a hot day. Or he would pluck an ear of corn and say, feeling the texture of the husk, lovingly, "Thick husks on the corn—goin' to hev a hard winter." When we were thirsty he would give us big yellow tomatoes to eat. The acid of tomatoes is very pleasant when one is doing field work, and a tomato is far more refreshing than tepid water. Every day that we spent working for him was a happy one, tho the work was hard and the weather hot.

"Dig in to the side, sister," he said to me, when I first began to dig his potatoes, "not too deep and not too near, and easy. I'll take two rows and you can start with one." Slowly and carefully I made my way down the row, mindful always of his young turkeys who ran around chirping and carefree in the weeds at my feet. After a while he chuckled with satisfaction because he could not do two rows quite as fast as I could do one. He told me that I was pretty good for a beginner and I felt as if I had been suddenly promoted. He let me do two rows at once after that. But he advised me not to stick the tine of the spading fork thru the tubers as he did occasionally!

In the last half hour of the day we gathered all the potatoes we had dug in pails, dumped the pails into big burlap sacks. Then Pete, who was the tallest and strongest of us girls, a supervising principal of a school in the winter, and incidentally our squad leader and a fine woman, helped him load the heavy sacks in his cart and drive them back to his barn. On the next day, we three girls, working alone for him, dug and harvested what he estimated as more than twenty-five bushels of potatoes.

But it was not in the potato field that I triumphed. Nor was it in the patch of leeks that we weeded, as one girl said, "without the protection of gas masks." It was with my friends the tomatoes. When the potato digging was done I was sent to a great truck farm to pick tomatoes and other things for market. The farmers gave us each a basket and told us each to pick two rows at once. I have told how these tomatoes in the truck gardens are planted. I made up my mind to make a record. There were other things that I was not strong enough to do fast. But this I could do.

Not that tomato picking falls short of being athletic. One has to leap from one bare spot to the next, tho it be five feet away, so that not a single vine is crushed, not a single tomato broken. One has to use both hands and both eyes at once, deciding almost instantaneously which tomatoes are red, or yellow enough, reaching out after them in all directions and dropping them softly into the basket without bruising them or breaking the skin.

Perhaps the greatest joy in the work lies in the health and vigor of it and in the peaceful sense of repose that comes when it is done. Moreover, a farmerette can always watch the fruition of her labor. Ten rows planted, six rows hoed, four rows dug and harvested. The accomplishment is definite and can be measured. The artist seldom knows which of his works will stand the test of time. The teacher seldom can be sure that his solution of an educational problem has been the best one. But ten rows planted are planted. Six rows hoed are hoed. Four rows dug are certainly dug. Any one can see it and know. And the labor is a labor without which neither art nor education can have use or meaning. It is the inevitable labor of the race. The farmerettes are producing food which creates the bodies and minds of mankind and sustains them, world without end.

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## DIVIDENDS

## AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.

New York, September 4, 1918.  
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK  
DIVIDEND NO. 78

A dividend of one and three quarters per cent (1 3/4%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared payable Tuesday, October 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Friday, September 13, 1918.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DELANO, Treasurer.

H. C. WICK, Secretary.

## AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.

New York, September 4, 1918.  
COMMON CAPITAL STOCK  
DIVIDEND NO. 64.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent (2%) on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared payable Tuesday, October 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Friday, September 13, 1918.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DELANO, Treasurer.

H. C. WICK, Secretary.

## AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Tuesday, October 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, September 20, 1918.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

## AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

## Convertible Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on September 1, 1918, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

## AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

## Convertible Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on September 1, 1918, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

## THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.

Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street.

Philadelphia, September 4, 1918.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one dollar (\$1.00) per share from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable October 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 16, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

## MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.,

New York, August 20, 1918.  
Dividend 91.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on September 30, 1918, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on September 4, 1918. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

JOS. T. MACKEY, Treasurer.

## THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION

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## THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION

The Board of Directors of THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents (\$1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Tuesday, October 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Wednesday, September 18th, 1918.

T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

## SOISSONS AND REIMS

(Continued from page 351)

daylight clear thru them. Every house was ripped, gashed, dented or nicked. Sometimes several blocks were completely razed to the ground. The streets were littered with broken fragments of shells. Some shells had not exploded. The sidewalks had been pretty well cleared of the debris, but no attempt had been made to do anything within the houses. Bricks, mortar, splintered wood, crockery, twisted iron were piled in masses sometimes twenty feet high. Many of the signs above the buildings were riddled with bullet holes and some dangled from a single nail.

We rode over the larger part of the city and then got out and walked. The first thing we visited was the cathedral. It was not quite so bad as I had expected, but it was bad enough. Nearly all the stained glass in the windows was gone. The whole front of the cathedral was all blackened because the wooden scaffold which held the protecting sand bags in place had caught on fire. The matchless sculpturing which adorns the facade was chipped and gashed. There were jagged wounds in the roof and sides where the giant shells had crashed thru. The floor inside was piled high with debris and many of the old paintings on the walls were riddled with shrapnel. Some of the canvases were actually hanging from the frames. Not ten feet from the door that lead into the graveyard, was the largest gas bomb that I ever saw. It had landed two days before and had never exploded. We were warned not to touch it with our canes and you can be certain we did not. We saw another "dub" bomb that had fallen into the nave. In front of the cathedral the statue of Joan of Arc on horseback was still unscathed—perhaps the only thing in town that had escaped *Kultur*. It was being taken down by a few old soldiers while we were there and Judge Wadhams helped them with the ropes and pulleys. I heard later they got it away and it is now far behind Paris in some safe resting place till the war is over. Before leaving the cathedral I picked up in the debris on the floor some pieces of twelfth century glass fallen from the windows and some rosaries as souvenirs. As I continued my walk about town I could not help feeling that the whole city of Reims should never be restored, but be kept as an object lesson to all future generations of the ruthlessness and blasphemy of a people drunk with the lust of power. If this once great and beautiful city should be allowed to remain just as it now is not even Pompeii would rival it as a place of pilgrimage. The property owners would be more than compensated for their loss by the contributions of tourists.

Then we reentered our cars and started for the front trenches which skirt the very edge of the city. As we motored along we saw three German observation balloons on the horizon. Our commandant instantly ordered our chauffeur to turn into a side street and then after zig zagging for a number of blocks we stopped, hid our cars behind a high wall and descended into a cellar from whence we proceeded underground for I should think a dozen blocks until we came to the front line trenches.

There we were met by the commandant of the French battalion holding that sector who showed us where two shots had fallen some fifty feet from us a few minutes before we arrived and completely filled with loose earth the communicating trench. He invited us into an observation post to get a good view of the German front line trenches. No Man's Land, as ever, was

green and peaceful and as still as death. We walked out thru the winding communicating trenches to the second and finally to the front line trenches which we found almost deserted of French troops. As we came to an intersection I looked up and counted seven observation balloons in the air, five German and two French. I noticed the two French officers whispering together and at once they ordered us to move on. But hardly had we turned the next angle in the trench when we heard the loud whirr of a shell coming straight at us. The commandant ducked and shouted to us to do the same. In less time than it takes to tell it the shell landed about sixty yards from us and then before we could get up another dropt not forty yards away. The French commandant said he could hear splinters of shrapnel whizzing over our heads as we were crouching in the trenches, but I must confess I was too much preoccupied by the novelty of the occasion to notice that little detail. This was the nearest I came to an exploding shell in France, and this time it was a personal favor, for probably the observers noticed us from their balloons and had ordered their comrades to fire directly at us.

The French officer escorting us here explained to me the theory of the three trenches. At night the first and third trenches are filled with men, and patrols go out into No Man's Land. In the day time the second trench is manned and scarcely any one is kept in the first and third. In case of an attack either day or night the first trench is usually evacuated, and the second is held at all costs. In all the trenches we saw numerous hand grenades, mortars, machine guns, etc. The trenches were all muddy but not filthy. They were not dug as deep as I supposed they would be and I crouched down a little as I walked along so that my moving hat would not be visible to the snipers across No Man's Land. Once when we stopped the captain raised his head and chest over the top, but only for a few seconds.

After returning to headquarters the captain took us forty feet below the surface where he had his underground apartments. We saw the wireless operator taking the French and German *communiqués* from the front. We saw the soldiers eating their evening meal. We even saw the captain's boudoir which boasted of a piano, two mirrors, and some fine paintings taken no doubt from a deserted house in the city. What a relative thing luxury is! Here was this man as proud of the quality of his black hole in the ground as a Wall Street trust magnate would be of his Fifth Avenue palace and million dollar collection of old masters. We took another farewell look at the German trenches from the concrete observation post, watched the men eating their supper in the hollows along the sides of the trenches and then we returned thru the tunnel under the streets and cellars till we reached our automobiles. By that time the Germans had ceased their shelling, no doubt to get supper. Reims was as still as a tomb and as we whirled away the last thing that met my sight was a beautiful young woman drest in the deepest mourning walking thru the deserted main street of the city escorted by an officer. It was a strange sight to see a woman in such a place. I imagine she must have been a refugee come back to rescue some treasure from what had once been her home. We shortly passed thru the green fields over the rim of the hills and soon left far behind the largest and noblest city that this hellish war has ruined.

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## FOX HUNT COMEDY

(Continued from page 361)

had the impression that he was stepping in his own footprints, or back tracking, as many hunted creatures do. So he went, catfootedly at first, then in swift jumps, till he came near a huge tree that had been twisted off by a gale, leaving a slanting stub some fifteen feet high. There he leaped aside, landed on the stub well above the ground, scrambled up it with almost the ease of a squirrel and disappeared into the top.

The hounds were by this time close at hand. A wild burst of music preceded them as they rushed into sight, heads up, giving tongue at every jump, and followed the hot trail headlong over the gully's edge into the vines. Evidently the fox had run about liberally there, for in a moment the hounds were mixt up in a pretty criss-cross, lost all sense of direction and broke out in lamentation. Most of them went threshing aimlessly about the sides of the gully, till the delicate fox trail was covered by a maze of dog tracks.

Meanwhile there was a stir, the ghost of a motion, in the leaning stub. Over the top of it came two furry ears, then a pointed nose and a bright yellow eye. The fox was there, watching every move of the game with intense interest; and in his face, in his cocked ears, his inquisitive nose, his wrinkling eyebrows, were the same lively expressions that you see in the face of a fox when he is hunting mice and thinks he hears one in the frozen grass.

## A LEAGUE OF NATIONS NOW

(Continued from page 363)

therefore, would (under existing conditions) become members of a league or be subject to its control only under compulsion. This might be as a result of the war, being stipulated in the treaty of peace, or might follow after the war when it had been demonstrated, as it soon would be, that no nation could profitably or safely remain a non-member of the league. In either case, these powers (so long as their present governments survive) would not be loyal members of a league of nations; it would have to be assumed that they would violate the terms of the treaty if they could safely do so. But the whole purpose and object of the combination now existing, and which it is proposed to make permanent by a league, is to safeguard the world against just such aggression—to restrain international criminals as individual criminals are now restrained by municipal government. This is a problem which must be faced and it would be idle to deceive ourselves into believing that the whole nature of the German state would be changed by becoming a member of a league of nations.

It may be suggested that a combination such as this would be only one of armed neutrality, and that conditions would be but little, if any, better than they were prior to the war. This is far from the truth. When the league is formed, the world will move forward from international anarchy toward international order under the protection of law. The new civilization will be so infinitely superior to the old that the wonder will be that we endured the old so long. No voice will be raised in favor of a retrogression, but the principles underlying the league will become so universally accepted, and the league itself will so grow in strength, that any nation seeking to interfere with its structure or to disregard its authority will court destruction.



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# HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

## THE INDEPENDENT LESSON PLANS

### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL,  
NEW YORK CITY

#### I. Soissons and Reims. By Hamilton Holt.

1. Mr. Holt's article is a simple, direct, condensed narrative of personal experiences. (a) Prove that the article deserves the commendatory adjectives, "simple, direct, condensed." (b) Show how the author makes the article personal without making it egoistic.
2. Compare the style of the article with the style of any of the following school texts: Franklin's Autobiography, Parkman's Oregon Trail, Stevenson's Inland Voyage and Travels with a Donkey, Addison's Sir Roger de Coverley Papers.
3. Show how the author brings about coherence between this article and the preceding article.
4. Write a character sketch of a Red Cross nurse.
5. Give an oral account of one of the great French guns.
6. Give an oral account of Mr. Holt's experiences during his travels along the battle front.
7. Imagine that Mr. Holt, in private conversation, had told you how it feels to be near exploding shells. Retell his account.
8. Write a paragraph in which you draw a sharp contrast between the natural scenery in the region where battles are being fought, and the scene of battle itself.
9. Write a picturesque description of Reims as seen from a distance.
10. Give an oral description of the ruins of Reims.
11. Write an emotional description of the ruins of Reims Cathedral.
12. Prepare an exposition showing the relation of Joan of Arc and the city of Reims.
13. Write a brief for an argument on the proposition: "Reims should never be restored, but should be kept as an object lesson."

#### II. A League of Nations Now. By Thomas Raeburn White.

1. Give a full oral explanation of the term, "A League of Nations."
2. Explain in detail the purpose of a league of nations.
3. Write a brief in which you show the author's principal points.
4. Give a list of objections that may be made to a league of nations. Show how the author refutes every objection.
5. Write an original composition on the theme: "The new civilization will be infinitely superior to the old."

#### III. A Club-House of Democracy. By Stuart A. Rice.

1. Show that the title fulfils all the requirements for a good title.
2. Give an oral explanation of the nature and purpose of a Community House.
3. Describe any part of the interior of a Community House.
4. Narrate, as tho you had been in a Community House, any of the experiences typical therein.

#### IV. Fox Hunt Comedy. By William J. Long.

1. Here is one of the most delightful articles The Independent has ever printed. What makes the article so thoroly delightful?
2. Compare this article with somewhat similar articles in The Sketch Book and The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers.
3. Show where the author makes appeals to different senses.
4. Point out effective adjective and noun combinations.
5. Point out words that aid in giving the article a distinctly "literary flavor."

#### V. My Experience as a Farmerette. By Marguerite Wilkinson.

1. Point out five excellent characteristics of this article.
2. Write an account of your own farm experiences, imitating the characteristics named above.

#### VI. The New Books.

1. Explain the following expressions: Gray-backed vermin of the seas, sinister shapes, the grim English bulldogs, the spirit of modern feminism, rich in spirit, unswerving purpose, half-educated audiences.

#### VII. The Story of the Week.

1. Give an oral summary of the recent movements on the Western Front. 2. Give an account of the work of American soldiers abroad. 3. Summarize recent evidences of Germany's weakness. 4. Make a list of great world problems suggested in the news of the week. Give your opinion on any one. 5. Make a list of important non-war subjects worthy of serious consideration. Give your opinion on any one.

### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. Progress of the War—"Open Warfare," "Soissons and Reims," Story of the Week.

1. The editorial will give you an excellent opportunity to summarize the military movements which have taken place since the closing of school last June.
2. Discuss the military significance of one or more of the following: (a) Mount Kemmel, (b) Verdun, (c) Chemin des Dames, (d) the "Hindenburg Line," (e) the "Siegfried Line," (f) the "Wotan Line," (g) Lens, (h) Noyon.
3. What new impressions about conditions in France do you get from the article by Hamilton Holt?

#### II. Domestic Affairs—"The New Child Labor Bill," "The Revenue Bill," "War Time Prohibition," "Results in the Primaries."

1. On what grounds was the Child Labor Bill declared unconstitutional? How will the new bill overcome the objections of the court?
2. Trace the Revenue Bill thru the stages which it has already passed. What stages are still to come?
3. What relation has the Prohibition Bill to food conservation? to the Revenue Bill?
4. Discuss the plan and purpose of the primaries. Look up the record of the candidates referred to who come from districts nearest your home.
5. The same reason is given for the failure of reelection of many representatives in various parts of the country. What is the reason, and what is its significance?

#### III. International Agreements and the War—"A League of Nations Now," "Strange Bed Fellows," "Czech Nation Recognized."

1. What efforts were made in the past to minimize the possibility of war and to insure the continuance of peace? Why did these efforts fail to avert the present war?
2. Under what circumstances did the movement for the establishment of a League to Enforce Peace take place? How far has the idea been accepted by the various belligerents?
3. What arguments can you present for the establishment of a League of Nations at the present time? What arguments against it?
4. Do you agree that an agreement among the Allies would perhaps bring Russia back into the war against the Central Powers?
5. Do you think that the establishment of such a league "would tend to remove the misimpression . . . that the aim of the Allies is to destroy Germany," etc.?
6. Who are best known leaders for the establishment of such a league in America, France and England?
7. Look up the history of the Czecho-Slovak movement. Why are the Allies recognizing these people as belligerents with a de facto government?

#### IV. The Remnants of the Russian Empire—"Finland's Dilemma," "The Siberian Campaign," "Lenine Shot."

1. Give a brief résumé of the history of Finland (a) previous to 1772, (b) since 1789.
2. What is the present status of Finland? What will be the probable outcome of the struggle which is now going on?
3. In what respect do conditions in Finland resemble those in Poland? in Ukrainia? in Lithuania? in Siberia?
4. Who is Lenine? Look up his career.

#### V. Women and the War—"My Experience as a Farmerette."

1. What war work similar to that described in this article have you done this summer? What was the value of this work?
2. What activities other than farming have been taken up by women as a result of the war?

#### VI. The New Industrial Democracy—"The Labor Programs."

1. What is the British Labor program referred to in this editorial? In what respects is this program more comprehensive than that of the American Federation of Labor?
2. "The American Federation of Labor . . . sticks . . . to pure trade unionism." Explain this statement and trace the historical development of this American program.
3. Upon what facts is "the typical employer's conviction that industrial democracy, like 'Bolshevism,' won't work" based?





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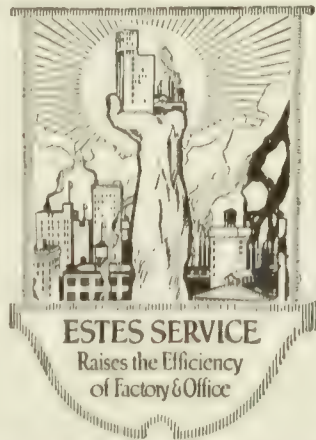
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# The Independent

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WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

## HARPER'S WEEKLY

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### INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

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**NATIONAL EFFICIENCY**  
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**THE COUNTRYSIDE**  
Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

**THE KAISER**—I am right.  
**GENERAL MARCH**—The American Army is all cream.  
**WOODROW WILSON**—The nation is proud of the Boy Scouts.  
**BILL REEDY**—Nothing is quite what it was a second ago.  
**BILLY SUNDAY**—The saloon is a rat hole to dump wages in.  
**PROF. IRVING FISHER**—All economizing begins with bookkeeping.  
**E. S. MARTIN**—Just now we are as much of an autocracy as Germany.  
**MARSHAL FOCH**—We must always seek to create events, not merely to suffer them.  
**CHARLIE CHAPLIN**—As I grow older I try to keep closer and closer to the ground.  
**GERTRUDE ATHERTON**—Dear Mr. Hoover, please put an embargo on chewing gum.  
**COLONEL REPINGTON**—The German defenders have been knocked into a cocked hat.  
**SECRETARY LANE**—America is the land of the free because it is the home of the brave.  
**H. G. WELLS**—British political life resists cleansing with all the vigor of a dirty little boy.  
**NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER**—The dreams of the seers of past centuries can soon be realized.  
**HERRBERT C. HOOVER**—I am happy to say that food supplies are assured for the period of the war.  
**PAUL M. WARBURG**—Nothing but mismanagement could wrest the financial premiership of the world from us.  
**CHARLES M. SCHWAB**—Patriotic addresses are good and so are posters, but the thing is being grossly overdone.  
**NICHOLAS LENINE**—It was easy for Russia to begin a revolution but extraordinarily difficult to continue and conclude it.  
**ED. HOWE**—For a good many years people everywhere have been looking for a hell of a time and have finally found it.  
**GENERAL MANGIN**—It is easy to lead Americans to victory. In fact they take their generals with them as upon an on-rushing tide.  
**G. K. CHESTERTON**—Only a creed can really broaden the mind since it obliges a man to think of everything when he thinks of something.  
**BOOTH TARKINGTON**—The citizens once called German-Americans will work out their own salvation if we do not make it too hard for them.  
**GENERAL PERSHING**—We of the army think with great pride and emotion of the unflagging service and wonderful trust in us of the churches at home.  
**ADMIRAL VON HINTZE**—We in Germany and Austria-Hungary stick to a free press; even under war's compulsion we do not want to shackle public opinion.  
**CLEVELAND MOFFETT**—We must hate the Germans, just as we must use poison gas against them, and bombard their cities

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with long-distance guns and follow all their hellish methods of war efficiency.

**GENERAL VON ARDENNE**—These tank attacks have something bewildering and demoniacal about them. They are calculated to frighten superstitious souls.

**PROF. SHAILER MATHEWS**—The God we must worship is not the God of a finished world, but a God who coöperates with mankind in the production of a new world.

**SENATOR SHERMAN**—Against the clandestine activities of this administration hidden under the thick clouds of war, I raise my voice seasonably in remonstrance.

**DR. WILLARD CARVER**—I have never found a physical director of a Y. M. C. A. that was a well man and have many times offered a gold medal for one who is not sick.

**SAMUEL GOMPERS**—The American labor movement declines to yield its course of leadership to the high brows who solve the problems of life and labor in their parlors or sanctum sanctorums.

## THE NEW PLAYS

*Someone In the House*, by Larry Evans, Walter Percival and George S. Kaufman. A slow-moving melodramatic comedy whose happy ending is due to a gentleman thief's streak of respectability. Lynn Fontanne and Hassard Short enliven what threatens during the first act to be a dull evening. (Knickerbocker Theater.)

*The Woman on the Index*, by Lilian T. Bradley and George Broadhurst. Villainous Turkish Prince, all conquering American Secret Service, pseudo French grisette, Honorable Japanese spy, General Sir William Thorndyke, V. C. Curtain falls as American Ambassador takes heroine detective wife in arms, declaims all is forgiven, and reads anonymous epistle from Woodrow Wilson. Deep deed war melodrama. S'death. (Forty-eighth Street Theater.)

*San Carlo Grand Opera Company* opened its season in New York last week. Real lovers of music will make no mistake in patronizing this most excellent company as it tours the country. The soloists are all highly trained virtuosos, the orchestra of twenty-five is most capable, and the chorus and ballet good. The performance is as good as one could see in Europe and the prices are popular. (Shubert Theater.)

Under the direction of the French High Commission, the Paris Conservatoire Orchestra, Andre Messager, leader, will begin its first tour of this country with a concert at the Metropolitan Opera House, October 8. The members of the orchestra have all been with the French armies at the front, and have undertaken this tour for the benefit of the Red Cross.

## DEMOCRACY'S CALL

The article we publish on another page concerning the new requirements of draft registration and the need of boys of nineteen and twenty on the firing line brings to mind this poem, "Wars Are for Youth to Wage," published in The Independent more than a year ago. It was written by Morris Gilbert, at the time a college boy, but soon after a soldier in the American Army.

Wars are for youth to wage; for youth alone

Can fling the unsullied ore of his tomorrow

Into the crucible that flames today;

Bringing his metal, splendid in the assay.

To give its heart for lesser gold to borrow,

And for the giving let the gift atone.

Wars are for youth to wage; not even death

Can make of war a greater thing than youth.

So that when it comes walking in the dawn

Some lad will laugh, rejoicing to be gone

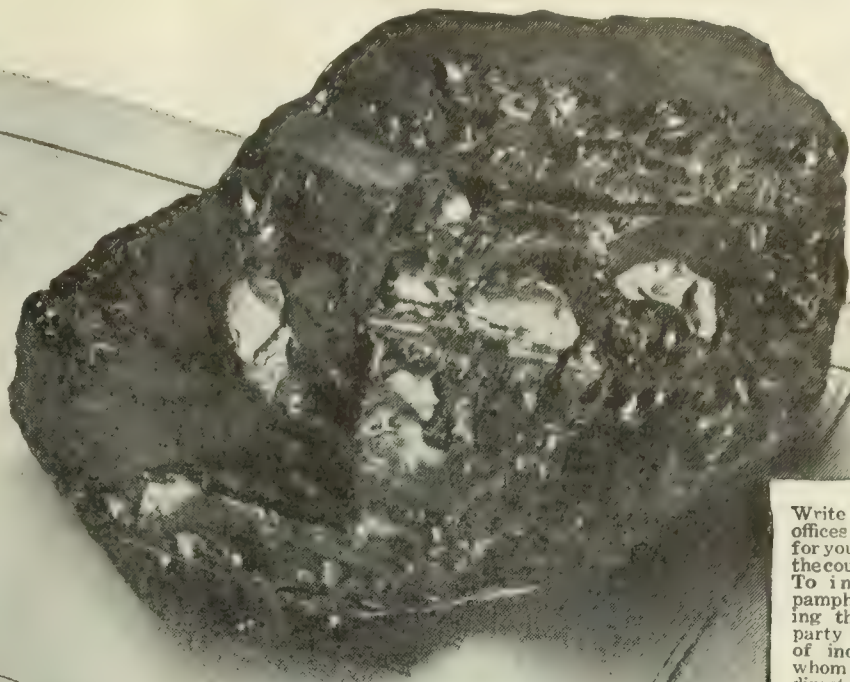
In witness to the youngest ageless truth

That honor is more beautiful than breath



It is very gratifying to us to be able to contribute, in the present crisis, the results of 60 years experience gained in the solution of fuel conservation problems.

FUEL WASTE IN THE POWER PLANT  
WHERE TO LOOK FOR IT—AND HOW TO REDUCE IT  
AND IMPROVE PLANT EFFICIENCY



# IT tells how to save coal

*A real help sent free to  
Plant Owners & Operators*

WHAT question could be more pressing to those interested in a power plant or factory than that of next winter's coal supply? Particularly now, when the government has added further emphasis to the situation by its move to cut fuel waste through a plant questionnaire.

The booklet offered above, "Fuel Waste in the Power Plant," is designed to be of help in assuring coal supply, by suggesting, as it does, many simple and effective measures for the reduction of preventable waste, in the burning of coal and in the use of steam for power, heating or processing.

The pamphlet does not attempt to suggest radical and expensive equipment additions. It discusses plants as they are and indicates a score of individually small but collectively large losses

commonly overlooked in the operation of the power plant and factory.

A reading of this pamphlet will be reassuring to manufacturers or other plant interests in showing how inexpensively and often how readily, waste power, heat losses, wear and tear and frictional losses can be reduced. Its timeliness speaks for itself.

For sixty years we have been developing and advocating the use of coal and power saving materials and feel that we can serve the common good by sharing our experience with plant executives and engineers—particularly now when coal and power saving mean so much to everyone.

We will be glad to forward you a copy of "Fuel Waste in the Power Plant," if you will write our nearest branch.

Write any of the offices listed here for your copy; use the coupon below. To insure this pamphlet reaching the proper party give name of individual to whom it should be directed.

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# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## INTELLECTUAL PREPAREDNESS

AMERICA has become a world power. She must now become a world intelligence. Otherwise her new power may be dangerous to herself and the world. Good intentions and a big stick are not all that is needed for the delicate task of putting together the dissected maps of Europe, Asia and Africa. It has often happened that a war won on the battlefield has been lost on the council table.

Our lack of military preparedness has been splendidly met. Our lack of intellectual preparedness cannot be so quickly and readily remedied. A soldier can be turned out in six months, but it requires six years to train a scholar. In the words of the original Jingo song: "We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money, too." But have we got the information to use these material means to the best advantage?

Compared with other nations, the United States takes a fair rank for literacy, and stands above the average in the numbers that seek some sort of higher education, but is deficient in real knowledge of foreign lands and languages. America is so big that we have difficulty in looking beyond it.

Americans, it is true, have been fond of travel, but travel has been to them purely a recreation. They have left their native sense of practicality at home and gone about with medieval eyes. They have visited the Old World to see old things. They have looked at the Stones of Venice instead of its people. They have read the Bible of Amiens but not its newspapers. They know all about the Hotel des Invalides but nothing about the Bourse du Travail. They have gone to Weimar to see the house of Goethe down in the city without becoming aware of the significant fact that the house of Nietzsche on the hill was drawing a larger number of German pilgrims. England was to them merely an Old Curiosity Shop. They have become familiar with the outsides of foreign buildings but have failed to become acquainted with the inside of foreign brains. They have diligently inspected tombs without realizing that they would not have to deal with dead Europeans but live ones. Travel has been confused with mere sight-seeing, so it has not contributed as much as it might to their knowledge of the dynamic factors of modern life.

In some respects our American school system and industrial training have admirably met the unprecedented demands made upon them by the Great War. Engineers and ship-builders have come forward at call. Chemists and psychologists have proved competent to their new duties. But when a call comes for a hundred telephone girls understanding French or a dozen statesmen understanding Balkan politics, the supply was not equal to the demand.

The other day a Russian representative was in our office urging that the only salvation of Russia was for the United States to send over immediately a commission of a hundred

men to explain to the Russian people our war aims and to give them active aid in straightening out their own affairs. We asked him who ought to be appointed on such a commission, and he said, not diplomats, but business men, engineers, captains of industry, authors, professors, publicists, the foremost men of America in all lines; then he added: "Of course they must all be able to speak Russian fluently." We express the fear that the President might find it difficult to fill the bill according to specifications.

On the other side of the earth there is another and still greater republic, struggling for life and suffering from internal dissensions. The Chinese look to us for advice and aid in maintaining their new won liberties; yet here, too, we are powerless because there are few Americans who understand their language and problems.

Our choice of languages, like our travel, has been too much dictated by dilettantism. Living languages were treated the same as dead. Students have elected language courses in the same way as tourists have bought Cook's tickets: they fancied that they might like the country and find its antiquities interesting. They studied Italian because they wanted to—or thought they ought to—read Dante; French to read Molière, and German to read Goethe. Now it is desirable to be able to read these authors in the original, but it is not necessary, for they have been admirably translated. But the daily papers, the literary and scientific periodicals, have not been translated, and here a knowledge of the language is indispensable. One can get a very thorough knowledge of the life of ancient Greece and Rome by reading English alone, but he cannot find out much about the life of modern Greece and Rome without reading and talking Greek and Italian.

Americans who formerly held the funny notion that they were doing a favor to a people they liked by learning its language, now think that they can spite a people they dislike by refusing to learn its language. They imagine that they can "cut" a country as they would an offending acquaintance by declining to speak as they pass by. In fourteen of the United States German is excluded from the schools, in some cases even from the universities, and the movement is spreading rapidly, altho it is opposed by the administration. Dr. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, says: "For practical, industrial and commercial purposes we shall need a knowledge of the German language more than we have needed it in the past." In this policy he is in agreement with the European belligerents. The Germans are not fond of the English, as the Hymn of Hate shows, yet they are studying English harder than ever. The University of Edinburgh, in spite of the war strain upon its finances, has appropriated \$62,500 for a professorship of German language and literature. The committee appointed by the Prime Minister in 1916 to consider the



deficiencies of the educational system of Great Britain has recently reported a radical program of reforms. The British committee recommends that:

Modern studies be energetically fostered; that means be taken to bring the business world into closer touch with education; that neither Latin nor Greek be compulsory for an arts degree in any of our universities; that modern studies at the universities comprehend for each of the five principal European countries, language, history, economics, literature and philology; that the present day conditions of each country should be included as far as possible; that modern language teachers be granted facilities to visit foreign countries, and that the system of interchange be developed with regard both to teachers and children.

The five European languages selected for such special study are French, German, Spanish, Italian and Russian. The British committee suggests that fifteen new professorships and thirty lectureships be established for French, ten new professorships and twenty lectureships, respectively, for German, Spanish, Italian, and Russian, and that opportunities be offered for the study of Asiatic and African languages. Without waiting till the war is over Great Britain is reconstructing her entire educational system from the bottom up just as Prussia established hers in the midst of the Napoleonic wars and the United States Government during the Civil War took its greatest advance step, the founding of agricultural and mechanical colleges in every state.

We should apply the same principle to education as to eating and automobile riding. If learning is a luxury, it should be curtailed like the other luxuries. If study is a mere amusement, a form of distraction, a kind of mental indulgence, a way of killing time or gratifying idle curiosity or showing off—as too often it has been—then we ought to sacrifice it in these strenuous times. As Bacon says: "Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability." The first two aims of education, tho legitimate enough in the days of peace, must give way now to the third. We must study not what we like to learn, but what we need to know.

What we need to know is the modern world, how it came about, and what is to become of it. We must try to understand our allies and our enemies, not merely their language but more their mentality. We have all been enrolled by the declaration of war in a compulsory course of current events, in which the best text books are unbound and come out in daily, weekly and monthly installments.

## COAL

**I**N war time results are the only things that count. If a general fails in the field he must make way for another man, no matter how good his excuse.

Last winter the United States registered three colossal failures—we did not produce enough ships, airplanes or coal.

We have put Mr. Schwab in charge of ships. He is making good. We have put Mr. Ryan in charge of airplanes. Time will tell what he can do. Mr. Garfield still remains.

Every one knows that there is enough coal in the American mines to supply every legitimate need of ourselves and our allies. There are only three things that can prevent our getting it in ample quantities. 1st, the interference of the mine owners; 2nd, the lack of labor; 3rd, inadequate railroad facilities.

Mr. Garfield is responsible for dealing with the mine owners and with labor. He can commandeer the mines if the operators get obstreperous. He can no doubt find means to commandeer the labor, if that extreme should be necessary. He has had nearly two years to work out his problem and the American people have been long suffering.

If now he mines the necessary coal and then the railroads cannot transport it, the blame shifts to Mr. McAdoo.

We trust and believe we shall not have a coal famine this winter, but if we do, it will be clearly up to Mr. Garfield or Mr. McAdoo to get out and let some one else run the job.

We want results or resignations—not excuses.

## HOMES FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS

**I**N a recent letter to the President, Secretary Lane called attention to the importance of preparing soon for restoring soldiers to civil life, and expressed the belief that for many "land would afford the great and fundamental opportunity."

As the great expanse of fertile public domain which furnished the open road to economic independence at the close of the Civil War is gone, the Secretary proposes that the irrigable swamp and cut over timber land in public and private ownership be reclaimed and made available for settlement by soldiers under carefully thought out plans.

To these there should be added the neglected or badly used lands of other sections of the country which can be acquired in areas large enough to permit of group or community settlement. If these were acquired thru the coöperation of the states or the patriotic efforts of individuals, it would have a far reaching influence in the improvement of agriculture and creating a new and better rural civilization in many sections of the country.

In accord with the Secretary's recommendation, Congress made a small appropriation to begin an investigation of the areas of land which could be reclaimed and made available for settlement, and a notable group of engineers and land settlement experts have been enlisted in this investigation as a war service. These include among others A. P. Davis, director of the Reclamation Service; Elwood Mead, irrigation engineer and connected with state aided land settlement in Australia and California; and H. G. Cory, the engineer who closed the gap in the Colorado River and thus saved the Imperial Valley in California from being submerged. A progress report is to be submitted to Congress in December as a basis for further legislation.

The restoration of ex-soldiers to rural life should not, however, be left wholly to the Federal Government. There should also be early and adequate action by the states. In Australia the states have done more than the Commonwealth. In Canada the province of Ontario has done more than the Dominion. If privately owned lands are to be purchased, subdivided and improved and sold to ex-soldiers on long time payments, as is being done in Canada and Australia, there must be close business and financial oversight over the farming operations in these settlements for many years, and in this local knowledge and experience will be invaluable. State agencies like the agricultural colleges, the farm bureaus, the state engineering departments, should be mobilized in this undertaking in a definite and responsible way, as they have been under the state land settlement act of California. The state and Federal governments should coöperate. If this is to be accomplished, the states must act at the coming session of their legislatures, as it fortunately happens that all the state legislatures except three meet next winter or spring. This affords an opportunity for legislation by Congress and the states to give effect to coöperative action if a definite policy can be worked out and agreed to in advance. The study of this problem by the Interior Department should therefore be supplemented by similar action in the states. This need not wait on legislation.

## LIBERTY AFTER THE WAR

**W**ILL the war make the world safe for liberty? The question is asked now among thoughtful men. It will be asked with increasing insistence as war policies and legislation further transform our social structure and further curtail individual freedom.

If we do not share the apprehensions of those who are most disturbed by the vast extensions of governmental control and dictation already achieved and in prospect, it is not because we are indifferent to liberty, or willing to see our American democracy become bureaucratic instead of free.



and dynamic. Much less is it by reason of any sympathy with the intolerance which has now and again manifested itself towards legitimate differences of opinion. It is rather because we have faith in the liberty-loving instincts and the practical good sense of the American people, and believe that peace as inevitably relaxes collective tension as war tightens it.

The second mentioned of these two considerations is primary in the logic of the problem. Those who talk about the Prussianizing of our institutions as the price of our mighty effort in coöperation with western Europe to rid the world of autocracy, betray their ignorance of elementary sociology. War while it lasts curtails liberty because in war it is necessary to merge all purposes, all efforts and all decisions in one. Only so can victory be achieved. But to destroy liberty war must become a habit, a continuing activity or purpose; it must become militarism, and militarism is possible only where there is a dynasty or a privileged class to profit by it. Democracies cannot profit by it, and will have none of it. The supreme object in view in the present gigantic endeavor to destroy absolutism, is the destruction of the war-making interest.

The average common-sensible American sees this clearly, and his straight thinking is the basis of our faith in him. The nation has developed a solidarity of purpose in the war, and a collective efficiency, unexampled and amazing. It has shown a generosity of spirit and a readiness to make sacrifices worthy of men and women participating with France and Belgium and Great Britain and Italy in the supreme struggle of human history. When the task is achieved America, asking nothing for herself but peace and a good conscience, will disband her armies and quietly return to the ways of peace. The grip of governmental control will loosen, we shall take back the liberties surrendered for the war, and resume business as usual.

However, this is not the whole story, and a remaining chapter cannot be flung aside. War is not the only condition that limits individual freedom. It is restricted as well by growth of population, by expanding business, and by developing moral sensibility. Pigs cannot run on the common after it becomes a city square; fire risks permissible in open country cannot be tolerated in congested urban centers; contagion negligible in populations of one individual to the square mile cannot be ignored in crowded towns; the useful employment of children, proper enough under good home conditions and in light occupations of the farm, must be forbidden when it becomes systematic exploitation in mills and mines.

These normal curtailments of individual liberty—normal because incidental to social evolution, to civilization itself—were well begun in America before we entered the war, and they will continue after we return to the habits of peace; for this fact, too, the average common-sensible American grasps, and thinks straight upon when he votes, if not always when he buys and sells.

There are two other limitations of private liberty inevitable in war but also possible in peace, one of which probably will continue and be permanent, the other of which must diminish and be sternly opposed if we are to be a free and, in the best sense of the word, a civilized nation.

The unlimited private exploitation of certain business opportunities, legitimate and useful in the bucolic days of national development, becomes inexpedient and may become intolerable when population becomes dense, business stupendous in volume, and social relations complex. Private railroading had become intolerable in the United States when state and federal control by commission was instituted to check waste, discrimination, and too-frequent criminal practices. Commission control was a failure, and as a result of the failure of corporations and the Government to get together the great railroad systems of the country, as business men knew, and as Director General McAdoo now says, were on the verge of bankruptcy when they were taken over

by the Government as a war measure. They will not be given back to private exploitation.

The one restriction of liberty that is without excuse, in war or in peace, is that which is imposed by intolerance. Unhappily, fanaticism and mob mindedness are not confined to autocratically ruled peoples, and the United States cannot boast that they are negligible factors in our national life. There is yeoman work to do now and after the war in combating them with every weapon of education, intelligence, moral courage and the law.

## A NEW FACTOR IN EDUCATION

PRACTICALLY all the higher institutions of learning in America, the smaller colleges and the larger universities alike, become military schools this fall and for the duration of the war. Like West Point they will be military posts under military discipline. Studies that enter into the training of officers will have first place. More leisurely, and, for the moment, less imperative occupation with the humanities and with the sciences that neither bake bread nor kill Huns will not entirely cease, but it will be followed by students not liable to military service, and they will have to get on with such attention as faculties can spare from more pressing duties.

It is understood, of course, that when the war is over academic life will in general go back to the old order of things; but teachers and students alike may as well make up their minds now that the old order will not again be quite what it was.

For one thing, military training will probably continue to be a prescribed part of college work. The American public has discovered the great educational value of drill and discipline and the regular habits that belong with them. Our young men have never been so "set up" physically or morally as they are now, after a few months in camp. We realize how lax life had become, and how wasteful of energy and earnest purpose. Health, sanitation, exercise, good form, courteous manners, and self-control have become social values.

Military training, however, need not and probably will not greatly change the character of collegiate education. An influence that probably will change it is the demonstrated possibility of intensive training, and this influence contains possibilities of mischief as well as of good.

Intensive training had been discovered in America before the war began. The cult of efficiency in the business world had drawn attention to it, and it was being developed in schools of stenography and in commercial courses.

Then suddenly the war revealed to us the wretched inadequacy of our vocational and professional preparedness. It was found that on every hand we were deficient in technical expertness. Intelligence we had, but not swiftness and certitude of eye and hand and guiding thought.

This technical proficiency we must have, now and in the days to come, and it is certain that our colleges and universities, yes, and our high schools too, will be required to produce and deliver it on a larger scale than hitherto.

The possibility of mischief that lurks in this new departure is the danger that in the enthusiasm of a new faith we shall identify intensive training with education in its larger scope; and, most perilous of all, forget that the vital work of the true university is research resulting in scientific discovery. The difference between these two things goes down to the primal habits of the intellectual life. The intensive teacher of vocation or profession must drill his man as one trains a trick dog for the circus; the research worker must "beat the bush," like a dog on the loose, trying to pick up a scent.

To ignore or forget this difference will be fatal to our national life, to our civilization. Germany destroyed herself by becoming a nation of drillmasters and technicians. England, France and Italy have cherished the spirit of free inquiry. By it they live, and will live.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Back on the Hindenburg Line The British and French have had another week of uninterrupted success. All along the western front from the Scarpe to the Aisne they have made advances, but their progress has been slower than in former weeks because the German resistance has stiffened as they approached the Hindenburg line. Their big guns have been brought into play indicating an intention not to retire further unless they are forced to. The Allies and Germans are now virtually back in the same positions on the western front that they occupied before the German drive of March 21. On the southern front the Germans still cling to the Vesle west of Reims, but the advance of the French and Americans north of Soissons and Fismes may eventually compel them to retire to their old line on the Chemin des Dames north of the Aisne. It now remains to be seen whether Foch will attempt to force the Hindenburg line or employ the American and his other reserve armies in an offensive on some distant part of the line, say in the vicinity of Verdun, with the object of scattering the enemy's depleted regiments.

According to an authoritative statement from Washington there are now only 195 German divisions on the entire front, and of these there are only sixteen that have not been engaged in heavy fighting of the present year. In at least eight divisions the battalion formation has been reduced to three

## THE GREAT WAR

*September 5*—American transport "Mount Vernon" torpedoed but not sunk. Hsu Shih Chang elected President of the Chinese Republic.

*September 6*—British continuing advance on Cambrai. "Persic," transporting 2800 American troops, torpedoed.

*September 7*—Germans raid American lines on Metz road. Japanese drive Bolsheviki back on Ussuri River.

*September 8*—British chase enemy from Havrincourt Wood. Czechs from Baikal make junction with Cossacks from Manchuria.

*September 9*—Americans and French advancing north of Aisne. Massacres by Bolsheviki in Moscow and Petrograd.

*September 10*—French closing in on St. Quentin. American troops landed at Archangel.

*September 11*—Heavy German counter-attacks on British northeast of Peronne. Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, brother-in-law of the Kaiser, reported chosen King of Finland.

companies from four, which means a reduction of one-fourth in the fighting strength of these divisions.

The British took 57,000 prisoners in August and 20,000 more in the first ten days of September.

The cornerstone of the Hindenburg line is the forest of St. Gobain, which occupies the angle between the Oise and the Ailette west of Laon and south of La Fère. This knot of wooded heights, known as the St. Gobain

massif, resisted the French last year and now again they have a chance to attack it from two sides. The French are now within two miles of La Fère on the north.

On the northern end of the line the British who last week crossed the Siegfried switch\*line extending north from Queant, have made further gains. They have now got nearer to Cambrai than they have ever been before. The German regiments that have been driven back from the Somme salient are past to the rear of the Hindenburg line, where they are reformed and reinforced for future use. Meantime the troops on the front are making vigorous counter-attacks to recover strategic points taken by the British and French.

**Spain Seizes German Ships** Spain, the chief remaining neutral in Europe, has at last reached the end of her patience and taken action which in other cases Germany has regarded as the equivalent of a declaration of war. On August 10 the Government sent a note to Berlin calling attention to the facts that more than 20 per cent of the Spanish merchant marine has been sunk and more than a hundred Spanish seamen have lost their lives, and that this has resulted in the reduction of tonnage to the extreme limit. Consequently, the Government had decided that, in case any more sinkings occurred, German vessels now interned in Spanish ports would be substituted. This measure would not imply the confiscation of the ships, for it would be only a temporary solution of the difficulty, to be finally settled on the establishment of peace. It was not proposed to make the measure retroactive and seize ships in compensation for the previous losses. There are ninety German ships interned in Spanish harbors.

To this note Germany is said to have returned a conciliatory and temporizing reply, but the depredations of the U-boats did not cease. The Spanish steamer "Ataz-Mendi," carrying a cargo of coal from England to Spain, was torpedoed and sunk, tho the crew was saved. The Spanish Government thereupon immediately put its threat into effect by replacing it with one of the German ships of equivalent tonnage and also taking possession of all the other German vessels.

Such action in the case of Portugal and Italy was followed by a declaration of war, but Spain is desirous of maintaining her neutrality so long as possible and Germany is reluctant to add her to the long list of her enemies. But if Germany gives even tacit assent to the seizure of her shipping Norway and Sweden may be embold-



Paul Thompson

## PROOF POSITIVE OF OUR SUCCESS AT ZEEBRUGGE

This photograph of the British warships sunk to block the channel of the German naval base at Zeebrugge, was taken by a German aviator subsequently captured by our men. The original photograph is now on view in a London gallery

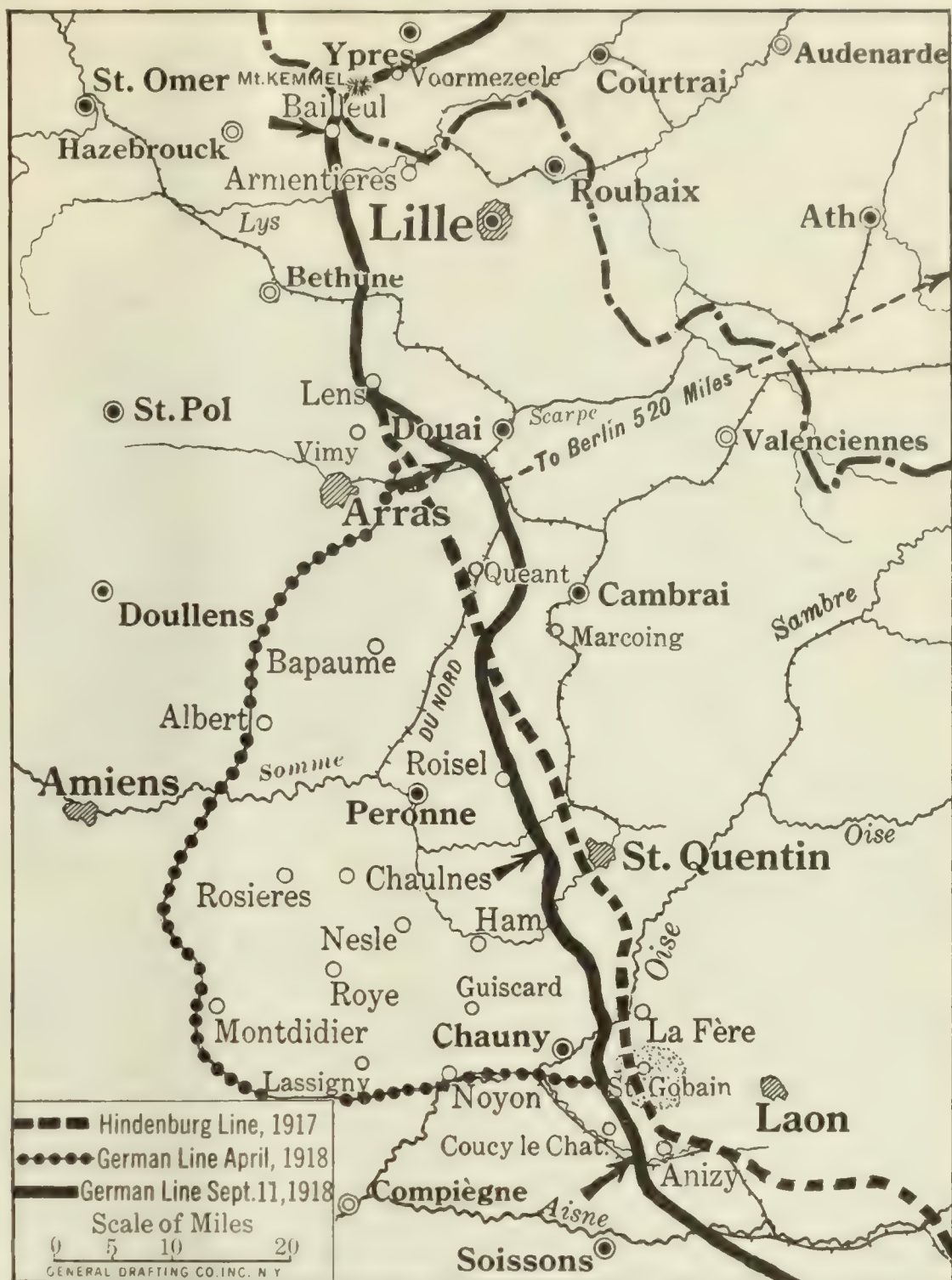


ened to seek compensation for their losses in the same fashion.

For four years Spain has suffered under the strain of divided sympathies. Both groups of belligerents have carried on continuous propaganda and it has been difficult for the Government to maintain neutrality and administer the censorship and sedition laws impartially. The court and higher army officers and clergy were inclined toward Germany, and on the other hand the King and the common people were pro-Ally. There are over 100,000 Germans in Spain and they abused the hospitality of the country by intrigue and espionage as they did in America. U-boats used Spanish ports as a rendezvous and spies signaled to them from the shore as to the movements of Allied vessels. Leading papers and politicians were subsidized with German gold. Spain was urged to take advantage of the preoccupation of England and France to recover Gibraltar and extend her territory in Morocco.

But the Spanish people have become increasingly sympathetic toward the Allies. Besides the revulsion of feeling aroused by German brutality and arrogance the economic interests of the country have drawn Spain to the Allied side. The produce of her fields, forests and mines has been in constant demand at unprecedented prices. Spain has been raised from poverty to wealth by the war. Formerly a debtor nation, she is now loaning money to the Allies. In exchange for American coal, oil and cotton she is supplying Pershing's army with many of its necessities. The recent extension of a credit of \$100,000,000 by Spain to the United States is an indication of the extent of this traffic.

The "Persic" The desperate efforts of the Germans to Torpedoed reach the transports carrying American troops to Europe met with a certain success on September 6th when a torpedo struck the "Persic" and exploded just forward of the engine room. The ship immediately began to sink at the bow, but the soldiers were saved to the last man by climbing down ropes to the decks of the destroyers which promptly came to the rescue. The "Persic" was a twelve thousand ton steamer of the White Star Line and had sailed from New York on August 24th for a British port. She carried 2800 American soldiers. On account of trouble with her engines she had lagged behind the convoy when she was attacked by the German submarine. It is believed that the U boat was sunk by the depth bomb discharged by one of the destroyers. The rescued soldiers and sailors were conveyed to the British port 200 miles away. This is the fourth transport carrying American troops to the war zone that has been attacked by the U-boats. The "Tuscania" was sunk in February while under convoy and 204 lives lost; the "Modava" was sunk last May in the Channel and 55 Americans lost; the



#### BACK ON THE HINDENBURG LINE

The map shows that the Allies have almost restored their front to the position where it stood before the Germans made their drive toward Amiens March 21 and that in the north the British have gone over the Quéant extension of the Hindenburg line and are approaching Cambrai. The French, aided by Americans, are driving the enemy back from the angle between the Oise and the Aisne and will soon be in a position to attack the forest of St. Gobain. The capture of this fastness would compel the Germans to evacuate a large part of their French holdings.

"Oronsa" was torpedoed in April with a loss of three of the crew.

The American troop transport "Mount Vernon" was torpedoed 200 miles off the French coast when returning from a voyage to France, where she had landed troops. She was not so seriously injured but that she was able to return to port under her own steam. The "Mount Vernon" was formerly the "Kronprinzessin Cecelie," one of the largest of the German steamers taken over by the United States when war was declared.

The British Government has hitherto consistently refused to give out information as to the number and names of the U-boats sunk. Recently, however, Premier Lloyd George stated in the House of Commons that "At least 150 of these ocean pests have been destroyed." This claim was denied by the Germans, but the British Admiralty has confirmed it by printing the names of the commanding officers of 150 German submarines known to

have been sunk or captured. Among them was Kapitän-Lieutenant Schweiger, who while in command of "U-20" torpedoed the "Lusitania" in May, 1915; Kapitän-Lieutenant Paul Wagenfuhr, who sunk the "Belgian Prince" in 1917 and drowned forty of the crew by submerging the submarine when they were on its decks; and Kapitän-Lieutenant Rudolph Schneider, who torpedoed the "Arabic" in 1915. In reply to this the German Admiralty states that the list is inaccurate and that however heavy the loss of U-boats more are being constructed than have been destroyed.

The Czechs The most important factor in the war at present in Russia is the nation which was not recognized at the beginning and which has not yet found a place upon the map—that is, Bohemia. Now that England, France and the United States have recognized the Czecho-Slovaks as belligerents entitled to independence





#### THE CZECHO-SLOVAK BATTLE LINE

The forces of the Bohemians to extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There are Czecho-Slovak volunteers fighting on the French and Italian fronts and the Czecho-Slovaks who were captured by or deserted to the Russian army are now fighting the Bolsheviki along the Trans-Siberian railroad all the way from the Volga to Vladivostok. The position of the Czecho-Slovak troops is indicated by the black and white oblongs representing their red and white flags. The black area in Austria-Hungary is the proposed Bohemian republic.

they must be counted among the Allies fighting against Germany and the accompanying map will show what an active part they are actually taking in the conflict. The proposed republic of Bohemia marked upon the map in black is designed to embrace Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia inhabited by the Czechs in Austria, and in addition the adjacent part of Hungary inhabited by the Slovaks. This will give a territory four times as large as that of Belgium. The population will be about twelve million, of which ten million are Czechs and Slovaks, the remainder consisting of Germans and other nationalities.

Voluntary armies have been formed from the emigrant and exiled Czecho-Slovaks and from those who were formerly in the Austro-Hungarian armies but were taken prisoners or voluntarily surrendered to the Allied forces during the war. There is a Czecho-Slovak force under the red and white banner on the Italian front, and another on the French front, not counting the large number of that race who are incorporated into the American Army. The most important force of Czecho-Slovaks, however, is that which was previous to the war imprisoned in Russia or fighting in the Russian armies. These were prevented from making their way out of Russia by the Bolsheviki, so they seized the Siberian railroad and held it until now the Allies have come to their assistance. It was the necessity of rescuing the Czecho-Slovaks from their perilous position in the interior of Russia which overcame the reluctance of President Wilson to sending an Allied expedition into Russia. The action was not, as was for a time feared, too late, but has accomplished its purpose. The joint expedition of Allied and American soldiers under Japanese command which started from Vladivostok, crossed Manchuria, and after quelling the resistance of the Bolsheviki on the border was surprised by encountering the advance guard of the Czecho-Slovaks, who had forced their way over six hundred miles of territory occupied by the Bolsheviki and had taken the city of Chita. There is now telegraphic connection and a tolerably clear track all the way from the Pacific to Penza by which supplies can be sent into the heart of European Russia.

One of the strategic points that have been held by the Czecho-Slovaks in Russia is Samara, which, being situated where the trans-Siberian railroad

crosses the Volga, controls at once the overland traffic east and west and the river traffic north and south. An attempt has been made to form here the nucleus of an anti-Bolshevik government for Russia. Recently two hundred members of the Constituent Assembly, which was dissolved by the Bolsheviki, met at Samara and elected a triumvirate consisting of General Alexiev, Stepanov and Avksentiev. Samara is now besieged by the Bolsheviki and has been falsely rumored to have fallen into their hands. The Berlin Government is reported to have asked for permission to send German troops across Russian territory to expel the Czecho-Slovaks from Samara.

#### The Bolsheviki

The State Department at Washington gives out the information that the Bolsheviki leaders have signed a treaty of alliance with Germany against the Entente Allies and the United States. The text of the treaty is withheld from the public for military reasons, but its chief provisions are as follows:

Russia agrees to fight against the Allies. Germany, in return for this, agrees to safeguard Russia against attack either by or thru Finland. Russia agrees to pay Germany 6,000,000,000 marks (\$1,500,000,000 under normal exchange). Germany, in return, agrees to guarantee that the Russian coastal and fishing fleets now in Russian waters shall not be molested after the ex-

pulsion of the Allies from Russian territory.

The Bolsheviki of Petrograd made a raid upon the British Embassy in search for counter-revolutionists supposed to be sheltered there. The Embassy was defended by Captain Cromie, the naval attaché, who shot one or more of the Bolsheviki scouts, but he was soon overpowered and killed. His body was then mutilated in a horrible manner and hung out of the window. The building was sacked and forty persons arrested, including Prince Schachowsky. The Bolsheviki claim to have discovered weapons and documents indicating that the British were supporting the counter-revolutionary movement. The British Government has protested against this abominable outrage and threatens to hold the Soviet leaders personally responsible for any such violations of international law. The Soviet representatives in London have been arrested.

The Bolsheviki threaten bloody vengeance against all their enemies, both internal and external. They announce the execution at Moscow of twenty-nine prominent counter-revolutionists, among them two former members of the Czar's cabinet and two chiefs of police. The Petrograd Soviet announces the execution of 512 counter-revolutionists in reprisal for the assassination of Moses Uritzky, chairman of the Commission for the Suppression of the Counter-Revolution. The Soviet is holding as hostages 121 prominent men, including grand dukes, generals, members of the Lvov and Kerensky cabinets, and editors, who are to be shot if any more attempts at assassination of Soviet officials are made. The newspapers urge the execution of a thousand of the bourgeoisie or Allied nationals for every one of the Bolsheviki killed by the Allies. Dora Kaplan, the medical student who shot Lenine, has been executed. Miss Spiridonovo, who was rumored killed because of her open denunciation of the Bolsheviki leaders in the July congress, is apparently still alive, for they hesitate to execute so famous a revolutionist.

Consul-General Poole sent from Moscow August 26 a special train with the Allied and American officials and civilians. They were provided with safe conducts by the Bolsheviki, German and Finnish governments and arrived at Stockholm on September 7. The



Press Illustrating

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF CHINA  
Hsu Shih Chang, formerly vice-president of the  
Privy Council



American party includes consuls, vice-consuls and attachés, the staff of the National City Bank numbering twenty persons, the staff of the Y. M. C. A. numbering twenty-six, the staff of the Y. W. C. A. numbering seven, and others. There are left in Moscow 240 British and French, of whom seventy are in prison.

**The Japanese Campaign** The Japanese *communiqués*, now being issued, are admirably clear, explicit and unpretentious and give us for the first time a grasp of the Siberian situation. The Japanese plan of campaign provided for four different expeditionary forces. First troops were landed at Port Arthur and sent north to Harbin, where they were joined by a contingent from Vladivostok and the two proceeded northwest to the Manchurian frontier. Here General Semenov and his Cossacks had been fighting a losing battle with the Bolsheviks on the Russian side, but reinforced by the Japanese, Czechoslovaks and Allied troops he has been able to drive the enemy back toward Chita. But Colonel Gaina, commanding the Czechoslovaks about Lake Baikal, advanced eastward at the same time and took Chita, which brought him into communication with their compatriots from the Pacific.

The Bolsheviks, who had hitherto held the section of the railroad between Baikal and Manchuria, were thus caught between two fires. On the west were the Czechs and on the east were the Allied forces, to the south lay the Mongolian desert, so the Bolsheviks escaped toward the north up the railroad that branches off from the main line at Onon and goes up to the Amur River. Here they can join the Bolsheviks who hold the line of the Amur as far as Khabarovsk, where the Usuri River runs into it. The Bolshevik force in this region is said to number 19,000 and they are provided with armored cars, gunboats and artillery. Their headquarters are at Blagovestchensk, the capital of Amur province. The Soviet here has declared war against China because the Chinese Republic has sent a contingent of troops to join the Allies in their Siberian expedition. The Chinese of the city have been expelled and their property con-



Bain

"TOMMY" HITCHCOCK, ESCAPED FROM GERMANY

The popular young American aviator, wounded and forced to land behind the German lines in a fight with three enemy planes last March, got away from the guard who was transferring him from one prison camp to another and walked a hundred miles in eight nights, hiding during the daytime, until he got across the Swiss frontier. Lieutenant Hitchcock is in this country now; he is to transfer from the Lafayette Flying Corps and return to France soon in the United States air service

fiscated. The feeling against the Chinese has always been strong on the Amur. In 1900 when the Chinese authorities in Manchuria declared war against Russia the Cossacks at Blagovestchensk drowned five thousand Chinese, men, women and children, in the river.

On the east Manchuria is separated from the Russian maritime province by the Usuri River, which runs north and flows into the Amur at Khabarovsk. Toward this point the Japanese are directing two expeditions; one landed at Nikolayevsk is coming up the Amur River, the other landed at Vladivostok is coming down the Usuri. The latter expedition contains also Czech, Cossack, British, French and American contingents, all under Japanese command. This force defeated the Bolsheviks who were trying to hold the railroad running along the river. The pursuit of the retreating enemy was impeded by his destruction of the bridges across the numerous tributaries of the Usuri, but the Allied forces have followed them almost if not quite to Kharovsk.

**Senate and House** The Senate on September 7 passed the emergency agricultural bill, with its rider providing for national prohibition after July 1, 1919, and also with another rider, known as the Pomerene rent bill, which regulates rent profiteering in the District of Columbia. It appointed conferees, but the House of Representatives refused to agree to a

conference and instead sent the measure to its Committee on Agriculture.

The House meanwhile passed the water power bill by a vote of 231 to 23, retaining that recapture clause which is not approved by the President and which provides as a condition precedent to the taking over of any power project by the Government that there must be paid, at the end of the fifty-year lease, the actual, legitimate cost or "net investment" of the project to the lessee. The minority wanted to substitute the phrase "fair value" for "net investment."

The revenue bill was taken up in the House on the 9th, when considerable criticism of it developed on the Republican side, especially by Mr. Fordney of Michigan, who argued that it would produce much more money than eight billions and was excessive in its burden on the present generation.

**Contract with Railroads** The contract by which the Government takes the railroads of the country under Federal control was issued by Director General McAdoo in its finally revised form on September 5, and on the next day the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, representing more than four-fifths of the roads, advised that it be accepted and signed without further demur. During the long negotiations by means of which the contract has been formulated many protests were considered, made by the managers and by the Association of Security Holders in behalf of their privileges and interests; and meanwhile the Government has paid 90 per cent of compensation claims to needy roads.

The contract is identical for all the roads except that the specific annual compensation for each will be the average net operating income for the three years prior to June 30, 1917. In favor of this compensation the Government will take all the operating revenues of the roads; but it is believed that these receipts will fall far short of the billion dollars a year it is estimated that the Government will have to pay to maintain bond interest and dividends.

The contract stipulates that the



From the Times

BEGINNING TO SEE THINGS



Knight in Dallas News

GOTT DOESN'T SEEM TO BE CO-OPERATING



roads must be returned to their respective owners in good condition at the end of the period of Federal control, but expressly provides that nothing it contains shall be construed as expressing or prejudicing the Government's future policy in respect to them; and losses by fire or accidental destruction will be made good, but not any destruction by "public enemies."

During Federal control the Government is to assume all expenses growing out of settlement of claims arising since the roads were taken over, joint facility and equipment rents, and damage suits against railroads.

Salaries of corporation officers, or other corporation or railroad expenses not directly necessary to actual operation, must, in general, be paid by the companies.

Ordinary Federal, state and local taxes will be paid by the Government, but each company must pay special war taxes.

Most of the objections to the first draft raised by the security holders were overruled by Mr. McAdoo. Particular objection was made to the clause that permits the Government to abandon lines and connections not found profitable in war use, and to divert business at will, arguing that this might involve enormous "loss of good will, loss of business, diversion of traffic, and loss of business organization." This plea was denied on the ground that the Government's provision for compensation was expressly designed to cover such contingencies. Another strong protest was made at the Government requiring additions and betterments to be made out of the capital of the companies, contending that the cost of such new work—which after the war may become unprofitable—ought in the first instance to be borne by the Government, which makes them for its own benefit and takes all their earnings. This contention was denied on the ground that any risks of that kind should be accepted by the roads as war risks.

The most serious objection by the roads, probably, was that the original contract required them to accept as final and conclusive the decision of the

Interstate Commerce Commission acting as referee in any dispute, without any chance of appeal to the courts. This is now modified, so that an appeal may be made to the United States Court of Claims on all questions of law.

#### Report on Government Railways

Mr. McAdoo's report as Director of Railways was published on September 9, and gives an account of his stewardship for the first seven months of Federal administration. He reports that the total steam railway mileage is 397,014 miles, owned or controlled by 2905 companies, employing 1,700,000 persons; the property also comprises various steamship and boat lines, including 3000 miles of usable canals.

Mr. McAdoo believes that substantial progress has been made "in accelerating the movement of traffic and employing the available equipment more intensively," and is confident that the railroads will shortly be in a condition to meet any demands that may be made upon them if the needed motive power already ordered can be secured and the skilled labor necessary is not withdrawn from the railroads for military and other purposes. His statistics show that both the trainload and the carload have been increased, and that by rerouting the distance of freight hauling between important centers has been greatly shortened.

Expenses have been lessened. By reorganization of the operating force the number of men drawing salaries of \$5000 or more has been reduced by 500, and the total salary bill from about \$21,300,000 to \$16,700,000. The largest salaries now paid are those to the seven regional directors, who receive from \$40,000 to \$50,000 a year; and in general pay of both officers and laborers has been adjusted more equably than heretofore. The "principle of the basic eight-hour day" has been recognized; women now get the same pay as men in similar posi-

tions, and must not be put at work in places or conditions "unsuited to their sex"; negroes are paid the same as white men with similar duties; and plans are contemplated for insurance, old-age pensions, etc.

Great economy has been effected by consolidating offices and terminals, and by canceling passenger trains that could be spared, thus saving 46,000,000 running-miles per annum. The standardization of freight cars and of locomotives; a system of uniform and simplified accounting; a uniform classification of freight; through waybills, and measures for coördinating the railroad administration with other departments of the Government, are among the many alleged improvements discussed.

New York's Greater New York  
Slacker Raid and its suburban towns were treated on the Tuesday following Labor Day to a realization of the Government's strong arm. Early in the morning thousands of agents of the Department of Justice, accompanied by armed soldiers or sailors, stationed themselves at strategic points in the highways of travel and required every man that appeared to be between twenty-one and thirty-one years of age to show his draft-registration card. Inquisitors also searched saloons, lodging houses, theaters—in short, every hole and corner in the metropolitan district was combed for men trying to escape military service. The questioners were polite but faithful, and if a man could not produce the papers he was sent promptly to detention in an armory, and very likely was laughed at by the crowd because he had not heeded the warning of the newspapers and carried his card with him.

The inquisition continued on Wednesday and the total result, as officially stated later, was the temporary detention of 67,187 men, some of whom were kept over night because their homes (and cards) were far away or they had difficulty otherwise in proving their

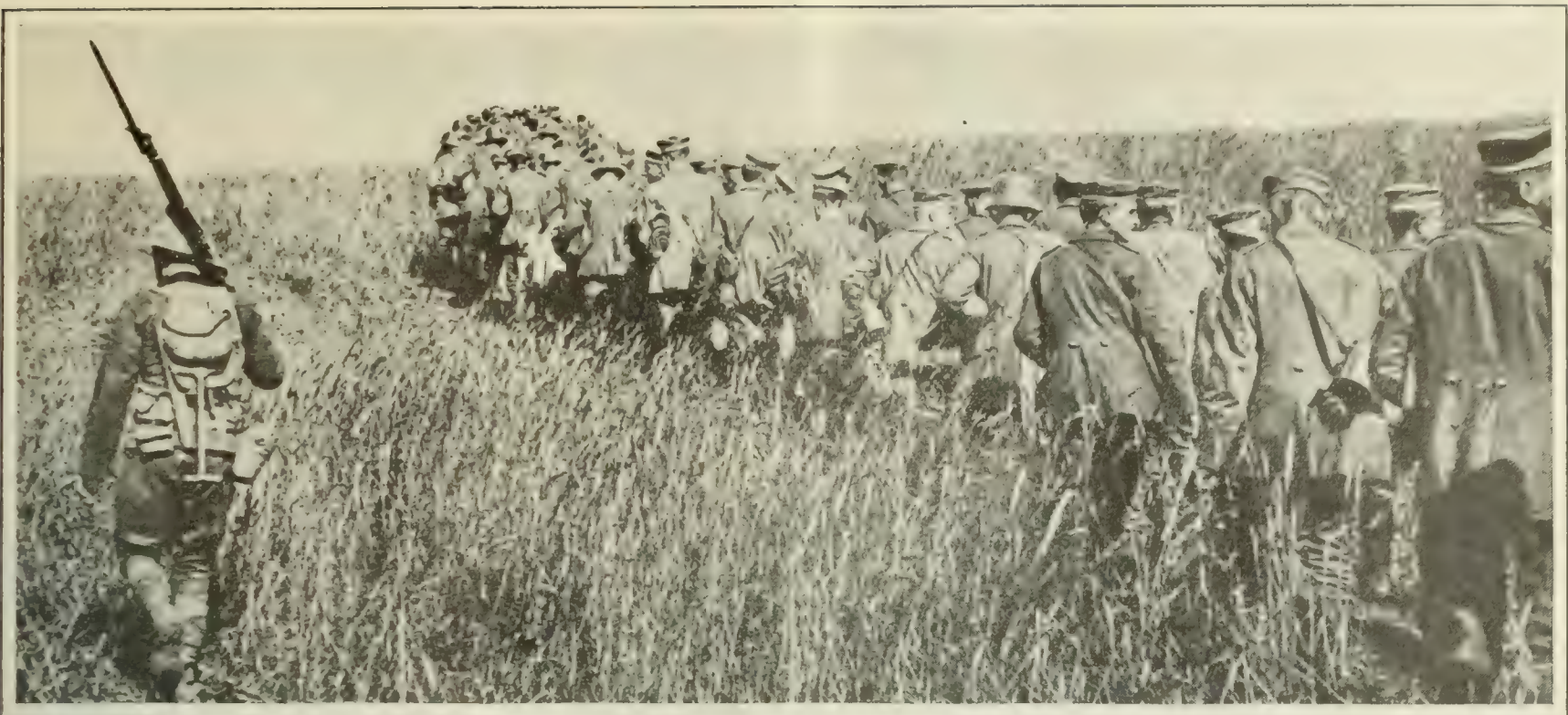


Paul Thompson

#### THESE WOMEN DROVE THEIR AMBULANCES FROM DETROIT TO NEW YORK

Sixteen members of the Red Cross Women's Motor Corps brought the ambulances that they may later drive in France from the factory to the headquarters of the Atlantic Division. They were under the command of Dr. Smylie (near the center of this photograph, holding a flag).





French Official Photograph, from Underwood & Underwood

#### A GOOD DAY'S HAUL

The one American soldier at the left is the only guard necessary to bring this long line of captured Germans back to the prison camp. Perhaps the fact that they know there's a hot supper waiting at the camp has something to do with it, too

registry. In the case of those who had not registered that fact was soon manifest and they were at once inducted into the army or turned over to their boards for retributive action. These delinquents numbered 16,505, of whom about 1500 were found to be out-and-out slackers. The police also captured a large number of criminals who were "wanted."

The matter was taken up in the Senate and two hours of stormy debate was devoted to the subject, in which the action was likened to the French reign of terror and the big, airy armories were called "dungeons" and "bullpens," and a senator wanted to know whether there was "any difference between democracy in the United States and Kaiserism in Berlin." Other senators defended the action, which was shown to have been ordered by the Department of Justice, there was some talk of "politics," and the Senate dropt the matter.

#### Bomb Outrage in Chicago

A bomb exploded in the front part of the Post Office in Chicago

on Wednesday afternoon, September 4, killing four citizens, injuring many others and doing much damage to the building and to neighboring property, especially in Adams street. The Post Office is on the ground floor of the great Federal Building, on the sixth floor of which is the courtroom of Judge Landis in which the recent trial and conviction of the I. W. W. men took place. Haywood, their leader, was in the building but was not hurt, and he is reported to have said that the explosion of a bomb there was "unfortunate, at this time." Federal and local detective agencies began investigations instantly, but thus far have failed to get any sure knowledge of who placed the bomb or when it was concealed behind the steam radiator that hid from view the suitcase containing it. Experts report that the bomb was very carefully made and was of a powerful, "slow" type, apparently designed to wreck the building more completely than it did.



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#### HERE'S A HERO!

Lieutenant Edmund G. Chamberlain, an aviator of the United States Marine Corps, had already distinguished himself for bravery in active service when he asked permission during his holiday to fly with a British Aero Squadron. During that flight he downed five German planes and disabled two more. Forced by his disabled engine to land behind the German lines he dispersed an attacking company with his machine gun, took one prisoner, got safely away and on his way back to the British lines carried in a wounded French officer. He has been recommended for the Victoria Cross of Great Britain and our own Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest military awards of the two nations

#### Army Welfare Work

The decision of the President, recently communicated to Raymond B. Fosdick, in charge of Training Camp Activities, that the proposed "drive" for funds for welfare work in the army abroad shall be for a common fund in which seven designated societies shall share, settles a much discussed question of policy. Arrangements had been largely completed for two drives, one by the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, the American Library Association, and the War Camp Community Service, this year, and another, early next year, by the National Catholic War Council, the Jewish Welfare Board and the Salvation Army. Instead of that plan the public will be asked during the third week of next November to pour its contributions into a common fund

of \$170,500,000 to be raised in a "War Work Campaign" directed by the Y. M. C. A. leader, John R. Mott. This fund, when accumulated, will be apportioned as follows:

Young Men's Christian Association .....	\$100,000,000
Young Women's Christian Association .....	15,000,000
National Catholic War Council (Knights of Columbus, etc.)	30,000,000
Jewish Welfare Board.....	3,500,000
American Library Association	3,500,000
War Camp Community Service	15,000,000
Salvation Army .....	3,500,000

Total .....\$170,500,000

The argument, in the mind of the President, in favor of this "war chest" is that the spirit of the country may be exprest without distinction of race or religious opinion in support of what in reality is a common service. "This point of view," he writes, "is sustained by the necessity, which the war has forced upon us, of limiting our appeals for funds in such a way that two or three comprehensive campaigns shall take the place of a series of independent calls upon the generosity of the country."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post has developed a new aspect of the matter by ascertaining and explaining the feeling of the military authorities in France. He learns that not only are they sometimes embarrassed to find room and transportation for so many workers at or near the front, apart from the Red Cross, but that they observe too much overlapping of energy and expense, owing largely to the effort of each organization to show itself the most useful. They say that better harmony and more co-operation and team-work are needed. Therefore the commanders will recognize hereafter only the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, and the Salvation Army. This means that the Jewish Welfare Board and the Y. W. C. A. are affiliated in army regulations with the Y. M. C. A., and several Catholic societies will be merged with the Knights.



# DEMOCRACY'S CALL TO YOUTH

BY DONALD WILHELM

**I**T is youth that wins wars. It is youth that will win, if it is not already doing so, this war. The Marines are youth—a very large proportion, about 70 per cent, of that little host (the Marines have in France altogether, General March says, only 15,000) that began the Hun funeral march at Chateau Thierry were under twenty-one years. In fact, 13,826 of the total Marines enlisted from April 1, 1917, to July are under twenty-one and 15 per cent of those are under nineteen. The Navy is youth, in large part; 75,000 of its 200,000 officers and men are under twenty-one—97,500 if we count also the Reserves—and it is estimated that 15 per cent of the total Navy forces are under nineteen. And in what was the Regular Army—all are Regulars now—practically all the enlisted men are outside the draft age and not only are about 70 per cent of all these enlisted men under twenty-one but many of those who have won commissions, in the Army generally, abroad, for gallantry in action, are under twenty-one years.

It was youth that won the Civil War. In that war, on the Federal side, there were 104,987 soldiers, all volunteers, under fifteen years of age; there were 231,051 under sixteen, 844,991 under seventeen, 1,151,438 under eighteen, 2,159,798 under twenty-one, and only 618,511 were twenty-two years or over.

Youth in large part makes up the effective belligerent armies abroad. France has not needed to call her youth—her army in normal times was made of men of eighteen years and over, and the boys still younger responded with fervor equal to that of their older brothers, when war came. England's age limits include all, married and single, from eighteen to fifty, now. And General March, the Chief of Staff, who served abroad, says that many of the German prisoners, tho claiming to be eighteen, patently are sixteen, even less.

America is taking full advantage of the experience of her allies—and of the retreat of the Germans. To understand just why, to see with what incontrovertible logic General March, General Crowder, Secretary Baker, and other authorities insist that the singing, glorious army that is to win the war must be made in large part of youth, it is only necessary to listen, in either of the Committees on Military Affairs, to this triumvirate sitting at the end of a long committee table, confident, assured.

"It is up to us to win the war," says the tall, slender Chief of Staff, timing his words. "We can win it. How long it will take will depend exactly upon what we do. If we drag along and put a small force over there, we will be playing Germany's game. It is my belief that with an American army of 4,000,000 men in France under one commander in chief we can go thru the German line wherever we please."

"Only God knows—" interposes Chairman Dent.

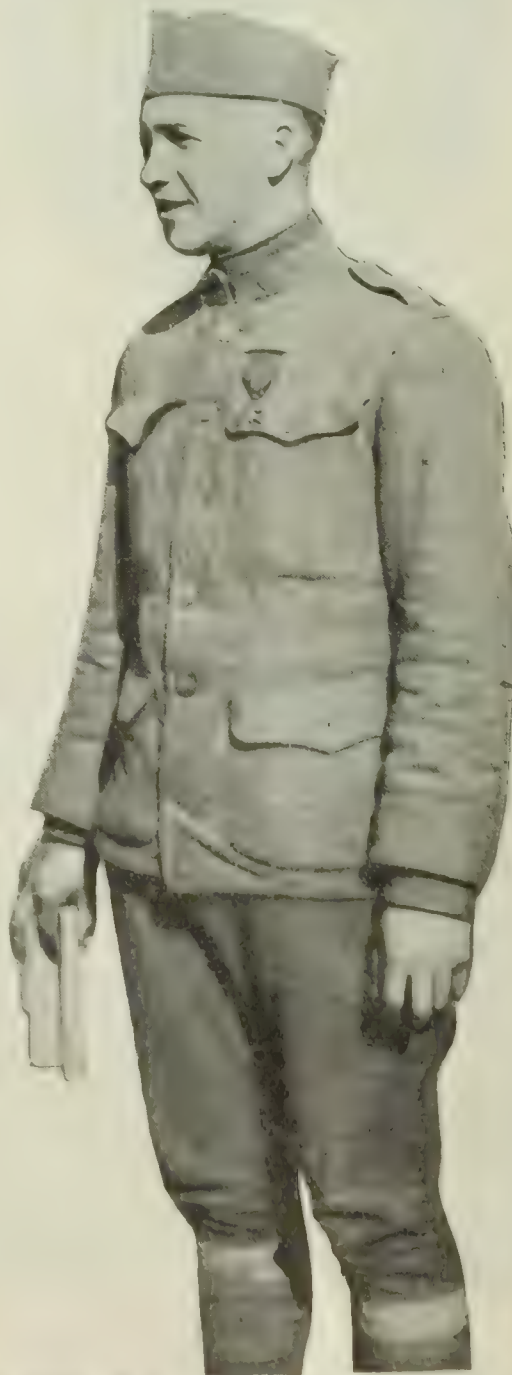
But the brusque and kindly, bearded general counters: "In calculating the

amount of strength for a given campaign, the commander looks primarily to the number of rifles he can throw in. The Germans had at the beginning of this year a marked superiority of rifle power. I think it would be the consensus of opinion among military authorities that eighty divisions, of about 45,000 men each, would give us that position in 1919."

The General Staff completed its program June 30, 1918. There is more reason now than there was then for hastening that program—now that Foch has tangled the legs of the centipede. The program calls for ninety-eight divisions—eighty in France and eighteen in training here—on the day of days, July 1, 1919. It calls for the sending of 250,000 men before the end of August, 200,000 in September, 150,000 in October, in November, in December, 100,000 in January, when coal and other difficulties are severe, 200,000 in February, and 300,000 every month thereafter.

The General Staff laid out the program, sent its specifications down the hall to General Crowder.

General Crowder says "It is simply a



Central News Service

"It is youth that wins quickly, effectively"

mathematical proposition. The men remaining in Class I are not sufficient to supply even September's requirements."

General March insists that it will take six months' training to make the men effective—four at the very least—and, therefore, with the capacity of the camps and cantonments clearly in mind, it is simply a mathematical proposition—the necessity of calling all possible men at the earliest possible opportunity.

General Crowder answered with figures of which he is, in the War Department, everywhere, the authoritative master, and began by remarking that there will be a breach in the endless bridge of ships unless we do one of two things—call youth, or invade Classes II, III and IV. The calling of men from 31 to 46, he said, is difficult; the questionnaires are complex, laborious; making selection is a long drawn out process that would necessitate a breach in the program that is to win the war, and, moreover, there are not enough men without dependents who are not doing necessitous things, to supply military requirements anyway. In other words, General Crowder says, the ages 32 to 40 would provide only 448,086 effectives, as nearly as can be approximated, and the ages 32 to 45, inclusive, only 601,236, which is only about 10 per cent of the men required. But the ages 19 to 20 would furnish 1,121,634, and the ages 18 to 20 would furnish 1,797,609, almost at once, comparatively, since the handling of the questionnaires is, relatively, so simple. By combining the ages 32 to 40 with 19 to 20, General Crowder says, there would be 1,569,720 effectives forthcoming. By combining the ages 32 to 45 and 19 to 20 there would be 1,722,870 forthcoming. But the greatest number would be forthcoming if the ages 32 to 45 were combined with the ages 18 to 20, which combination would produce 2,398,845 men. These ages, accordingly, are chosen—not for any sentimental reasons, but rather to the contrary, because these are the ages that can win, quickly, effectively.

Secretary Baker explains why: "The men from 31 to 45 are older men. It would be unwise to have military contingents made up of older men only. We want youthfulness and maturity, to make a good composite." But the controlling reason, he insists, with the two generals to right and to left of him, is that it is only by combining these ages that the necessary men can be procured immediately—which contention offset the McKensie amendment to the new draft law, because this amendment provided "That registrants who on the date fixed by the President for registration are of the age of nineteen and not over twenty years shall be designated as the nineteen class and shall be drafted subsequent to registrants in Class I of the age of twenty years and over the age of twenty years; and registrants of the age of eighteen years and not over nineteen years shall be designated the eighteen class and shall be last called for service." [Continued on page 382]



# The Independent-Harper's Weekly NEWS-PICTORIAL

## THE FIRST FOUR HUNDRED

The Nurses' Training Camp for college girls, held under the auspices of the Red Cross at Vassar College this summer, has just graduated 418 probationary nurses who will work this fall in hospitals throughout the country. The girls enlist for two years



### IN BACTERIOLOGY CLASS

Professor Winslow, of the Yale University Medical School, and Doctor Park and Doctor Williams, of the New York City Health Department, gave the courses in bacteriology at the Vassar Training Camp. Getting the necessary 418 microscopes was harder than getting 418 nurses, but the camp managed to borrow from many different institutions enough to go around



### NURSES MUST BE COOKS

At the left is a corner of the laboratory where the kitchen squad are putting into practise the theories they have learned of food preparation and dietetics. This course was compulsory for all the nurses at the Vassar Training Camp, but it was popular, too, in spite of the fact that the girls had to Hooverize by eating what they cooked



### TIMOTHY TAKES AN AIRING

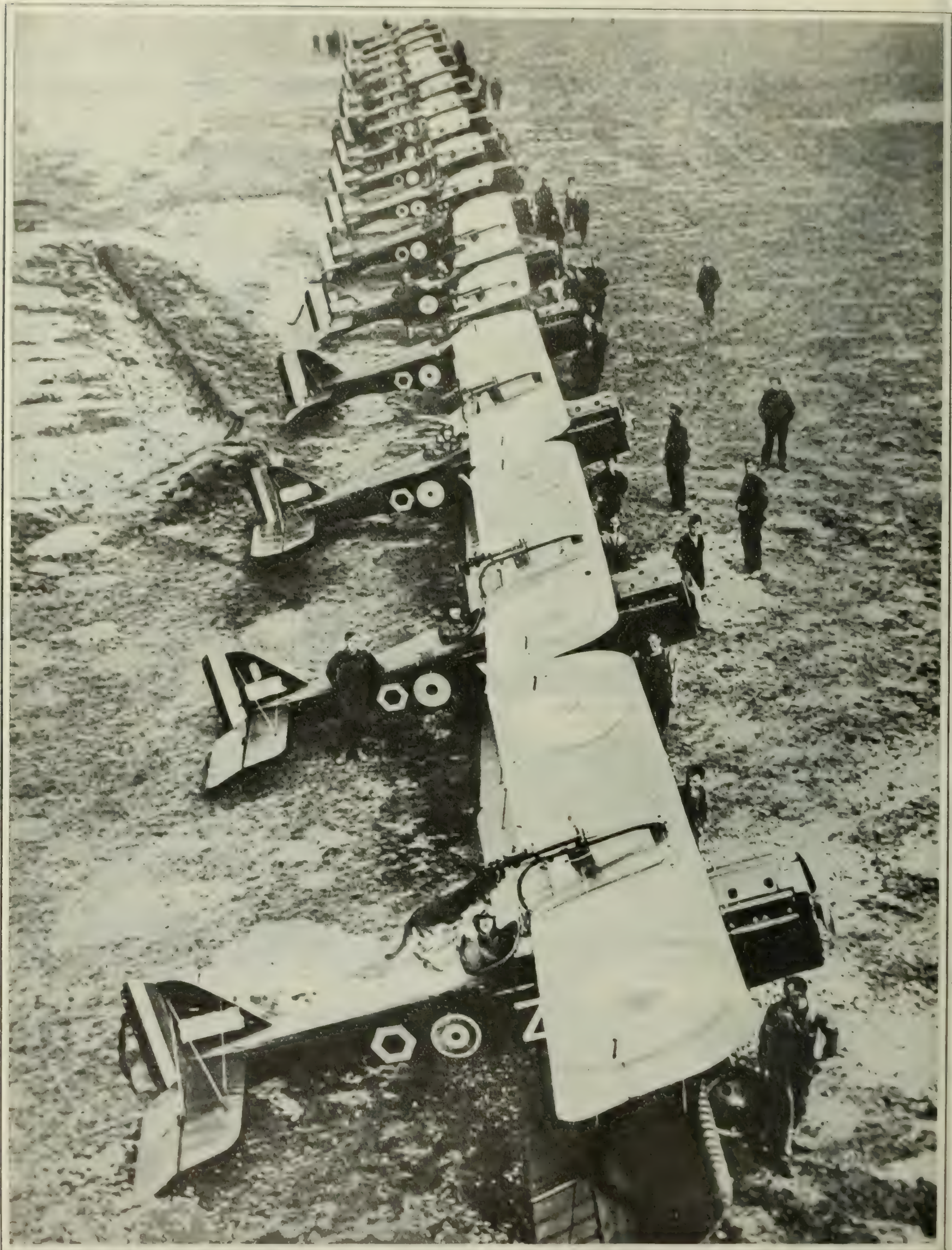
The unfortunate rag doll in the wheel chair succumbed to nearly every disease during the summer session of the training camp



### THE COLLEGE GYM—WITH A DIFFERENCE

Apparatus and dumbbells have been stacked in the corners to make room for neat rows of hospital beds, painstakingly made up





*British Official Photograph, from Kadel & Herbert*

**A SCOUTING SQUADRON READY FOR FLIGHT**

*The airmen are strapped in, the mechanics stand ready to "let 'er go." There are eighteen British planes in this flock, all armed*



## THE DAY'S WORK WITH PRESIDENT WILSON

The indefatigable camera keeps a record not only of the President's achievements, but of his many-sided personality—the statesman, the popular leader, the philosopher, the golfer, the man who likes a joke. In the center of this page is the President as we think of him oftenest, the man who wrote, "For us there is but one choice. We have made it. We owe to the man or group of men that seeks to stand in our way in this day of high resolution, when every principle we hold dearest is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of the nations. Once more we shall make good with our lives and fortunes the great faith to which we were born, and a new glory shall shine in the face of our people"



© Paul Thompson

### AS WE GO MARCHING

The President leading a Red Cross parade in Washington at the beginning of our first campaign for a Red Cross war fund

### RIDING IN A TANK

At the right, below, President Wilson inspecting a big American tank. Obeying its slogan to "Treat 'em Rough" the tank burned the President's hand

© International Film



### FELLOW-CITIZENS!

The keen profile of President Wilson, the orator, exhorting the people of the United States to stand together: "We must devote ourselves to the service without regard to profit or material advantage and with an energy and intelligence that will rise to the level of the enterprise itself"



### A GOOD GAME OF GOLF

A round on the links is the President's favorite recreation. His caddy, with the frankness peculiar to the species, describes his game: "President Wilson pulls too fast. He would play better if his swing was a little fuller. He didn't lose any balls during the whole eighteen holes. He keeps his eye on the ball"



Photographs © Underwood & Underwood

### TRYING ONE ON THE VICE PRESIDENT

Perhaps because he doesn't unbend often few people know the President as a good joke teller. But it's a favorite relaxation with him, even when the joke is on himself. Do you remember the verse Washington ascribed to his authorship a year or more ago? The last three lines were: My face, I don't mind it. For I am behind it. The people in front get the jar





**I**N my article of August 31 I described my visits to America's main port of disembarkation and one of our great base hospitals a dozen miles up the line.

The next stopping place of Captain Gardner Richardson and myself on our journey from the sea to the front trenches was an American artillery school, situated in a substantial French city where a century ago Napoleon established a cavalry school now perhaps the most famous school of its kind in the world. As cavalry has played hitherto an insignificant part in this war, the French Government turned the school buildings and grounds over to the A. E. F. in order that the United States might have as good a place for the teaching of our prospective artillery officers as there was to be found in all France. Colonel P. G. Glasford was in command of the school and he and his assistant, Major E. C. McDonald, lived in the old chateau adjoining the barracks that Napoleon probably occupied. The colonel was good enough to invite Captain Richardson and myself to spend the night with him as his guests.

After depositing our luggage in our rooms we were assigned to a young lieutenant who turned out to be a cousin of my Yale room mate and he took us all over the school and even into the recitation rooms, where our boys were bending over their desks and taking notes from the lecturers just as they do in every university classroom at home. I was told that there were eighty-six American and thirty-five French instructors on the "faculty" and 900 candidate students. As no man can now become an officer in the American army without first serving in the ranks, these boys all started in as privates and have only been assigned to the school by their officers because of demonstrated meritorious conduct in their line of duty. The present plans call for an expansion of the school from 900 to 1800 students, so that eventually there will be about 600 graduating every month.

The sons of ex-President Taft and Mr. Charles E. Hughes were taking the course while we were there, and I understand that one of Mr. Roosevelt's sons arrived since I left. It speaks well for our American democracy when the sons of such distinguished parents start at the bottom of the military ladder and not at the top—as they do in Germany, for instance.

The Artillery School suggests a good-sized American college. There are the usual barracks, recitation rooms, dining halls, stables, parade grounds, etc. There is also a fine artillery range about ten miles out of town that boasts a field of fire three miles long and one mile wide. As it is located on broken ground it affords a fine opportunity for varied practice. There are both rear and advanced observation posts, which are suitably placed for direct, unilateral and bilateral observation. The advance observation posts are made of concrete and give a close view of the targets.

That evening after mess with the officers in the old chateau, we went over to see a moving picture at the Y. M.

C. A. rooms and I wished I had my two daughters with me when that idol of all American femininity, Mr. Douglas Fairbanks, made his athletic appearance on the screen. After that we came back to the chateau for a bite of cheese and a glass of "ginger ale." And as the younger officers were standing about the piano singing, a telegram was brought in announcing the promotion of Major McDonald to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. It was fine to see his eyes sparkle as he read the good news. I suspect he must have been a very good commanding officer, for all his juniors were as happy over his promotion as tho the honor had come to them.

The next morning at sunrise, before we were out of bed we heard the men on the parade ground shouting with laughter as they played the O'Grady games, which are now a part of the regular training of the American army. We have adopted the games from the British and a British instructor was leading our men. The French, however, who do not love sport as the English and Americans do, wonder how such silly games can possibly have any military value, since they are nothing but kindergarten 'spiels for grown-ups. But they have already promoted efficiency and alertness and obedience in the British army at least 25 per cent, and no doubt they will do the same for us. But any way, we like them, and that in itself is sufficient.

After breakfast I went to a lecture where a talented young French officer was explaining in perfect English that the muzzle velocity of a 3-inch gun was 14,000 feet per second that the "vivacity" of the powder increases with age like wine. I took most of the lecture down in my note book, but, as often happened in my college days, I could not tell afterward what half my notes meant. After the lecture I visited a handsome old chateau, now occupied by the American Y. M. C. A. It was presided over by Mrs. Mallon, a charming lady from Cincinnati who had five sons, all graduates of Yale, in the American army, and two daughters, one a sub-freshman and the other a last year's graduate of Vassar. There were one or two young ladies assisting her and I have never seen any Y. M. C. A. in all my travels that had such a delightful home atmosphere and spirit of refinement. Mrs. Mallon took me all over the chateau and then out in the pretty garden with its miniature lake and still more tiny island. On entering a dense clump of trees I stumbled into an old dungeon where one could imagine that Blue Beard himself might have committed some of his evil deeds. Then walking over

# ARTILLERY, SALVA

BY HAMI



© Kadel & Herbert

*Up thru the ranks and then thru the artill*

to the barracks, where Colonel McDonald had ordered the troops to assemble in the quadrangle before marching to mess, I gave them a brief talk on the spirit of America as I knew it when I left home. They gave me three good cheers when I finished and then after luncheon Captain Richardson and I proceeded on our way along the line.

Our next stop was a good sized city now used as the center for the Services of Supply for the American Communicating Lines. The headquarters of this is in the southern part of the town and consists of a quadrangle of permanent barracks loaned to the United States by



Western Newspaper Association

*The family mending goes on behind the lines under army*



# E, REFRIGERATION

## ON HOLT



*school lies the road that leads to the front*

the French Government. In addition there is a very interesting salvage depot at the other end of the city while a few miles out in the country is an aviation training station, which we visited later in the day. While visiting the Services of Supply Headquarters we ran across an old college friend, Major Hugh A. Bayne, who came to France with Pershing and has served as a judge advocate of the A. E. F. ever since. When we entered his office he was writing an opinion as to whether certain supplies imported by the Y. M. C. A. to be sold to the American soldiers should come in free of duty or pay the local octroi taxes. The question was a pretty



*About 25 per cent of damaged American equipment is salvaged*

one and depended on whether the Y. M. C. A. was or was not a Government institution. He told me his decision was that tho the Y. M. C. A. was partially under Government control, they should pay the taxes.

Major Bayne authoritatively denied the many rumors afloat thru our army that France sends in a bill to the United States every time we look at the view. He especially emphasized the absurdity of the charge frequently heard that America pays rent for the trenches we occupy. This rumor apparently arose from the fact that we do pay the French Government for the damage we do to the growing crops when digging the emergency trenches miles back of the front. But France does exactly the same thing, so we naturally follow suit.

The Salvage Depot was to me the most interesting institution back of the front lines that America has established in France. And if any proof is longer needed to show that the United States has buckled down to real fighting the mountains of dilapidated uniforms, boots, harness, equipment, blankets, tentage, clothing, etc., direct from the front would dispel the idea. Altho the United States has only been on the first line a short while, already a force of 3500 people, of whom 3000 are women, are employed in mending and repairing damaged American equipment. And so valuable is their work that out of every \$100,000 worth of goods that are brought in for repair we save on an average 80 per cent. If one can judge a woman by appearances, the employees varied from girls in their early teens to great-great-grandmothers. Many of them are the widows of French soldiers killed in battle. Tho Captain Shine, who showed us about, said our Government was willing to pay more, the French Government fixes their wages at seven francs a day lest the whole labor market be demoralized. The hours of work are from seven to eleven-thirty in the morning and from one-thirty to six at night, with a fifteen minute period for rest in each session.

It costs 15 per cent "overhead" to run the plant and it costs about \$15,000 to save \$100,000 worth of goods. The work is done entirely by French women except for the twenty American officers and the several hundred enlisted men who do the supervising. The workers have to be taught everything from the ground up, but they become proficient in a very short time.

Every bit of salvage that is brought in for repair—and nearly 200 carloads come in each week—has to be fumigated in great cauldrons, then thoroly cleansed in gasoline and finally washed with soap and water

before the mending is begun. Everything comes out in the wash, shoes, rubber boots, leather, canvas, as well as clothes. At the main depot 50,000 pieces are washed each week. Of these over 16,000 are coats. After they are washed and mended they are put up in neat bundles and sent back to the men as good as new. When I was there 200,000 rubber boots were being repaired. So much is coming in now from the front that the storage facilities of the factory are utterly inadequate. In order to keep the day workers fully occupied an extra night gang sorts out the carloads of material that arrive the previous day.

We next motored to the outskirts of the town where in an open field we visited the spot where ninety-five carloads of junk from the front were piled up in a small mountain. There thirty-five girls were going over this material and I noticed a hill twenty feet high of worn socks and another thirty feet high of shredded underwear. Some of the Mexican and Indian troops in our army who have not been able to learn English fast enough have been transferred to this outdoor rag pile. I was told they were as popular with the French of the opposite sex with whom they worked as the more white complexioned Americans. A great truck carried all the workers back to town for luncheon in the middle of the day and a ride in this was apparently such a novelty that some of the girls would work overtime Saturday afternoons without extra pay just to enjoy a little joy ride afterwards.

After luncheon at the Y. M. C. A. hotel we walked across the street to the city square, where we were so fortunate as to witness the ceremony of bestowing military decorations upon French soldiers who had done some deed of valor at the front. Those who were to be the recipients of the honor stood in the first line, some with their faces bandaged, some their arms in slings, mostly all wounded. Directly behind them stood the relatives of those who had died and were to be posthumously decorated. And in the third line were the little children of both classes. Two French infantry companies in their sky blue uniforms stood on two sides of the square and an American regiment in khaki completed the third side. In the background a large crowd of townspeople were assembled. When the general finally came forward to bestow the decorations, the soldiers and officers all came to rigid attention. Yes, he kissed the heroes on both cheeks as he pinned the coveted medal on each breast, just as you have seen him do in the movies.

When it was all over the general reviewed the troops as they passed by headed by the band. Out of compliment to the United States the American troops led the procession. I noticed that our boys wore no jackets over their khaki shirts, whereas the French were not only swathed in their coats but also in their long, ungraceful overcoats. The French and English dress much heavier than the Americans do in France. They wear warmer underwear and stouter shoes and thicker stockings and the French sleep [Continued on page 398]





Hydro Service

*The tractor draws a plow more steadily, more economically and faster than a horse*

**R**ENDERING mobile heavy field artillery, thus permitting the recent continuous advance of the armies of world democracy on the western front, making possible the production of record crops of food for the subsistence of these armies and the nations behind them, and in so doing multiplying their numbers in this country alone, fourfold—this is the achievement in barely a twelfth-month of the tractor. And the “tank” of modern warfare, whose fighting value is too well known to need recounting here, is more a development or adaptation of the tractor than of any other type of self-propelled vehicle.

At the beginning of the current year there were in use in the United States, according to an investigation made by the Department of Agriculture, some 34,000 tractors owned by farmers. In addition there were a few hundred of the so-called agricultural types employed in road hauling, logging operations and kindred work where rough ground had to be negotiated. This year the production of these tractors in the United States will approximate 100,000, representing an increase of 300 per cent. Of this total production close to 30 per cent comes from a single manufacturer,

while about 25 per cent of the country's total output is being exported, almost entirely to England and France.

According to the use to which they are being put these hundred thousand tractors may be divided into three classes, military, road hauling and agricultural. They may also be classed by their method of traction as wheeled tractors or track-laying tractors. The latter are also called creeping tread and caterpillar, but the term track-laying best describes their predominant feature. Again they may be divided as either large or small or light or heavy tractors according to their capacity for work, either in hauling or delivering belt power for running other machinery. Of the hundred thousand mentioned above approximately eleven thousand are going into military service, about eight hundred into road hauling and the balance into agricultural work. Figures are not available giving proportions under the other classifications, but the wheeled tractors greatly outnumber the track-laying type, and the light tractor predominates over the heavier one.

In rendering mobile heavy field artillery the tractor has proven itself an efficient military instrument, and has

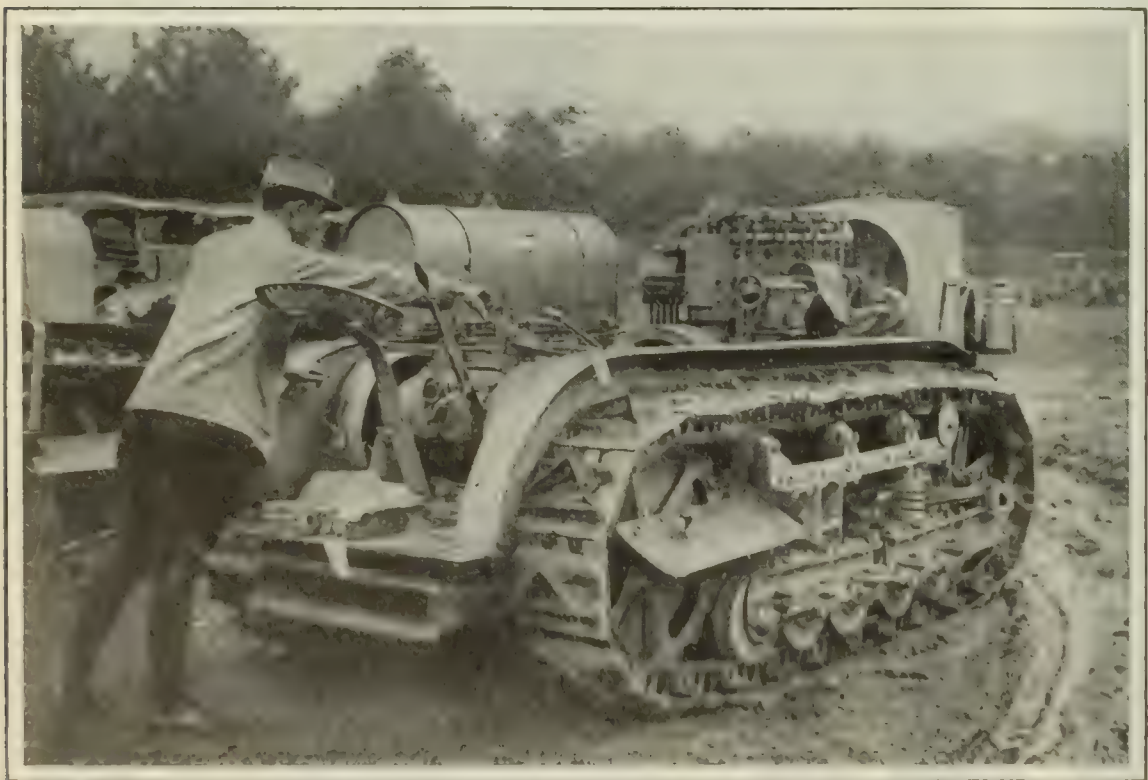
# ON THE TRAIL OF THE TRACTOR

BY JOHN R. EUSTIS

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT  
MOTOR SERVICE

contributed largely to the new methods of warfare. With the outbreak of the war it developed that not the least of the special preparations made more or less secretly by the Germans, was that of powerful tractors capable of hauling over both roads and hard, rough ground the famous 28-centimeter guns (approximately eleven inches). When the Germans flowed over the Belgian border, batteries of these guns towed by tractors followed close behind, and were used to reduce the forts at Liege and Namur, and later at Antwerp. So we see that the tractor made possible the rapidity of the initial German advance, and furnished the element of surprise, as anything like mobility with such heavy ordnance hauled by animal draft had been found impractical. A few months later the then highly effective Austrian Skoda 30-centimeter howitzer was motorized, the barrel being hauled by one tractor and the platform with the mounting, etc., by another, and these guns figured prominently in the successful fighting on the eastern front in the first two years of the war. The Germans were even prepared for the terrible conditions encountered in Russian Poland during the first winter of fighting there, and had special tractors with driving wheels of ten feet in diameter.

Today the Allies enjoy a superiority in tractor equipt field artillery and it has contributed largely to the continuity of their recent advances, by enabling guns of large caliber to keep abreast of the progress made by the infantry. Previous to the start of the war the French had experimented with four wheel driven motor trucks for hauling artillery up to about eight inches in caliber, but while often called and used as tractors these special types of motor trucks are not within the scope of this article. The real success of the Allies in motorizing artillery is due to the use of track-laying tractors with the exception of the Italian army, which has a remarkably efficient rear wheel driven tractor, capable of hauling twenty-five tons, and provided with pedal treads for use away from hard roads. The Germans, as indicated in the previous paragraph, have adhered largely to the wheel type of tractor, altho they used for a time in the early stages of the war a combina-



Hydro Service

*The French army uses tractors almost entirely to bring its artillery into place*



tion of wheel and caterpillar drive which was ingenious if not altogether practical.

The principal tribute to the value of the tractor for military purposes is to be found in the plans of the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, which plans provide for the substitution of tractors for animal draft in hauling all sizes of artillery from the light three-inch field pieces up. Five sizes of track-laying tractors have been developed for this purpose, the largest having a load hauling capacity of twenty-five tons. The guns will be hauled both on their own wheels and on specially designed trailers. These tractors have proved successful in severe tests and 10,600 are in process of manufacture, this number being included in the total of 100,000 tractors being built in this country this year. In addition the Ordnance Department has on order nearly four times this number of four wheel driven motor trucks, to be used partly to haul light artillery under certain conditions, but principally to carry ammunition to the tractor hauled guns. The development and employment of tractors in hauling artillery in this war is worthy a whole book and can hardly be discussed further in a short article.

With over 95 per cent of the tractors in use in this country prior to this year engaged in agricultural work and about 88 per cent of those built here this year going into the same field, it is in this direction that we must look to find the tractor's big contribution to winning the war. Because they first felt the pinch of food shortage the British and French were ahead of this country in adopting effective means to increase their own production of food crops, and an extensive adoption of tractors was found to be the answer. During 1917 the British Government supplied to farmers in England and Wales 1618 tractors with gang plows and by November 1st of that year these had plowed some 200,000 acres. During the same period the United States Food Administration sent 1500 tractors to France to aid in raising larger crops, and the French Government added several times this number. It is estimated that this extensive employment of tractors in France last year produced an addition to the food supply which otherwise would have required two million tons of shipping to transport from this country. During the early months of this year a single manufacturer in this country supplied 6000 tractors to the British Government and 13,000 to the French Government, all of which were added to the tractor equipment in the agricultural districts of each of these countries. French authorities have estimated that their Government's action in supplying tractors to the farmers made possible the planting of 500,000 additional acres last spring and double that number this fall.

In the United States prior to this year the increase in tractors on farms followed a natural course and exceeded 100 per cent annually. Outside influences including direct governmental aid began to exert themselves about last



Courtesy "The Commercial Vehicle"

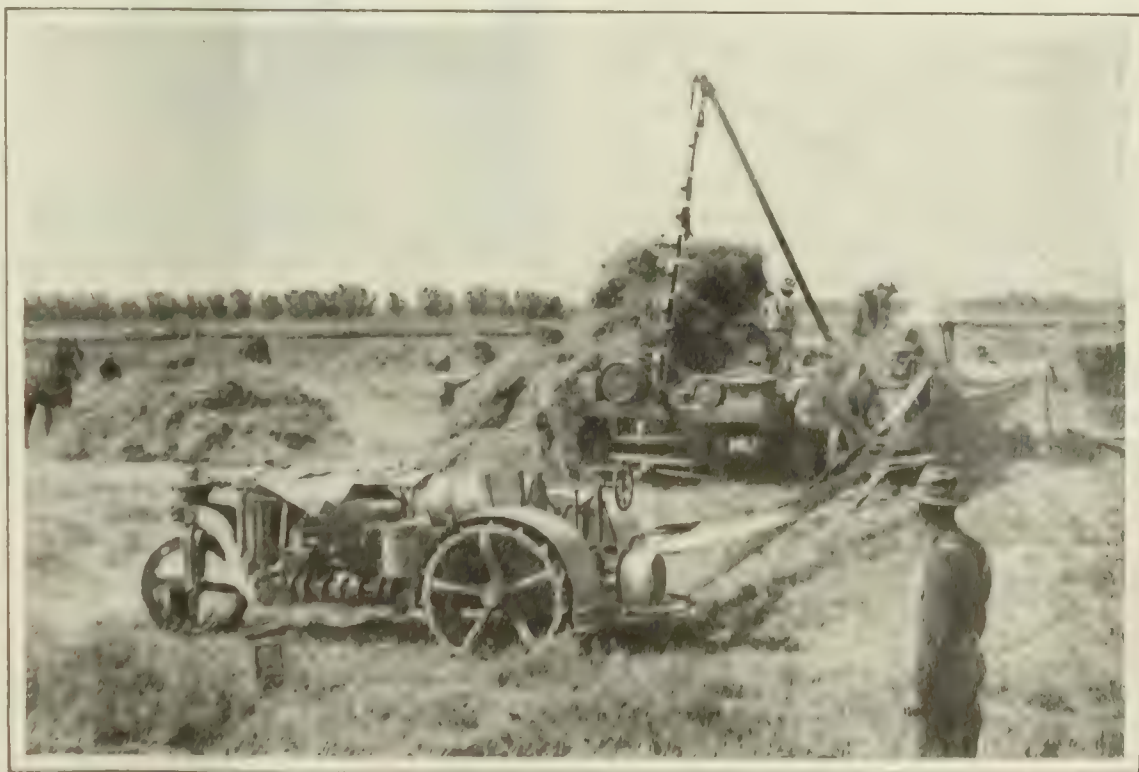
An American army ordnance tractor making a test haul of light artillery

January and have steadily increased since then. It is the state, rather than the national Government, which has given direct aid to farmers in securing tractors in order to increase crop production in the face of a shortage of labor. In consequence thousands of tractors have gone onto the farms in various states which otherwise could not or would not have had them. The results thereby attained in adding to the food supply must be proportionate with those secured in England and France, and to the tractor we may properly credit much of the relief in the food situation recently experienced in this country.

The real worth of the tractor on the farm is shown in detail by the report of the investigation conducted during the past year by experts of the United States Department of Agriculture, covering the work of 643 tractors in the state of Illinois. The first significant fact is that 90 per cent of the owners of these tractors reported that their investment in one of these modern power machines had proved profitable. A similar investigation somewhat smaller in scope conducted a year previously showed only 80 per cent profitable investments, indicating on one hand an improvement in the newer models of tractors and on the other greater skill

on the part of the owners in operating and caring for these machines. A minimum of 130 acres seems essential to the profitable use of a tractor. The latter investigation further showed the almost entire elimination of the older type of tractor of large size and great weight and the power to haul gang plows with from five to seven or more bottoms. Seventy-one per cent of the tractors recently investigated in Illinois were three plow size, while there were twice as many two plow machines as four. However, a somewhat different proportion was established when the owners were asked what size they considered best for their own farms. This result was 11 per cent for the two plow tractor, 13 per cent for the four plows and the remaining 76 per cent declared in favor of the three plow tractor. While this conclusively proves that the medium to small sized tractor has by a wide margin the biggest field in this country, it would be a mistake to apply the above percentages to every section of the United States. On the large ranches of the Far West, for example, the big tractor equipment would be accorded first place.

The statements made by these tractor owners as to what they considered the principal advantage— [Continued on page 399]



Courtesy "The Commercial Vehicle"

One of the biggest farm uses of the tractor is to furnish belt power



# BUYING AND SELLING IN WARTIME

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

**T**HE critical war measure for the average person is to spend money wisely. There is no other act so often

repeated with so direct a bearing on the outcome of the war. We should regard our views and habits of expenditure as the real test of our patriotic zeal and wisdom.

Every commodity that we buy or sell is now affected by the war. New standards of quantity, quality, cost, utility and necessity have been forced upon us by the shortage of labor, skill, transportation, money, manufactured goods and raw materials. The prompt and loyal observance of these new standards requires that both dealer and consumer adopt new opinions, methods and relationships covering their joint responsibility for the duration of the war. Every article bought and sold is now a silent witness to the loyalty or disloyalty of the buyer and the seller. Each is bound as a good American to carry out the rules and requests of the Government, which apply to foodstuffs, clothing, factory products, all other articles involving the use of man power, fuel, time or money.

For the first time in history a friendly business partnership exists, or should exist, between every dealer and consumer, with Uncle Sam the senior member of the firm. Each partner consults the experience and regards the welfare of the other two before taking action that affects all three.

The patriotic dealer and customer now conduct together a partnership of service, each to the other and both to the Government. While the fact of this new partnership has been vaguely apprehended, no statement of the rules and conditions applying thereto has appeared. The aim of this article is to offer such a statement for the mutual benefit of dealer and customer. These suggestions are compiled from the experience and counsel of great merchants, noted economists, and Government experts. We will amplify the suggestions by comments of our own.

Before studying any subject a wise person studies the reasons for studying it. Why should the matter of buying and selling in war times be of sufficient importance to claim our thoughtful attention? Why should everybody make it a personal study?

Because every citizen of the United States, being a daily consumer of merchandise, ought to know on general principles how to be the right kind of consumer, both for his own sake and for that of the dealer. Because every human aim and enterprize should be founded on the partnership ideal of mutual benefit, and the quickest way to get this working truth established in our consciousness is to apply it to our daily acts of buying and selling. Because the art of careful buying means a large saving to the consumer, and every dollar we save thus we can give to war relief work or invest in Thrift Stamps or Liberty Bonds. Because the Government now requests us to omit the purchase of non-essentials during the war, that materials and man power used in their manufacture may be conserved; hence we must form the habit of stopping to think before we buy.

Because every dealer is seriously handicapped by the excessive cost of doing business, by lack of products, supplies, labor and equipment; by delay and loss in transportation, by confusion, error and waste owing to unskilled help; and if the dealer is to serve us right under the grievous war conditions that strike him hardest, he must have our understanding, appreciation, co-operation. Because the products of the world are being rapidly exhausted; a mem-

ber of the War Industries Board says that he considers the next six months to be the critical period in the commercial life of this country, because reserve stocks are being rapidly used up and raw materials must be devoted entirely to war needs; hence to make the merchandise on hand go as far as possible, we must learn immediately how to buy to the best advantage.

Furthermore the Government in prosecuting the war buys everything from needles to ships. Every time we go on a shopping expedition we virtually compete with the Government. If we buy excessively or unwisely we buy against the Government and for Germany. Every article we buy wrong is equal to a bullet fired at the American army, whose operations demand huge quantities of foodstuffs, clothing, chemicals, woodwork, leather goods, metal implements, products of glass, clay, iron, rubber, steel, brick, stone, electrical materials and appliances, and hundreds of other kinds of merchandise that we would buy for ourselves alone but for the war. The plain, urgent war duty and responsibility for each of us when we go forth to buy is to remember the war handicaps of the clerk, the rights of the dealer, the necessities of the Government, and the needs of our boys at the front. The buying rules and suggestions offered by experts are as follows:

Do your buying in person. Cut down telephone orders to a minimum. They are mostly unnecessary. They involve extra



Paul Thompson

*Carrying the market basket habit is one of the easiest and best aids to thrift*

delivery and accounting costs, with liabilities of error and dissatisfaction. Send or go for trifling purchases. Make every telephone order large enough to pay the dealer for the extra cost. You can do this by planning ahead.

Carry all purchases home, save in the few cases where the extraordinary bulk or weight requires wagon delivery. Get the market-basket or shopping-bag habit.

Resolve and prepare to pay cash. Don't ask for credit or open a charge account unless you have to, for the sake of life, health, war duty or personal efficiency.

Limit your C. O. D. purchases to those of necessity.

Shop early—early in the week and early

in the day. You will not only secure fresher goods, with a service more prompt and dependable; you will at the same

time help the dealer to distribute the peak load of trade and thus by employing fewer clerks to release man power for the use of the Government.

Shop definitely. Know what you want before you go. Make out a shopping list in advance. Carry it with you. Also take any advertisement of goods you wish to buy, to aid the clerk and to verify the purchase.

Shop deliberately. Don't let social or other superficial obligations hurry you into fretfulness and rush. Don't confuse and impede the clerk with a demand for unreasonable haste. Allow yourself at least a quarter more time than you think you will need, which is about the delay to be expected by war-time congestion of traffic and trade.

Overlook errors, misunderstandings or delays that might be construed as unavoidable. Enter no complaints that you could fairly omit. Records of a large number of the complaints of customers indicate that the fault rested as often with the customer as with the store.

Be as thoughtful, gracious and considerate with clerks in a store as you would be with guests in your own home. The honest and willing clerk even more than the ordinary society guest deserves our utmost effort to be patient, courteous and kind. The clerk is doing his best to make a fair living by serving us well—the society guest is merely fooling away time in a superficial manner with an artificial motive. A friendly word and a cheery smile cost you nothing, but are invaluable to the heart and mind of a clerk worn out with long standing, frequent lifting and stooping, and the more frequent spiritual exercise of attempting to look pleasant in the face of mean, cross, foolish and selfish customers. When you treat a clerk like a slave or a machine, you get poor service and you deserve poorer than you get.

Buy with discrimination. Before you purchase an article, judge not only its worth to you, but also its war value. Be sure that its sale does not violate a war ruling or request of the Government. Find the class of goods in which every dealer specializes, then take advantage of the particular bargains he alone is likely to offer in that line. Study with unusual care the advertisements of local merchants; you will soon discover which among them are both patriotic and progressive, and which accordingly deserve your patronage. Nothing but the war has ever shown clearly the difference between the good and poor stores of a community; every customer owes it to himself and the community to judge every store in the light of the war situation.

Buy home products first. This rule applies not only to perishable foodstuffs like bread, meat, fruit, vegetables and greens, which are always better when bought fresh, but in addition to all canned or manufactured goods to be had from nearby kitchens, farms and factories. Goods that must be shipped half way across the country will occupy railroad space needed by the Government, will be uncertain as to date of arriving at your store, will cripple your dealer because of delaying the turnover of his stock, and will cost you a higher price.

Buy only what you need for current use. That is, buy no more merchandise ahead than you would in times of peace. The rule against hoarding applies not only to food products, but also to clothing and other manu

[Continued on page 10]





*Balzac*—greatest of French fictionists—used to keep seven quill-wielders busy at one time. They wrote to his dictation in long-hand. ☞ ☞ ☞ But the typewriter changed all that. It increased *tremendously* the power of the copyist. ☞ ☞ ☞ And just as the typewriter revolutionized old methods, so, in turn, does the *Mimeograph* multiply the power of the typewriter. It reproduces five thousand perfect duplicates of a typed or written sheet an hour—at *small cost*. And designs, sketches, plans, signatures, etc., may go on the same sheet, in the one operation. *Unexcelled* is the work of the *Mimeograph* now—and *needed*. Get booklet “E” from local dealer, or A. B. Dick Company, Chicago—and New York.







# THE TOUCHSTONE OF SUCCESS



BY JOHN CALDER

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE AERO-MARINE PLANE AND ENGINE COMPANY

**E**FFICIENT preparedness is demanded nowadays at every stage in business if we are to lead the procession. It must be in evidence from the earliest thought regarding a promising idea or a generalization of value down to the elaborate formulation of specific plans to realize these ideas and to a host of precautions for launching them safely on the sea of experience and ensuring a successful voyage.

The relations concerned in business "preparedness" are "inceptions"; "organization"; and "operation." There are just three ways for attaining wisdom and thereby efficiency and preparedness on anything, whether it be business or baseball, motors or morals. These are thinking, imitation and experience. Thinking is the finest way, imitation is the easiest way, and experience the most difficult way.

Efficient preparedness in business is the result of the interplay of these three factors combined with the industry necessary to intensify them. Such preparedness, however, in the matter of inceptions cannot be always measured by the result of the project, for many other elements enter into performance and enhance or nullify the original conception. It is for this reason that good ideas poorly supported are apt to be overlooked and that efficient support of a poor scheme is a thankless task.

The thoro coöperation of the three wisdom factors named and the quality of the minds engaged are the sole factors conditioning the birth and expansion of new business ideas. Mental grasp and imaginative power exercised upon the real facts of the problem are paramount here.

Obviously if the inception of a policy or plan is insufficient, inaccurate, and therefore inefficient, it matters little what may be done later by good organization and operation to support it. The best thing that can happen to the many inefficient inceptions is that they should never see the light or that they should be submitted to the test of intelligent and fearless criticism.

Unfortunately, many of them reach the rank and file in business and in military organization with executive endorsement, if not also with executive origination, and are not open to challenge. Thereby hang not a few sad tales about rainbow chasing. Actual business occurrences show that lack of thought, lack of imitation and observation, and lack of knowledge of scientific and industrial principles are to be found in men who have inceptions of the highest importance in their control. Good business is the art of selecting probabilities and poor business is the result of taking chances on possibilities merely.

Sound concepts, visions, forecasts of coming events or needs, or estimates of conditions by leaders in finance, commerce and industry are fundamentals in business preparedness and those concerns have been most successful and stable where the fewest things, external or internal, "just happened." Lack of preparedness is always rooted in lack of prevision or inaccurate estimates and we do not know how many bad guesses at the future are made on the average by our professional forecasters or the men at the masthead of business. One authority says 10 per cent is the minimum and that 30 per cent more just escape failure.

It is very important, therefore, to start right with the elementary ideas of projects and many of our business and military inceptions have failed right here, tho, unfor-

tunately, the failure is sometimes concealed from the onlooker until capital has been irretrievably wasted upon the project, and then various obvious but secondary reasons are advanced for the collapse.

There have been no more striking instances of this than in the adventures of some of our own men of finance in the realm of industry, particularly since "war brides" were in fashion. Their failure and surprize at being unable to juggle with matter and men after the skilful fashion of the world of figures and speculation has been instructive. Again and again financiers of the keenest intelligence and success in their own special spheres having been fooled, not thru the operation of the law of average, but by inceptions and projects inherently uneconomical and needing no wizard to discover this. For any efficient preparedness in such cases we look in vain. Apparently they could not resist the attractive terms either offered or possibly conceded for their capital and they swallowed the bait whole, with the reservation that any resulting burdens could be fastened on the backs of others.

**I**N the matter of the inception of great business ideas the lack of the trained mind in the adult is almost beyond remedy. But even trained minds will fail here if they lack imagination. Nearly every good idea in business, embodied finally in a project, arose from trained minds carrying thought past all verified phenomena and experiences into the realm of intuition. In other words, the step attained by what is really the scientific use of the imagination was a step beyond the last solid ground. Imagination played with and around ideas and ultimately flamed into consciousness of that which was yet to be proved.

But with our imagination among the stars, our feet must be firmly planted on the ground, for we are not dreaming here; we are consciously cerebrating and so long as we think correctly we must think of things as they are. The state of mind within us must correspond to the state of things without us whenever a call comes for comparing them. Some people are intellectually dishonest and in inceptions decline to see what they do not want to see. It is as if a man relished cheating himself at solitaire. In all preparedness, therefore, a passion for facts should rule and we should be willing to go far afield to get all relevant experiences. The mind also should be a nimble one for immediate decisions may be demanded. But given a clear, clean intellectual start, the originator of business, industrial and military ideas should launch out boldly in mental speculation; open-minded, struggling against preconceptions of ideas and of people; ready to correct imperfect estimates of things and of character and to welcome any new truth when it has proved its title.

Such thinking and brooding over facts, always fortified by personal experience, keen observation and resourcefulness, is the secret of power and of efficiency in business preparedness. It gives a man the ability to acquire, to marshal, to master ideas and to forge from them a weapon to conquer men, or commerce, or circumstances.

Industrial preparedness also calls for truer discrimination of suitability than at present and, at the initial stages, more use of the science of character-reading and of the psychology and physiology of business aptitudes in which notable progress has

been made in the past five years. The employment department is coming into its own. Under competent administration it is no longer a mere laborer's registry. It classifies aptitudes competently and even the higher salaried men are no longer engaged upon chance impressions of their personalities.

The ability to sense truly the psychological elements of a situation is all-important and it can be cultivated. But it can also be atrophied, and when this happens to a whole nation the result is the world tragedy we are now witnessing.

The new leaven which has been fermenting in business in the last ten years has worked chiefly in industry. Management has been struggling from an art toward a science and, while it has not yet attained that goal, the machinery of management, namely, system, has been evolving rapidly. Whether too rapidly or too completely we will not inquire here. The question before us is what is the essence of preparedness in the operating department; in our mills and plants, arsenals and stores, in sales and distribution of products, and in the office functions of all of these.

The new element in preparedness is the use of the "scientific method" in attacking problems. The scientific method, however, is not any particular system nor is it a tool that can be kept handy on the shelf for occasional use only. It is old as Socrates and the dawn of science, but in its conscious application to business it is as new as today. It is essentially an attitude of the mind which influences our business conduct, plans and decisions, and causes us habitually to observe, describe, analyze and classify with accuracy the phenomena which recur in our daily round.

The result is that we apply these analyses and experiences to regulate later affairs and shape all our records so that they are interpretive and constructive. At the same time (unlike pure scientific research) all this is confined solely to the problems where it is *economically justified*. Many men of outstanding ability in inception do all of these analyses by mind and memory, and this fact is sometimes used to depreciate the value of conscious preparation and to suggest that such ability cannot be cultivated. But this is not really so. Not a few of our business geniuses themselves confess to limitations due to lack of educational and other opportunities which people of lesser talent dare not neglect.

In operating departments we need store houses for facts and conveyors for decisions and the real question of system economy is: what kind and how many? It is the possession of adequate discrimination in this matter that distinguishes the mere statistician from the efficient business planner and forecaster.

The matter of business preparedness is then simply the concentration on the inceptions in every department of the best minds we have and the provision for systematically widening and recording experience. Behind every method, every practise, every custom in business and society alike, lies an idea or group of ideas—a theory—a reason. Hence, the only practical things in life are ideas, the only practical man, the man of ideas, the man who knows, not merely the man who does. Behind our individual practise, whether we are conscious of it or not, lies the theory, and only he who knows it can take the next step wisely.





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## The New Books

### Uncivil War

It's a horrible thing to think that half the world must be maimed and slaughtered in order to make the other half think.

And yet, until little over a year ago, America was in too much of a hurry to think.

Altho hurry, says Porter Emerson Brown in *The Uncivil War*, came in really with the bicycle, we didn't hurry well till the advent of the trolley which made us step lively to keep from being run over. Then electric lights, by making it possible for us to stay up all night, helped along for a while; and at last the automobile put the finishing touch upon speed. And as the twin of Hurry is Excitement, the motor of course necessitated the cabaret and roadhouse.

"A roadhouse," the author defines in his volume of slangy epigrams that are as thoughtful as if they were more solemnly worded, "is a form of suburban saloon where people go to pay \$18 for a dinner for which they'd fire the cook at home. It usually has the highly original name of the Blue Moon, or the Pink Lion, or the Blossom Brae."

Then comes the war, and with the war that grimly growing list of names in the morning paper, to enlarge, thru sorrow or sympathy or privation, the heart and mind of the woman who "gives parties that would keep a Belgian family, children and all, in luxury for a year," to sober the thoughtless young man whose main object in life seems to be "darkness saving and to support Henry Ford in the style to which he has so recently been accustomed."

It's a horrible thing to think that half the world must be maimed and slaughtered to make the other half think. But if so it must be, can't you who may be left begin to think now?

*The Uncivil War*, by Porter Emerson Brown. George H. Doran Co. \$1.25.

### The Black Monk of Russia

**F**EW of us mortals can resist the fascination of an exposé. None could refrain from seizing upon this large red volume whose covers, bearing the sinister countenance of the Black Monk of Russia, seem fairly bursting with startling secrets. *Rasputin and the Russian Revolution* is written by Princess Catherine Radziwill, who has published books of this sort before under the name of Count Vassili. The author's purpose is to describe the revolution and the events which preceded it, among which the extraordinary story of Rasputin figures so curiously. In her estimation the importance of Rasputin is entirely misunderstood and greatly overrated outside of Russia and she devotes about two-thirds of her book to an earnest endeavor to put him in his proper place—a pawn in the pay of certain high personages, who in their turn are in the employ of Germany. We are whirled into a merry-go-round of intrigue whose machinery is of German make. And in the midst of it all we make the acquaintance of innumerable prominent Russians from the late Czar, whom the writer is inclined to forgive everything save his "insane weakness" for his wife, "the evil genius of the dynasty whose head she married" to Alexander Kerensky, "an interest-

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ing and brilliant historical figure, but only a figure." The latter part of the book comprises an account of the Revolution itself and a prophecy of Russia's future. Princess Radziwill's first-hand knowledge of facts, which assists her in her efforts to clarify the prevalent erroneous opinions of the great changes which have taken place in Russia and her absolute faith in her country's integrity, which leads her to discuss the delicate subject of Russia's peace with Germany, make the book well worth reading.

... the Bolsheviks seized the government, ... and at last started the negotiations which culminated in the shameful peace signed at Brest-Litovsk. After three and a half years' war and a Revolution, Russia as an independent nation ceased to exist, and became virtually, and to all appearance, a German province. Germany can look triumphantly on the success of her work and glory in it. Happily for Russia, for the world and for the cause of civilization, it is only one chapter of it that has come to an end. Russia, the great Russia of the past, is not dead. She possesses far more vitality than she is given credit for, and she still has sound, true, and honest elements amidst her citizens. When attempting to judge her, one ought to think of the great French Revolution, and to remember that in France, also, it took years before its work was at last consolidated and set upon a sound basis. Our Russian Revolution is hardly one year old and—I think she has not yet passed through that phase of real terror which is always a symptom of great upheavals such as Russia has undergone and is undergoing. But this will not mean that the end of Russia has come, nor that she has become, or will remain, a German province. The hatred of the Teuton, on the contrary, will grow as the events progress and the great disillusion arrives.

*Rasputin and the Russian Revolution*, by Princess Catherine Radziwill, John Lane Co., \$3.

## With British Ships of Trade

IN *The Merchant Seamen in War*, by L. Cope Cornford, we have a splendid record of how British seamen of the merchant marine are living up to their tradition of courage and steadfastness in facing the ruthless methods of German sea warfare. Of the fifty odd stories told, where all redound to the credit of those who went down to the sea in dire peril, one hesitates to single out any for special mention. Yet, there is probably no stronger sea tale written than "The Castaways," and none more heroic than that of Captain Thomas Crisp, master of the fishing smack "Nelson," to whom the posthumous honor of the Victoria Cross was awarded. Admiral Sir John Jellicoe in his preface to the book, writes:

In this book it has been the design of the chronicler to present the character and the virtues of the British seamen, rather than the wickedness of his enemies or the horror of his sufferings. For a tale of wrong is of no worth in itself. If in adversity men and women fail of courage and constancy and cheer, then we should lay our hands upon our mouths and keep silence, for there is no more profit of speech.

Readers of this book will find no single page where humanity lost faith in itself.

*The Merchant Seamen in War*, by L. Cope Cornford, Doran, \$1.50.

## Juvenile Books in Brief

*HEALTHY LIVING, Book 1*, by Charles Edward Avery Winslow. (C. E. Merrill Company, 52 cents.) Small illustrated book by a professor of public health telling children how they can grow strong for their country's service.

*Our Patriots*, by Wilbur F. Gordy. (Charles Scribner's Sons, 50 cents.) Makes clear to children and foreign-born adults the meaning of patriotism by sketches of our leading patriots.

*My Country's Part*, by Mary Synon. (Charles Scribner's Sons, 50 cents.) Teaches the principles, plans and activities of our country in the war and tells how children may help.

*My Country's Story*, by Frances Nimmo Green. (Charles Scribner's Sons, 50 cents.) Illustrated book showing the spirit of America by careful selection from literature of our great authors.

*Boy Scouts at Sea*, by Arthur A. Carey. (Little, Brown & Co., \$1.25.) An active, interesting and worth-while story of three boys and their cruises on the Boy Scout ship "Bright Wing."

# How to find the right pencil

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- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 6B | } Varying degrees of extra softness—6B softest. |
| 5B |   |
| 4B |   |
| 3B |   |
| 2B | } Extra soft and black.                         |
| B  |   |
| HB | } Very soft and black.                          |
| F  |   |
| H  | } Medium soft.                                  |
| 2H |   |
| 3H |   |
| 4H |   |
| 5H | } Varying degrees of extra hardness.            |
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| 7H |   |
| 8H |   |
| 9H |   |

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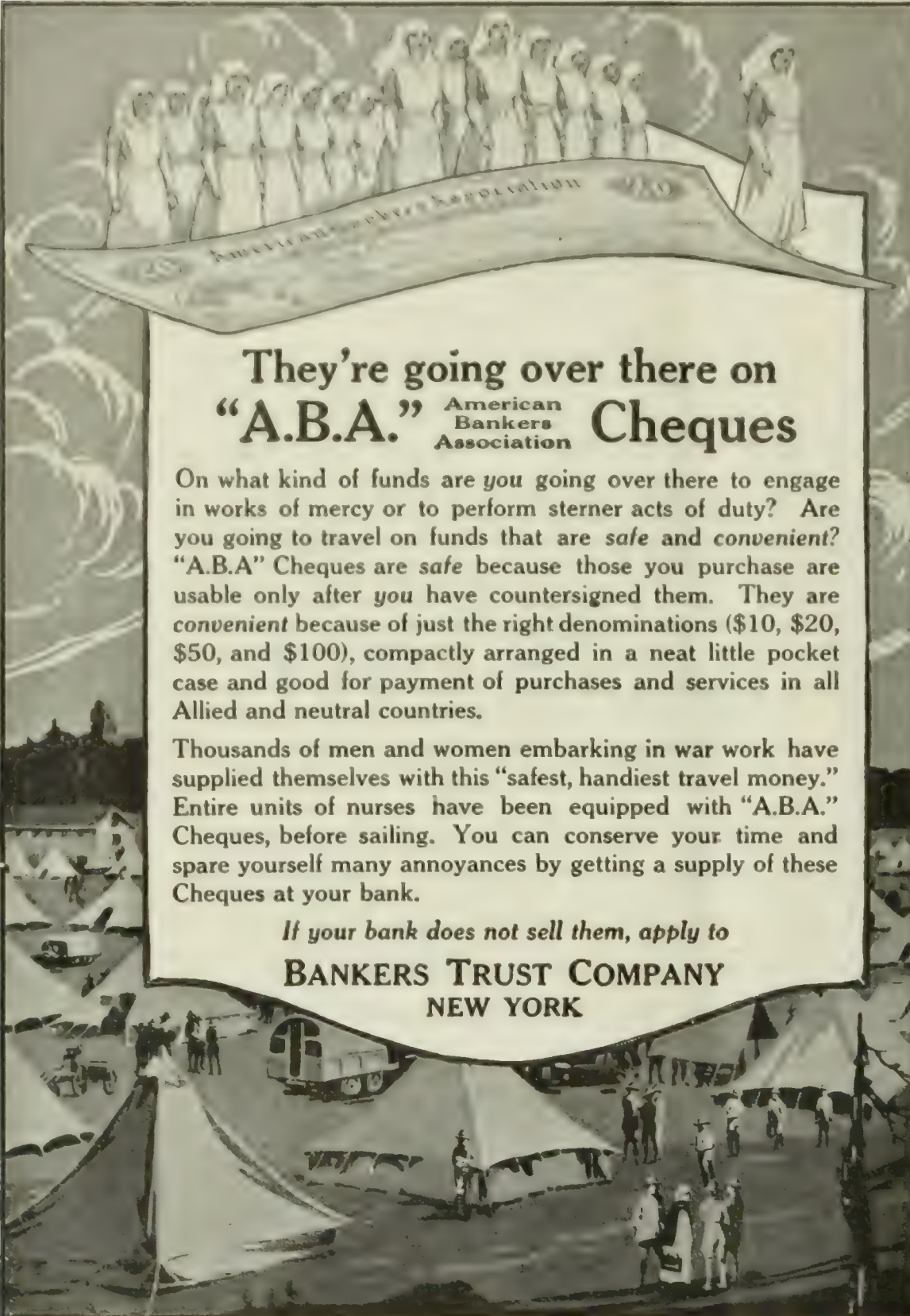
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## DEMOCRACY'S CALL TO YOUTH

(Continued from page 382)

The McKensie amendment called attention to the fact that if there are to be any further wars youth and women are to have more to say about things than ever before. Youth and woman are to be the arbiters as they never have been before because no war between nations, certainly no world war, can be waged without such support of industry as has never been given before. In this instance General Crowder points out that to disregard youth would simply mean going into the deferred classifications and that would be to bring on chaos because "The nation is carrying a heavy industrial burden as well as a heavy military one." This nation, in this war, in other words, must provide for its own 100,000,000 population, must keep its promises to the neutral nations to send exports, must provide for its military forces, and to do all these things necessarily must keep the bulk of its older men busy at home, and if they, and the women who are helping them remain at home, then only youth remains, to carry arms.

It is youth, again, that is to win this war so far as it is to be won in the field.

And as a consequence of this new draft law it follows that youth will have, after the war, a voice in our national affairs that it has never had. That is, just as after the Civil War the epochal things in America—the building of the trans-Continental railroads, the pioneering of the West, much else—were done by veterans, so after this war there seems to be not the least question that the veterans will do the big things in the nation—and those veterans, in large proportion, will be youths.

All this does not mean that simply because a man is not a youth he is not to be called into service. To the contrary the new law makes special provision and grants special tolerance to the War Department for drawing into the service every man up to forty-six years unless he has dependents who really require his presence at home, notably his earnings and the fruits of his continuous toil, or because he belongs to the class of "persons engaged in industries, occupations, or employments, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency."

The definition, with reference to individuals, of this classification and the calling or exemption of others with reference to the classifications resulting from individuals having dependents is left largely to the Executive Departments, which is one way of saying that the responsibility upon General Crowder and upon those faithful, little-mentioned draft boards, is greater than ever before. It is greater because the net is closing with democratic precision upon every one from eighteen to forty-six years. When the first call came and 9,586,508 men registered, General Crowder and his boards were working, in a sense, extensively. There were elements of uncertainty and of the problematical and experimental in this phenomenal and unprecedented draft. Moreover the supply of man-power was very great. Since then the withdrawals from this supply have been greatly augmented. Men have gone into essential work in the shipyards—nearly half a million of them. Others have gone into other essential industries. The exemptions again and again were combed over, sometimes nationally, when physical and other requirements were altered, sometimes locally, in regions where there seemed to



have been too much tolerance allowed. But Uncle Sam has been tightening the reins steadily; that is why, in connection with this law, we have reached the point where work-or-fight is the order of the day. And even now the law does not designate—it could not, since every case, wellnigh, is a problem in itself, for a local board—precisely which men shall serve and which shall not. It simply affords authority for the Executive Departments—notably General Crowder and his agency of the War Department—to make the rules, in detail, or to leave justice in the hands of local boards fully conversant with each individual case. But it is possible, after one has attended the hearings before the House and Senate Committees on Military Affairs and followed closely the representations made by General Crowder, Secretary Baker, Senators and Congressmen, to get the spirit with which the new legislation will be applied, and it becomes plain that it will be applied with complete justice, with scrupulous regard for such justice as will make it impossible for any man between eighteen and forty-six years to escape such responsibilities as his rights in this democracy have made him heir to. To illustrate: Men merely married, i. e., men who are married, have wives living, have children, even, are not, by that fact alone, to escape service; they will have to show that those dependents of theirs are dependent, continuously, upon their continuous work at home, unless they are working in the ship yards or at tasks which are indispensable, in which they cannot easily be supplanted by women or by older men. Indeed, those concerned are determined to comb out of every hidden place and out of every sinecure and out of every niche and corner of the country every man who is not continuously essential to the maintenance of dependents or of essential industries. Some of these men may have wives. It may not be safe in all instances to suppose that these wives, who, let us say, have no children, can resume work they have done before, assuming that they worked before marrying. Frequently, Secretary Baker points out, things have been altered so much since they worked that they cannot easily resume their old places or similar places; but if they can, then the men are likely to be called. The board in charge of the chaplains of the army has recommended that even theological students be called and be subjected to these rules of classification.

Such even-handed justice does away with any cry for or against drafting labor. Labor will take its place along with rich men and poor men, all other men.

The direct results, abroad, will be the realization of our military program—and we have the repeated word of General March for it, that our military program is duly calculated, in most cold blooded fashion, to knock the hairy and Imperial Knees together and send the Imperial Hopes of Great Pled Paper over, under or thru, into the inferno, beyond the setting sun.

The home results are almost as many as one might be asked to enumerate if one were told to set down on paper, very definitely, the position of each individual in a nation before a nation just as different qualitatively from the nation we know as the United States as the imagination could describe in all of a week-end's work. It is the realization—this draft law—of our democracy: it is as if Uncle Sam had run ribbons out to every American man from eighteen to forty-six, drawn all into solid phalanx, started all marching into glorious struggle to the tune of the "Star Spangled Banner." That is why it is a glorious thing, a thing produced, as change and growth always are, by sacrifice, but an inspiring, one might say, inspired, thing, therefore.

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Literary Editor of The  
Independent

Associate in the School of Journal-  
ism, Columbia University

This address, which was given before the History Section of the New York State Teachers' Association at Rochester, November 23, 1915, has been published in pamphlet form and will be furnished free to teachers.—Write to The Independent, 119 West 40th St., New York.

## ARTILLERY, SALVAGE REFRIGERATION

(Continued from page 387)

with their windows closed. It will be interesting to know whether our boys will eventually do in France as the French do.

After the touching ceremony of bestowing the decorations was over we took our car and drove out a few miles to the aviation training field to the north of the city. This is the kindergarten school in France for American flyers, bombers and artillery observers. It boasted, I should think, of fifty aeroplanes. The machines were, of course, safe and slow. After the men graduated from this school the finishing touches were put on at more advanced training stations.

The next day found us at a large and famous city where a mile or so beyond its outskirts America maintains barracks for casual officers and men. As far as I could see it was nothing but a great quadrangle of stone barracks around a dirt square. At the time of our visit there were 500 officers and 4000 men there awaiting orders. From this station small detachments are sent to the trenches when extra men are needed. There is usually drill in the morning and in the afternoon organized baseball, boxing, etc. The Y. M. C. A. is here, as everywhere, most active. Lieut. C. C. Campanieri, lately of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, met us at the station, having been assigned to show us about for the day. He suggested that we take a cross country trip of twenty-five miles and visit the American Aviation Assembly Depot and Refrigerating Plant. As there was nothing special to see at the barracks it was not long before we were on our way. After a pretty ride over a well tilled country—evidently not much affected by the war—we stopped at the Aviation Assembly Depot and were introduced to the colonel, who I may say was the only American officer I met in France who seemed to be suspicious of my identity. It was only when I brought "To Whom it may Concern" from Ex-President Taft and the State Department that he permitted us to visit the station under his charge. So far, only about one-fourth of it had been erected. The depot for day bombing planes was already up, but the depot for night bombing machines had not even been started. Only three Liberty motors had so far arrived in their crates to be assembled. After the machines are put together at this depot and tested they are flown directly to the front lines.

We concluded our day with an inspection of the refrigerating plant, the greatest in France and for all I know in the world. It had a capacity for 1200 tons of refrigeration and could manufacture 550 tons of ice a day. Tho it was a hot day outside, the men in the cold storage room had on two sweaters apiece and their breath came out in puffs of condensed steam vapor. While I was there they were unloading 600 beeves from twenty cars that came in that morning—about the daily average.

This Ice and Cold Storage Plant was begun only eight months ago and will be completed in six months. All the material, even the wood, has been shipped from the United States and when finally finished it will keep in cold storage indefinitely 5000 tons of meat. This is the largest of the quartermaster's supply station in France.

Our Government has been criticized by some for putting so much money into a refrigerating plant, but it is not generally realized in Europe how important cold storage has become in the sanitary and economical handling of food supply.



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# ON THE TRAIL OF THE TRACTOR

(Continued from page 389)

tages and disadvantages of their machines are interesting. The ability of the tractor to do heavy work and do it quickly, thus covering the desired acreage within the proper season, is considered the principal advantage. The saving of man labor and the doing away with hired help, enabling one to farm a larger acreage and thus increase the crops, is next in importance. The ability to plow to a good depth, especially in hot weather, is also emphasized. Under disadvantages the difficulty of efficient operation, the expensive delays which come with broken parts, the packing of the ground when it is damp, and the inability to use tractors for many kinds of work for which horses are used, thus preventing the doing away with horses entirely, are most frequently mentioned in the above order by the owners. In the matter of quality in plowing, a much discussed point, 50 per cent of the Illinois owners asserted that the tractor did better than horses, while only 3 per cent favored the latter.

In view of present conditions one of the most significant features of this Governmental investigation was that a third of the tractor owners had been able to increase their crop acreage thru the use of a tractor, in the face of a serious shortage in manual labor. This is not the full measure of the tractors contribution to food supplies, however, as a majority of the owners investigated hired out with their machines to neighbors not owning tractors, both for plowing and for stationary power purposes.

The tangible proof which this investigation presents of the value and profitability of agricultural tractors is the more remarkable because it was also shown that the 643 owners used their tractors for an average of only forty-five days in the year. This figure will not seem so low if we bear in mind that the average employment of horses on farms is 100 days in each year.

One further phase of this investigation may well be considered here and that is the costs of work performed by tractors. In plowing the averages for a day of ten working hours are 6½, 8½ and 10 acres for the two, three and four plow tractors respectively. The average fuel consumed is 2½ gallons per acre, with the gasoline average but slightly lower than that for kerosene (a little over fifty per cent of the tractors covered in this investigation operate on kerosene). Three-fifths of a quart of lubricating oil per acre and one pound of grease per day were also averaged giving the cost per acre plowed for fuel and lubrication about 57½ cents where gasoline was used and 32½ cents with kerosene.

The tractor has a bright and potential future. Its present status may be likened to that of the passenger car some eight years ago, and motor trucks four years ago, and it may be conservatively estimated that ten years hence there will be over a million tractors on the farms of the United States alone.

Of great value to the progress and success of the tractor will be the general application of automobile methods of distribution and service. The dealer in farm implements is fast giving way to the automobile dealer in the selling of tractors. The two principal disadvantages of the tractor shown by the investigation quoted at length herein were inefficient operation and delays due to repairs; in other words the lack of skilled knowledge and service facilities on the part of the implement dealer instead of the real help the automobile dealer is able to render his customers.



## Use This Rule To Measure Food Cost

Food is measured by calories, the energy unit adopted by governments. The average person needs 2,500 calories per day.

Food cost depends largely on the number of calories you get for each dollar spent.

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## BUYING AND SELLING IN WAR TIME

(Continued from page 390)

factured articles legitimately called necessities.

Buy from old stocks, even if you can't get exactly what you want. A second choice is more patriotic than a first choice of merchandise when the second is on the counter and the first is still in the factory.

Forget that there are such things as "latest styles." Buy clothing, hats and shoes a little out of date if you can get them; first, because they are likely to be more sensible, and their purchase cuts down the demand for new stock; second, because they are cheaper and the money you save you can put into war loans or gifts; third, because nobody who feels and thinks right about the war would spend time, thought and money foolishly and criminally adorning his person when millions of people are dying for lack of the bare necessities.

Remain loyal to the dealer and the store you know to be good, even in spite of little vexations or deficiencies that may have resulted from war conditions. Judge the dealer not by how fully or promptly he serves you, but by how hard he tries to serve you.

But make a study of all the good stores in your neighborhood and buy from each what you can buy best. Don't settle down to a particular store because it is near you, or because you know the proprietor, or because your friends trade there. The only basis for good buying is personal knowledge and comparison. I was recently called upon to spend considerable time in a certain large town where many of the housewives were having trouble to keep their families supplied with a cheap and good variety of war food. Just for fun, and for the benefit of the housewives, I spent a couple of days personally investigating the groceries, bakeries, butcher shops, candy stores, restaurants, and other food emporiums, to see what they all really contained. I found at one place or another more than fifty new articles of food with which the average housewife was not familiar; and some of these were both healthful enough and cheap enough to satisfy both the lady and her husband—a rare feat on the part of any article of food.

Discern between legitimate and illegitimate war prices; pay the former cheerfully, do not pay the latter at all. The increased price of wool and of all garments containing wool is an example of a legitimate raise. The demand of the army and the navy for woollen goods has depleted the reserves of the country so that now there is not enough wool available to furnish every civilian of the United States one whole suit a year. Your dealer is therefore justified in charging you nearly twice as much as the ordinary price for a good suit of clothes. He is not justified in doubling the price of silk neckties, because silk is not a war essential.

Be on the lookout for the profiteer; when you find him, boycott and blackball him. Among the few but vicious renegades who are trying to make financial capital out of the war we should note the following: the dealer who tries to sell you shoddy stuff because good merchandise is hard to get; the dealer who palms off on you cheap substitutes not authorized by the Government as necessities of war; the dealer who charges as much for a cash-and-carry purchase as he gets for a wagon delivery of the same; the dealer who is willing to sell or serve more wheat, meat, or sugar than the Government specifies when there is nobody around to witness the transaction; the dealer who takes advantage of the pop-



ularity of the Red Cross or any other war agency to exploit himself and his store.

Buy principally from the dealer who is doing the most he can to help win the war. It is unpatriotic to buy goods from an unpatriotic merchant. How do you keep your money from falling into the hands of a pro-German dealer? How do you size up the war efficiency of a storekeeper and a store? We name a few test points which are not infallible but are indicative. The patriotic store follows the rules and suggestions of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defence, the sheet of rules being prominently displayed in the store. Patriotic emblems, such as the membership card of the U. S. Food Administration and subscription card of the Liberty Loan, appear in the windows or elsewhere. Each employee wears a Red Cross button or a War Savings Stamp or Liberty Loan emblem or some other badge of war duty well done. The employees register 100 per cent or more of their quota wherever the officials of a national war drive designate the quota. All public announcements of the store carry small advertisements of some branch of war activities. The products of manufacturers leading in war service are specially featured and specifically named. Full stocks are kept of substitutes recommended by the Government, with explanations of their character, and free directions for their use. A department is conducted for the benefit of American soldiers and sailors, with prices cut or services increased. The proprietor of the store takes an active part in the war work of the community or the nation, he and other officials of the store act also as officials of one or more war bodies or committees.

Any retail establishment that makes a grade of 70 per cent or more on the preceding is worthy of a goodly share of your trade.

Now we turn from the side of the buyer and consumer to the side of the dealer and seller. The interests of buyer and consumer, just as the interests of employer and employee, are always identical—you can no more separate them than you could cut a silver dollar in two and have a dollar left.

The dealers of America now hold our third line of defense. Our fighters compose the first line, our manufacturers the second, our dealers the third. It takes from five to ten workers at home to maintain every soldier in the field; the food, clothing, housing, equipment and supplies of the home army all depend on the skill, knowledge, courage, resourcefulness and patriotism of the local dealers of any community; therefore a dealer willing to face war conditions fairly and able to meet them fully serves the community as powerfully as the soldier who is backed by the health, money and productivity that a wise and loyal dealer conserves and promotes in the lives of his customers. Therefore you dealers, holders of our third line of defense, pay attention to these marching orders taken from the lips of the foremost manufacturers, merchants and financiers, who in leading America now lead the world.

Keep your nerve, your faith and your temper. Conditions are going to improve and are not now so bad as you may have been tempted to think. The number of failures in the United States during the first part of 1918 was only half the number during the first part of 1915, and the liabilities of the concerns that failed in this period were less than half those of the concerns that failed in the first six months of 1915. A business failure, disappointment or discouragement is really caused not by the presence of war, but by the absence of wit.

Classify your professional and commercial problems, and secure expert advice

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A slimy film constantly forms on your teeth. It clings to the teeth. It gets into crevices, hardens and stays, and your brushing doesn't remove it. And most tooth troubles are due to that film.

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acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

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These facts have been known for years. But dental science found no way to effectively combat the film. A vigorous dental cleaning from time to time, was needed to remove it.

Now a way has been found to combat it. That way is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. You can prove it, as thousands have, by a simple one-week test. This is to urge that you do it—at our cost.

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Send the coupon for a One-Week tube. Use it like any tooth paste. Note how clean your teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

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from those pertaining to the war. Such advice is given free or at nominal charge by various national organizations now specializing in the solution of war problems. Among these are the Council of National Defense, the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the U. S. Employment Service, the U. S. Food and Fuel Administration, the U. S. Departments of Commerce and Labor, the War Labor Policies Board, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Security League, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, the Consumers' League, the Nation's Forum, the National Industrial Conference Board, the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, the National Efficiency Society, the Independent Efficiency Service.

Investigate your local war committees and boards, learn what mutual benefit may be worked out by their coöperation. For example, the recruiting of labor to supply your need should be handled by the local board of the United States Employment Service. The war industries of the United States are now short nearly 1,000,000 common laborers. A war plant or industry within a radius of a hundred miles or so will probably affect labor conditions of your employees. One of the aims of the local community board is to protect the community from being drained of labor and to use the local supply for local demand. The new survey and digest of community needs and requirements will enable the Government, for the first time in history, to serve the employer and the employee together by forming connections which would be otherwise impossible.

Mobilize all the women workers you can. There is hardly anything in a store that a woman cannot do, from keeping the books to driving the delivery wagons. There is in every community more untrained and unemployed woman power than man power. This will have to be utilized before we can win the war. The industries of France and England are now manned chiefly by women. Neglect of the woman labor situation has become intensely unpatriotic and also clearly unprofitable. Whatever is unpatriotic is finally unprofitable.

Readjust and reorganize. Don't expect to do business now on the same old plan you followed before the war. Your store will survive only as it gets rid of antiquated methods, foolish ideas, faulty principles and unworthy aims.

Specialize in products most likely to remain plentiful during and after the war. Look ahead, figure what materials and supplies that you need for your customers will be affected least by the necessities of war. It is possible to educate customers into wanting merchandise really useful.

Train your clerks to know and explain the advantages of war substitutes. More than 7000 substitutes are now selling in Germany, and the market for these had to be made in two years. Some of the German dealers have grown rich selling substitutes. Every clerk in your store who handles a war substitute should feel the responsibility of helping to create a fundamental desire and consequently a permanent demand for it. A complete list of war substitutes in your line should be prepared, and each clerk be taught how to call attention to those in his department and how to complete the sale. A certain large dealer holds once a week what he calls a "War Commerce Class," the purpose being to make every clerk a specialty salesman of war goods. The public now wants and expects to be enlightened. Purchasing in the dark is no longer fashionable.

Take your customers into your confidence. Most of your selling problems, viewed from a different angle, are their buying problems. If you tell them frankly what

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## The Veltin School FOR GIRLS

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A Fireproof Sanitary School Building.  
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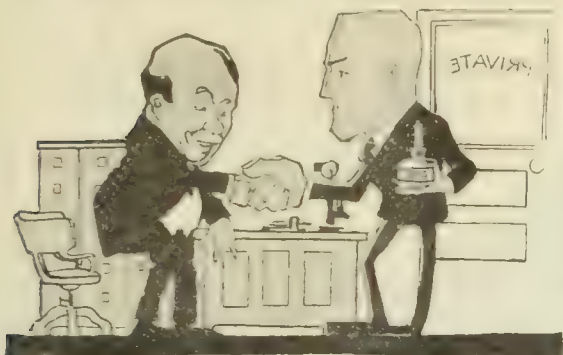
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**SANFORD'S**  
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**SOLD EVERYWHERE**

you are doing to effect a solution of your joint problems, you may find the solution just in the telling. The way to inhibit complaint is to invite coöperation.

Figure out a way to render the bulk of your trade cash business, on a cash-and-carry basis where possible. A downward revision of prices, with full explanation of the whole matter to customers, should be the first step. The only fair way to price most goods seems to be on a strict cash method of sale, with the extra cost of deliveries and charge accounts eliminated from the reckoning. When deliveries are necessary, the exact cost should be borne by the customer. When charge accounts are unavoidable, a legal rate of interest should be added to the bill, as the transaction virtually amounts to a loan by the dealer. Proper figuring and management will reduce to almost nothing the burden of store deliveries and charge accounts.

Go after new custom as never before. Consult a good business counsel or advertising agency on the development of your wartime publicity campaign. Get a few modern books on advertising and selling, put your clerks to studying them, try out new ideas. Organize special sales on the plans to be found in the columns of business journals and the technical salesmanship magazine. Follow closely the advertising pages of these periodicals, note the advertisements of new products and new manufacturers in your line, coöperate in local distribution of wartime goods nationally advertised.

Keep in mind not the temporary disadvantages but the ultimate advantages of war modifications and restrictions. The birth of a new business world means pain during the process but new life thereafter.

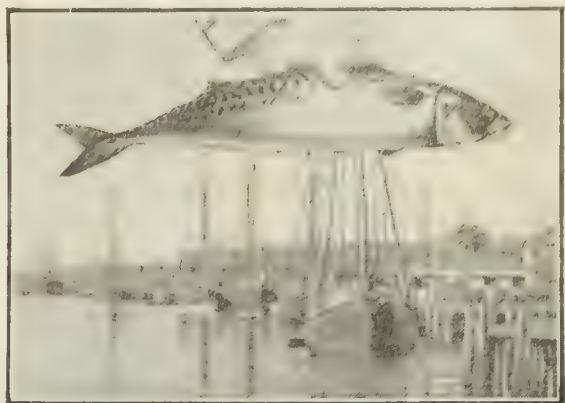
Prepare now to seize the fine opportunities and overcome the fierce competition sure to follow the war. The need of commercial preparedness after the war will be greater than military preparedness was before the war, because the economic struggle of the nations will be as close and bitter as the struggle of arms, and it will endure much longer. The sly, venomous agents of the German dealers and manufacturers want to kill American trade immediately after the war; these fellows are abroad in the land whispering advice to the American dealer to retrench on all sides, particularly to stop advertising, because he is already oversold and shipments are delayed and stocks cut down, so why go after more trade? The goods you are selling today you somehow advertised yesterday; the goods you advertise today you will sell tomorrow; the goods you fail to advertise today you will fail to sell tomorrow; and you could not please a Hun pirate more than by neglecting to advertise now, because, quick as the war is over, he will grab the trade you have lost before you can get it back.

The name or product that loses its reputation, identity, popularity and influence cannot recover prestige by resuming publicity after the war. Be so proud of your reputation that you will not let it die. Remember that the American public soon forgets. Keep your name everlastingly in the minds of the people by strong, clear, clean, convincing, daily advertising. But more than that, keep your name in their hearts by courteous, careful, honest, cheerful, helpful merchandising. Ten years from now the great merchant will be the man who did two things: served his customers, his nation and the world with a fine will and skill during the war, and at the same time served himself, his partner and employees by looking and planning ahead so as to gain more after the war than he lost during it. There is no permanent loss but the loss of will, conscience or intelligence.

## Salt Mackerel

### CODFISH, FRESH LOBSTER

RIGHT FROM THE FISHING BOATS TO YOU



**FAMILIES** who are fond of **FISH** can be supplied **DIRECT** from **GLOUCESTER, MASS.** by the **FRANK E. DAVIS COMPANY**, with newly caught, **KEEPABLE OCEAN FISH**, choicer than any inland dealer could possibly furnish.

We sell **ONLY TO THE CONSUMER DIRECT**, sending by **EXPRESS RIGHT TO YOUR HOME**. We **PREPAY** express on all orders east of Kansas. Our fish are pure, appetizing and economical and we want **YOU** to try some, payment subject to your approval.

**SALT MACKEREL**, fat, meaty, juicy fish, are delicious for breakfast. They are freshly packed in brine and will not spoil on your hands.

**CODFISH**, as we salt it, is white, boneless and ready for instant use. It makes a substantial meal, a fine change from meat, at a much lower cost.

**FRESH LOBSTER** is the best thing known for salads. Right fresh from the water, our lobsters simply are boiled and packed in **PARCHMENT LINED CANS**. They come to you as the purest and safest lobsters you can buy and the meat is as crisp and natural as if you took it from the shell yourself.

**FRIED CLAMS** is a relishable, hearty dish, that your whole family will enjoy. No other flavor is just like that of clams, whether fried or in a chowder.

**FRESH MACKEREL**, perfect for frying, **SHRIMP** to cream on toast, **CRABMEAT** for Newburg or deviled, **SALMON** ready to serve, **SARDINES** of all kinds, **TUNNY** for salad, **SANDWICH FILLINGS** and every good thing packed here or abroad you can get direct from us and keep right on your pantry shelf for regular or emergency use.

With every order we send **BOOK OF RECIPES** for preparing all our products. Write for it. Our list tells how each kind of fish is put up, with the delivered price so you can choose just what you will enjoy most. Send the coupon for it now.

**FRANK E. DAVIS CO.**  
31 Central  
Wharf  
Gloucester  
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Frank E. Davis Co.  
31 Central Wharf  
Gloucester, Mass.  
Please send me your latest Fish Price List.

Name.....  
Street.....  
City.....State.....

## Health Culture

Elmer Lee, M. D., Editor  
Partial Contents of September

**Hay Fever**

Elmer Lee, M. D.

**Breathing and Life**

John J. Moore, M. D.

**Why Women Are Invalids**

S. W. Dodds, M. D.

**Neuralgia and Tooth-Ache**

Reginald S. Oswald, M. D.

**Spiritism**

Edward B. Warman, A. M.

**Marriage and Health**

Gladys Wentworth Reynolds, M. D.

**Society During War**

Nageeb Hadad

**Nervousness**

Walter J. N. Lavington, M. D.

The above are a few of the featured articles in September number.

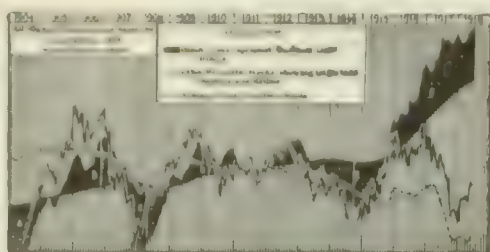
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**HEALTH CULTURE**

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New York





## Your Investments

What about those bonds and other securities you hold? Are you getting the highest yield consistent with safety? The exchange feature of Babson Service will analyze your holdings and suggest profitable changes when expedient and patriotic.

Avoid worry. Cease depending on rumors or luck. Recognize that all action is followed by equal reaction. Work with a definite policy based on fundamental statistics.

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### Babson's Statistical Organization

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Largest Organization of its Character in the World

#### DIVIDENDS

## UNITED LIGHT AND RAILWAYS COMPANY

Davenport Chicago Grand Rapids

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 32  
Common Stock Dividend No. 15

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of one and one-half (1½%) per cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and a dividend of one (1%) per cent. on the Common Stock, payable, out of the surplus earnings, on October 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business, three o'clock in the afternoon, September 16, 1918.

First Preferred and Common Stock transfer books will reopen for transfer of stock certificates at the opening of business September 17, 1918.  
L. H. HEINKE, Secretary.  
September 5, 1918.

## AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Tuesday, October 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, September 20, 1918.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

### THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY

Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street,  
Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1918.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one dollar (\$1) per share from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred stocks, payable Oct. 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 16, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

## UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

### DIVIDEND NO. 77

A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on October 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20, 1918.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

### RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY.

September 10th, 1918.

The Executive Committee of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company has declared, for the quarter ending September 30th, 1918, a dividend of seventy-five cents per share, payable September 30th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 18th, 1918.

E. P. SHOVE, Treasurer.

# HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

## The Independent Lesson Plans

### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. Democracy's Call to Youth. By Donald Wilhelm.

1. The first sentence of the article is epigrammatic. What does the sentence mean? What is an epigram?
2. What is the value of an epigram?
3. What famous writers are noted for their use of epigrammatic expressions?
4. Select three good epigrams from your school texts, or from other books. Explain the meaning of every epigram that you select.
5. Make three original epigrams concerning school life. Suggest that a committee of your class edit all the epigrams submitted, and present them to your school paper for publication.
6. Make a list of words that are somewhat synonymous with "epigram." Explain the meaning of every word. Give examples that will illustrate every word.
7. In the paragraph next to the last paragraph is a rhetorical phrase: "The Imperial Hopes of the Great Pied Piper." What is a rhetorical phrase?
8. The rhetorical phrase just named includes an allusion. What is an allusion?
9. Explain the full meaning of the rhetorical phrase.
10. What is the value of a rhetorical phrase?
11. Explain what is meant by the sentence: "President Wilson's speeches show remarkable phrasal power."
12. Point out examples of rhetorical phrases in any speech or proclamation made by President Wilson.
13. Write a paragraph in which you make use of an original rhetorical phrase.
14. Give a talk in which you show that the Civil War was fought by boys of high school age.
15. In a short talk prove that "it would be unwise to have military contingents made up of older men only."
16. Give a talk in which you show that "youth will have a voice in our national affairs that it has never had."
17. Give a talk in which you show that the United States is becoming "a nation reborn."
18. Write, for your school paper, an editorial article on "Why the United States Is Proud of Its Boys."

#### II. Artillery, Salvage, Refrigeration. By Hamilton Holt.

1. Challenge your fellow students to a contest in speaking, without notes, on the following subjects: An American Artillery School in France; An American Salvage Depot Behind the Lines; The Contrast in Appearance and Habits of the French and American Soldiers; An American Refrigeration Plant in France; The Chateau Home of the Y. M. C. A.
2. Rewrite, in your own words, Mr. Holt's description of the salvage depot.

#### III. Buying and Selling in War Times. By Edward Earle Purinton.

1. Condense the article into one-eighth of its present length.
2. Give a speech to your class, proving that "it is unpatriotic to buy goods from an unpatriotic merchant."

#### IV. On the Trail of the Tractor. By John R. Eustis.

1. Write a single clear paragraph showing the importance of the tractor in the field of war.
2. Write an editorial article, suitable for a country newspaper, urging farmers to make use of the tractor.

#### V. Intellectual Preparedness.

1. Explain the sentence: "We have all been enrolled in a compulsory course of current events, in which the best text books are unbound and come out in daily, weekly and monthly installments."
2. Explain to your class why the study of current events is now absolutely necessary.

#### VI. The Story of the Week.

1. Give oral resumes of the news of the week under the following heads: The News of the Western Front; Events in the Far East; Russian Developments; The Attitude of Neutral Lands; America's War Preparations; Important Events Not Closely Connected with the War.

### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. The American Bill of Rights—"Liberty After the War."

1. Discuss the second paragraph in this editorial. Does our experience in the Civil War prove that the author is right?
2. "Those who talk about Prussianizing our institutions . . . betray their ignorance of elementary sociology." Prove this statement.
3. "War is not the only condition that limits individual freedom." What examples of social limitations are discussed? Are all of these limitations wise?
4. "The unlimited private exploitation of certain business opportunities . . . becomes inexpedient . . . when population becomes dense," etc. Do you agree?

#### II. Our Educational Problem—"Intellectual Preparedness," "A New Factor in Education."

1. What does the writer mean by "our lack of intellectual preparedness"? How does he propose to remedy it?
2. In what respects has our school system met the demands of the Great War? Where has it failed?
3. What arguments in favor of the study of foreign languages are presented in the editorial? Do you agree with all that the author says?
4. "What we need to know is the modern world," etc. What are you doing to satisfy this need?
5. What new movements in education are suggested in the second editorial?
6. What is the "possibility of mischief that lurks in this new departure"?

#### III. Land Policy of the United States—"Homes for Returning Soldiers."

1. Study the history of the American public domain in its relation to (a) the settlement of the Great West, (b) the development of our railroads, (c) the demobilization of our armies after the Civil War.
2. Can you see any relation between the proposals of the writer and the intelligent settlement of our problem of conservation of natural resources?
3. Why will the demobilization of our troops after this war be more difficult than after the Civil War?

#### IV. "All In It."—"Artillery, Salvage, Refrigeration," "Democracy's Call to Youth."

1. Of all the things which Mr. Holt describes, which one would you most like to see? What general impression do you get from his article?
2. Show that besides the five people at home whom we need to provide for every man in France, we apparently need almost the same number of men behind the lines to provide for each man in the trenches.
3. What are the arguments in favor of using the young men under twenty-one in our army? What are the arguments against it?
4. What will be the effect of the new draft in your community?

#### V. Industrial Organization and the War—"Coal," "Buying and Selling in War-time," "On the Trail of the Tractor," "The Touchstone of Success."

1. Select one or more quotations from each of the references which illustrate the fact that success in this war will be based upon industrial organization.
2. "Last winter the United States registered three colossal failures," etc. What have we done to remedy these failures?
3. Summarize the history of the development of motor drawn traffic and discuss its effect upon the economic development of this country. Compare this development with that which resulted from the building of wagon roads, the invention of the steamboat, the building of canals and railroads.

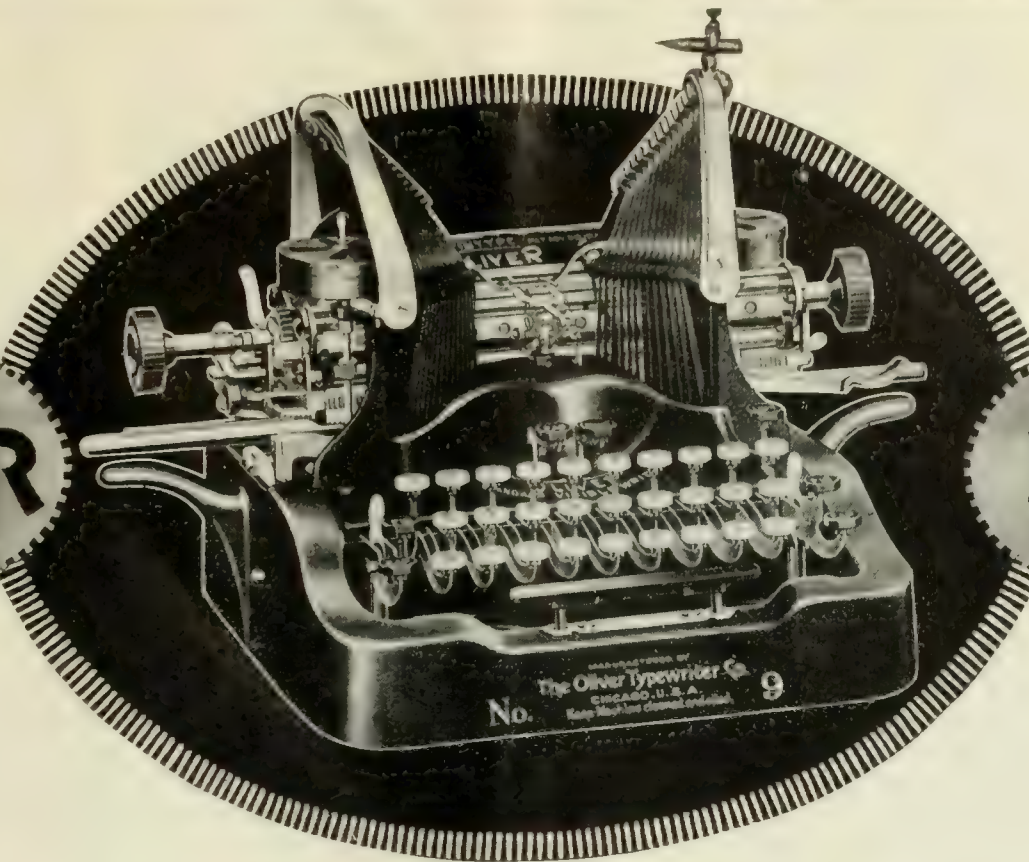
#### VI. Affairs Here and Abroad—The Story of the Week.

1. What benefits and what possible harm may have come to the railroads as a result of Government control?
2. Summarize the course of events in Asia as indicated in the news items.
3. What is the latest news from the western front?



WAS  
\$100

NOW  
\$49



## A Stenographer's Advice On Typewriter Buying How to Save \$51

THE young lady who suggested this advertisement convinced the writer that too few people realize that The Oliver Typewriter has a STANDARD keyboard. A definite propaganda, she insisted, had been spread to lead people to believe that the Oliver keyboard was different, and therefore difficult.

This advertisement is to set people aright. It should be understood once and for all that the Oliver has the same standard arrangement of letters as on all standard typewriters. And it has improvements and simplifications not found elsewhere. Several hundred thousand stenographers use the Oliver daily.

The young lady brought up another point. She said many people might think that the new \$49 Oliver is a second-hand or rebuilt machine of an earlier model.

But note that this advertisement is signed by The Oliver Typewriter Company, a \$2,000,000 concern. This assures you that the \$49 Oliver is the exact model formerly priced at \$100. Not a change has been made. It is brand new, never used.

### How We Both Save

The entire saving of \$51 comes from ending wasteful sales methods.

We no longer have hundreds of expensive salesmen and agents traveling all over the country, nor expensive offices in numerous cities. These, and other costly practices, amounted to \$51 for selling each machine.

Now we sell direct. We save the \$51 and give it to you. You are your own salesman. Over 600,000 Olivers have

been sold. It is used by the big concerns, as listed below.

The entire facilities of this company are devoted exclusively to the production and distribution of Oliver Typewriters. This Oliver Nine is a 20-year development. If any typewriter is worth \$100, it is this, our latest and best model.

The only reason we have been able to maintain this \$49 price is that we have had such a large increase in sales. We hope to be able to maintain this price. But, if the cost of materials and labor continues to go up, we may be forced to increase this price.

We do not wish to. We do not expect to. But we advise you to act now to be certain of getting your Oliver Nine at \$49.

### Free Trial

We ship an Oliver Nine to you for five days' free trial. If you decide to keep it, pay us at the rate of \$3 per month. If you return it, we even refund the transportation charges. What could be fairer, simpler? You may order an Oliver Nine for free trial direct from this advertisement. It does not place you under the slightest obligation to keep it.

Used machines accepted in exchange at fair valuation. Or, you may ask for our free book entitled, "The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and the Remedy." This amazing book exposes the old way of selling and tells where the \$51 used to go.

Read the two-way coupon—then mail it today. Note how simple the whole plan is—how you deal direct with the manufacturer.

Canadian Price, \$62.65

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY  
156-C Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago

### Among the Large Users Are

United States Steel Corporation  
Montgomery Ward & Company  
Baldwin Locomotive Works  
Pennsylvania Railroad  
Lord & Thomas  
Columbia Graphophone Co.  
Bethlehem Steel Company  
National Cloak & Suit Co.  
New York Edison Company  
Cluett, Peabody & Co.

National City Bank of New York  
Hart, Schaffner & Marx  
Encyclopedia Britannica  
American Bridge Company  
Otis Elevator Company  
Diamond Match Company  
Fore River Ship Building Corporation  
Boy Scouts of America  
Corn Products Refining Co.  
Boston Elevator Railway

Mail Today—Don't Delay

#### THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY

156-C Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago

☐ Ship me a new Oliver Nine for five days' free inspection. If I keep it, I will pay \$49 at the rate of \$3 per month. The title to remain in you until fully paid for.

My shipping point is.....  
This does not place me under any obligation to buy. If I choose to return the Oliver, I will ship it back at your expense at the end of five days.

☐ Do not send a machine until I order it. Mail me your book—"The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and the Remedy," your latest catalog and further information.

Name.....

Street Address.....

City..... State.....



The price of The Independent is ten cents a copy, four dollars a year. Postage to foreign countries in the Postal Union \$1.75 extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter March 28, 1918, under Act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1918, by The Independent. The Chautauquan, founded 1880, incorporated with The Independent, June 1, 1914

Hamilton Holt Editor  
Harold Howland Associate Editor  
Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

Western Advertising Office,  
People's Gas Building Chicago

# The Independent

Founded 1848

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

## HARPER'S WEEKLY

119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

### INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

Karl V. S. Howland, President  
Frederic E. Dickinson, Secretary Wesley W. Ferrin, Treasurer

**NATIONAL EFFICIENCY**  
A monthly section devoted to business, personal and national efficiency. Official organ of the National Efficiency Society. Published in the third issue of The Independent each month

**THE COUNTRYSIDE**  
Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## THE NEW PLAYS

*Watch Your Neighbor*, by Leon Gordon and LeRoy Clemens. Capital war play of love, laughs and thrills. English Secret Service versus German spies. (Booth Theater.)

*Forever After*. A war play along the general lines of recent fiction, in which a Red Cross nurse, just graduated from high society, nurses her soldier sweetheart back to health. (Central Theater.)

*One Of Us*. A well-acted comedy of metropolitan life, full of action and good lines. A novel plot introduces two social classes which previously were without even a bowing acquaintance. (Bijou Theater.)

*Crops and Croppers*. A comedy of frivolous farmerettes, who abandon Fifth Avenue for pastures green. With an invalided French aviator disguised as a hired man the plot moves rapidly. (Belmont Theater.)

*Another Man's Shoes*. A cleverly contrived comedy, adequately acted. Yet somehow it misses fire because the audience can't tell whether it should be received as tragedy or farce. (Thirty-ninth Street Theater.)

*Mr. Barnum*, by Harrison Rhodes and Thomas A. Wise. Good, clean comedy, typically American. No war; no tears. Mr. Thomas A. Wise as "Barnum" is at his best. Decidedly worth while. (Criterion Theater.)

Gregory Kelly, of "Seventeen," takes us back still further in *Jonathan Makes a Wish* to the days of fourteen-year-old dreaming. A delightfully human play, staged with Stuart Walker's characteristic good taste. (Princess Theater.)

Otis Skinner transforms himself from a hair dresser with socialistic tendencies to an English Earl and back again with skill and humor in *Humpty-Dumpty*. The best acting in the piece is by Beryl Mercer as Mrs. Mott. (Lyceum Theater.)

*Head Over Heels*. A girl with an engaging giggle like Mitzi makes an entertaining vaudeville sketch but she cannot be made to fill a whole evening even when backed by a battalion of beauties from eighteen to forty-five. The title of the play is a misnomer. (George M. Cohan's Theater.)

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

CHARLIE CHAPLIN—I like people.

ED. HOWE—I am disgusted with the follow-up letters.

GENERAL LUDENDORFF We will settle the Americans.

MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG We Germans must have colonies.

DR. SHAHLER MATHEWS—We are repatriating Jesus in Christianity.

PROF. E. A. ROSS It is vital to the cause of the Allies that the Russians be helped, but we can help them only in case

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we command the trust and coöperation of the Soviet democracy.

GENERAL MARCH, CHIEF OF STAFF The enemy's colossal conceit is jarred.

THE KAISER Wilson is an idealist and an idealist can accomplish nothing.

J. F. BRESNAHAN—I've bet six suits of clothes, five pairs of shoes and six hats that peace negotiations will be begun by January 1, 1919.

## WAR NAMES IN THE NEWS

Vigneulles ..... Veen-yul (u as in blur).

Charny ..... Shar-nee.

Thiaucourt ..... Tee-o-koor.

Les Eparges..... Layz-ay-parzsh.

Seicheprey ..... Saysh-pray.

Pagny ..... Pan-ye.

Hattonville ..... At-ton-veel.

Dompierre ..... Daun-pyare.

Demboux ..... Don-boo.

Armentières ..... Ar-mant-yare.

Nanteuil ..... Nan-tu-ee (u as in blur).

Tergnier ..... Tern-ye-ay.

Tincourt ..... Tan-koor.

Trescault ..... Tres-ko (o as in so).

Travecy ..... Tra-ve-see.

Vauxaillon ..... Vox-i-yon (first o as in so).

Vermant ..... Ver-man.

Peizière ..... Pay-z-yare.

Aubigny ..... O-been-ye.

Camdrai ..... Kan-bray.

Frieres ..... Free-air.

Gouzeacourt ..... Goo-zo-koor.

Heudicourt ..... U-de-koor (u as in blur).

Laffaux ..... Laf-foe.

Roisel ..... Rwah-zel.

Fresnes ..... Frane.

Canal du Nord..... Canal-du-Nor.

Craonne ..... Kra-unn.

St. Mihiel..... San-mee-yel.

Nancy ..... Naun-see.

Soissons ..... Swah-son.

Revillon ..... Re-vee-yon.

Vendelles ..... Von-dell.

Prosnes ..... Prone.

Marquion ..... Mar-kee-on.

Essigny-le-Grand ..... Essen-yeh-luh-gran.

Etreillers ..... Ay-tray-yay.

Liez ..... Lee-ay.

Montescourt-Lizerolles..... Maun-tes-koor-lee-ze-roll.

Remigny ..... Re-meen-ye.

Mezières ..... Mez-yare.

Vosges ..... Vozsh (o as in so).

Vendeuil ..... Von-du-ee (u as in blur).

Gibercourt ..... Zshee-bare-koor.

Briey ..... Bree-ay.

Bois le Pretre..... Bwah-luh-praytr.

Thionville ..... Tee-on-veel.

Jaulny ..... Zshol-nee.

Chauvencourt ..... Sho-von-koor.

St. Benoit ..... San-ben-wah.

Montfaucon ..... Mon-fo-kon.

Suippes ..... Sweep

Laon ..... Lan.

Abaucourt ..... A be koor

Mont des Singes..... Mon-tay-sanzsh

Chatillon ..... Sha-tay-yon

Sissonne ..... Sis-sun

Chavignon ..... Sha-veen-yon

Sauchy Cauchy ..... So-shee-ko-shee

Courtesy of the New York Tribune



# The Farmer in New York

SOMETIMES the farmer gets to New York. You can see that it's an event by the fact that he is still caricatured in the comic papers. He gets to Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, San Francisco, too, and Philadelphia. But so do you get off in the woods, or the shore, for a change now and then.

The farmer spends most of his money in the smaller trading centers—some 4,000 of them are shown on the Woman's World map.

It is the smaller towns which are feeling first the effect of the farmers' billions of new wealth; here they spend most of their money. That phonograph they had so long wanted comes from here—the nicer clothes, over and under, come from here. The better packed groceries—the kitchen, household and outdoor labor-saving devices, hats, corsets, shoes, toilet goods, paints, electric, oil and gas appliances. Woman's World has spent five years and tens of thousands of dollars photographing and tabulating the facts of small towns because where most magazines reaching smaller places at all, reach 1 in 12 to 1 in 20 or so homes, Woman's

World reaches 1 in 2 or 4, to 1 in 6 or 8 homes. It dominates where others touch but lightly. It puts the power of relatively great consumer pressure behind its dealer influence, thus making the latter real and tangible.

No manufacturer can afford to overlook the profound change that has come over the smaller places. It is, at least, as striking as the changes brought about through the increasing difficulty of making business grow under a brand in the larger centers on account of the profound merchandising changes brought about by the department and chain stores, the immensely speeded-up competition, rising costs, etc.

It is not only striking, this small town change. It means vast new outlets to the advertiser, for on the 4,000 shopping centers is first unloosed that vast new wealth the farmer is tapping every year. Each year as this rural revolution progresses, more and more manufacturers are seeing the jobber in a new light—with a friendlier eye—many are sending their own men direct to towns of 5,000 and even under. They see the natural responsiveness of trade to consumer demand. They see consumers with unexpressed, uncentered longing for and the means to buy goods that add pleasure, zest, comfort, convenience, pride to living.

The sixth in a series of statements on present day merchandising conditions prepared by Frank L. E. Gauss, *Advertising Director*, WOMAN'S WORLD, 280 Madison Avenue, New York City, *The Magazine of the Country*, the first magazine member of the A. B. C.



# CARTOON COMMENT

## THE TURN OF THE TIDE

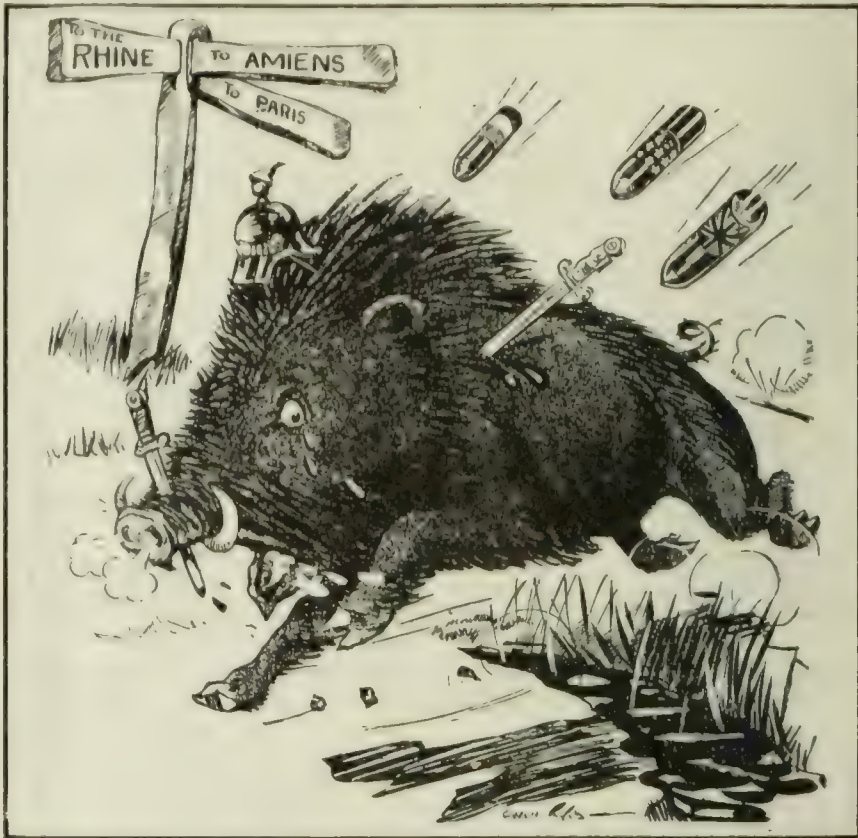


### IT'S GETTING ROUGH

"Don't you think we'd better be going home, Papa?" urges the Crown Prince in the bow. "The tide seems to have turned." The three kings in the boat are beginning to look rather seasick, and a huge wave threatens to swamp "The Jolly Junker" of the Central Powers. This cartoon was recently published in "London Opinion"

### THE ROAD TO BERLIN

At the right, an Italian cartoon from "Il 420," Florence, that pictures forcefully our recent drives



### ESCORTING HIM HOME

There is a gratifying haste about this retreat of the German wild boar that brings to mind such recent news dispatches as: "Americans and French Take St. Mihiel, 100 Guns and 13,000 Prisoners," "British Pierce Hindenburg Line, Take 10 Towns, 6000 Men in 22-Mile Drive." The cartoon was drawn by an English artist, Owen Aves, and published in "The Passing Show," London



### THE HUN CHANGES HIS MIND

"I thought this was to be my offensive," murmurs the beaten Boche. Cartoon by Cesare in the New York "Evening Post"



### GOOD-BY TO THE MARNE

Hermann-Paul in "La Victoire," Paris, advises the retreating Huns to "take a last look at the Marne. You won't see it again"



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## FOR A LASTING PEACE

**P**RESIDENT WILSON has rejected Austria's peace proffer. His reply is timely, direct, brief and belligerent.

The issue is perfectly simple. We are fighting this war to destroy German militarism. German militarism can be destroyed either by the Allied armies or by the German people. There is every evidence that the Allied armies are now in the process of doing the job. There is no evidence that the German people either now or in the immediate future will give any appreciable aid. We must therefore fight on.

If Germany and Austria want peace they can easily get it. We have given our terms to the world. Let them do the same openly and without equivocation. Then as a proof that they mean business let them give guarantees to evacuate those portions of Belgium, France, Italy, Russia and Serbia

they now occupy. Let them also drop the subterfuge of the Brest-Litovsk treaty and quit their grip upon the wheat fields of Ukrainia and the oil wells of Rumania and Russia.

Then if after full, free and open discussion by all the belligerent peoples it appears that there is a substantial agreement in peace terms, there will be no difficulty whatever in calling a conference to work out the details.

But we must insist absolutely that the conference be public. No locked doors for us! No elderly beribboned aristocrats sitting around the green table intriguing to stifle popular aspirations and to preserve rotten dynasties!

The issue of this war must be settled not by Kings and Kaisers, not even by Premiers and Presidents, but by the public conscience of mankind, free and untrammelled.

But first militarism must be destroyed.

## THE SHORT WAY WITH WAR INDUSTRY STRIKERS

**E**MPLOYERS who cling to the good old doctrine that it is nobody else's business how they deal with their help, and employees who insist, in war as in peace, that they have an indefeasible right to strike whenever they feel "that stubborn," have received a lesson that they are likely to remember for a while. The Smith & Wesson Company of Springfield, Massachusetts, manufacturers of pistols on Government contract, and the striking machinists of Bridgeport, Connecticut, employed in making guns and munitions, refused to accept decisions of the National War Labor Board. The Smith & Wesson plant and business were commandeered by the War Department and the Bridgeport machinists were told by the President that unless they returned to work they would be barred from employment in any war industry for the period of one year and that draft boards would be instructed to reject any claim of exemption based on their alleged usefulness in war production.

It was a crisis that called for firmness and the short way, and the President met it resolutely. The entire country commends his action.

If there are any more obstructors, slackers and recalcitrants, they will do well to heed the warnings that have been handed out to disloyal speakers, I. W. W. conspirators, profiteers and war industry strikers. The jaws of the American Government are wide and powerful.

Classifications are practical devices, and for the time being there are just two kinds of people in America, namely, the patriots and the profiteers. The men and women that stand ready to make any sacrifice and to serve in any capacity to help crush the enemies of human liberty are the patriots. The men and women who are thinking of their safety, their money and their "isms" are profiteers. They deserve nothing but the scorn of their fellows and the relentless retribution which the Government administers.

It is a fortunate circumstance that both parties to the chronic industrial conflict have simultaneously been called to account in this instance. The nation can be no respecter of persons in these matters. Big business and labor organizations, prosperous private enterprise and wage earning in the sweat of the brow, are alike and equal before the law. This principle American public opinion stands for, and never more unfalteringly than now. Laws are made by fallible men and under pressure from interests and mob-mindedness, and may be unjust. It is then necessary to amend them and to rectify wrong, but while they are law they must be obeyed.

In the present instance it is supremely just and expedient law that the nation sets its face to enforce. The business man, whatever his wealth or social standing, who puts his private interests or his pride of rule over his own industrial household above an endangered civilization will find himself a pariah. The wage-earner who won't accept a decision of his dispute by men of such exceptional ability and fair mindedness as those who compose the National War Labor Board will shoulder a gun.

Not only is the principle underlying the Government's action entirely sound, the method also that has been followed is practical and expedient. And because they are sound and expedient, principle and method will be remembered after the war ends. We shall then have vast enterprises under governmental administration which hitherto have been private interests, and the American public will not tolerate an indefinite paralysis of production and transportation by disputes over hours, wages or conditions.

During these years of war we have learned to think of public interests as paramount and private interests as subsidiary. As rapidly as possible we shall do away with those restrictions upon individual freedom that are necessary in



time of war but not in times of peace. But we shall realize, as we did not adequately before the war began, that mere vastness and complexity of population and business create a state of affairs that calls for correlation and coördination under law and by administrative action. The disorganization and paralyzing of human society by industrial disturbances was becoming intolerable before 1914. It cannot be permitted to go on in the new era of peace. The parties to dispute must submit to an arbitral decision, subject perhaps to review, and to redress in cases of demonstrated injustice and always to that ultimate review by the popular judgment which in democracies expresses itself in public opinion and at the polls. Pending such final decisions and adjustments the wheels of industry must move.

## THE AMERICAN SOLDIER IN FRANCE

A new song of Roland will be written one day, and it will tell of a more heroic resistance unto death than we read of in the older tale. It will be the story of what the men of Belgium did in 1914. There will be in the books of tomorrow a greater chronicle of France than that which records for us the saving of civilization at Chalons-sur-Marne in 451. It will tell how in 1914 the Hun again was held and turned back at the Marne. And if some day a new Iliad shall be composed, it will recite the deeds of a mightier overseas expedition than that of the men who followed Achilles across the blue Ægean waters. It will tell the deeds of the men of Britain and of Canada, of Australia and of America whose ships once more have borne to foreign parts a matchless military strength derided by a fatuous foe.

In all the long centuries of human adventure there is no figure comparable to the American soldier in France. There is no other so romantic, not even the Crusader. The American soldier in France is not like the man of the Northern armies in 1861, fighting to preserve his own nation from immediate disruption. He is not like the poilu, resisting the invader of his own fireside; nor like the Briton, throwing himself into a life and death struggle for the preservation of an empire in immediate peril. He does indeed know that his home and his country were threatened, but that is not the compelling reason for his effort and his sacrifice. He has surrendered every cherished thing and is offering his life because he saw women and children being murdered and their fathers and husbands and sons nearly spent; and because he saw every fair fruit of civilization being wantonly destroyed, and liberty once more in danger of extinction. The American soldier is fighting on the battle lines of France simply and solely because he is a civilized man.

And a braver, a cleaner, a more high minded civilized man there never has been. He has long interested and a good deal puzzled the men of other lands. They have thought him boastful. They have found him, instead, singularly modest, glad and quick to learn, and ready to play his part in obedient subordination to others, if that be the way to military success. They have thought him irresponsible and trifling, caring only to "match with Destiny for beers," and they have found him, instead, turning a calm, untroubled face Home to the instant need of things and ready at their call "To shake the iron hand of Fate."

This is not the time to talk of the American soldier's military competency and achievement. It is enough for the present to say that he has met and more than met every demand and opportunity so far. There is bigger work yet to do. He will not fail.

It is only a little while since the first American soldiers left us for the world war, yet already nearly two million men like them have followed and death has not spared them. There are ten thousand graves of American soldiers in France, and there will be tens of thousands more. In thousands of American cities and towns, and in hundreds of thousands of scattered homes by country waysides, gold stars are scattered among the blue. No more than the women

and children and the fathers and mothers of France and of England do our women and children and fathers and mothers complain. They have given the greatest gift, and they ask only that it shall not be for nought. For the American soldiers in France who will return, and for those that sleep eternally over there, the American nation can offer but one meed of remembrance. It must forever cherish and keep beautiful the civilization that they have helped to save.

## TWO WAYS OF PUTTING IT

### FRENCH

Further south we captured Noyon in a bitter struggle.

### GERMAN

Noyon was subjected by the French to the heaviest fire. The town lies in front of our battlefront.

### FRENCH

On the whole of the front between the Somme and the Aisne the advance of our troops has not slackened during the day, in spite of the efforts of the Germans to stem it. We hold Ham and Chauny.

### GERMAN

From Péronne and over the Somme the enemy yesterday only hesitatingly followed our rearguards. Between the Somme and the Oise he crouched after them more keenly, and in the evening he stood west of the Ham-Chauny line. Also between the Oise and the Aisne the freeing of ourselves from the enemy was completed according to plan.

### AMERICAN

This morning, our troops operating in the St. Mihiel sector, broke the enemy's resistance and advanced at some points to a depth of five miles. We have counted 8000 prisoners up to the present.

### GERMAN

In the night the evacuation of the salient was completed without interference. We are now standing on new lines which had been prepared.

## THE BAN ON BEER

THE action of President Wilson in prohibiting brewing after December 1 has greatly strengthened the temperance cause in England. The British press expresses admiration tho it despairs of emulation. The *Sunday Evening Telegram* says:

As America sends us grain, it looks as if she is closing her breweries that ours may remain open. It is very doubtful if, supposing the circumstances were reversed, we should do the same for her.

The London *Daily Chronicle* is still more emphatic:

This country looks with admiration and envy upon the sureness and ease with which America attacked a problem that baffled our nerveless statesmen and timid House of Commons. Owing to the lack of courage among our leaders the trade in alcoholic liquors in the United Kingdom has actually benefited from the war, and owing to the war many declining brewery businesses have been set on their feet again financially. What a lamentable contrast there is between our feeble futilities in dealing with this superfluous trade and the clear and the decisive action by the American President and Congress.

The brewers of England have indeed reaped an unexpected harvest from the war. Allsopp & Sons, which in 1913 was hard up and had stipulated that full interest on the 4½ per cent debentures need not be paid until 1921, found it possible to pay off the interest in full for 1917 and, after providing fully for prior charges, depreciation and repairs, declared a net profit of \$535,500 as compared with \$304,000 the year before. The Newcastle Breweries showed a net profit of \$455,500 as compared with \$407,000 for 1916 and accordingly increased its dividends from 10 to 15 per cent. Huggins & Co., of London, which paid 5 per cent in 1915 and nothing in 1916, declared a dividend of 15 per cent in 1917, for its profits were \$198,000 instead of the \$29,500 of the year before. In consequence brewery shares have gone up 300-900 per cent. The distillers are almost as happy, for they have reduced the alcohol in the whisky by half and the tax accordingly and have doubled the price, in this way making an extra profit to the trade of 160 per cent. But neither diluting the whisky and beer nor raising its price has proved effective as a temperance measure.



Last year the drink bill of Great Britain amounted to \$1,295,000,000. This is more than twice what it was in 1913, that is, \$630,000,000. But apparently the British Government did not think this enough, for on January 1, 1918, permits were issued by the Food Controller allowing the brewers for the following quarter an increase of 20 per cent in their barrelage over that of 1917. Of this increase 13½ per cent is allotted by the Controller to "the necessitous munition areas."

We should naturally expect a very considerable diminution in drinking since so many of the men of Great Britain are killed or in hospitals or in military or munition service where their drinking is restricted and since treating has been prohibited in London and elsewhere and many of the public houses have been closed and the cost of living has greatly risen. But the expenditure for alcoholic liquors continues to increase and drunkenness has not yet been conquered. Premier Lloyd George said that "Drink is doing us more damage than all the German submarines put together," but even he, with all his forceful personality and unprecedented authority, has not been able to put it down. He curtailed the power of the peerage, but the beerage is too strong for him.

Germany, on the other hand, seems likely to go dry like the United States. The *Allgemeine Zeitung für Brauereien*, the organ of the German breweries, says that on account of the bad crop of oats barley will have to be used for horse-feed, so barley cannot be supplied to the breweries and the production of beer will have to be stopped even for the army. This is bad news for us, if all we have heard from temperance orators about the injurious effects of beer be true.

## INDUSTRIALIZED WAR

VICTORY is no longer, as in Napoleon's day, on the side of the big battalions; it is now on the side of the big factories. Without a constant supply of munitions and war necessities of ten thousand kinds the bravest and biggest armies may be bombed, gassed or starved out of their trenches. An industrial revolution has overtaken war as sweeping as that which overtook manufacture with the introduction of power driven machinery. If this is not the last great war there is every reason to believe that in costliness and complexity the military establishment of the year 2000 will make these primitive days of the forty-two centimeter cannon and the superdreadnaught read like the wars of King Alfred with the Danes.

This industrialization of war has had some interesting by-products in the field of politics. For one thing it has made war a luxury which only the very rich can afford; not, as in the days of knighthood, the rich individual, but the rich community. At the present time there are only four nations which can sustain the full economic burden of a long war on the modern scale: Great Britain, Germany, the United States and France. All other nations, including even such powerful military states as Italy, Austria-Hungary and Japan, lack a sufficiency of material resources or else, like Russia and China, have failed to develop and organize them on the lines of twentieth century industry. Nothing important can happen anywhere except by the open instigation or tacit permission of one at least of the big four. Even if the present war leaves all four still in the first rank, the keener industrial competition of the future will be more apt to reduce than to increase their number.

Another result of the increasing importance of the laboratory and the railway in war is the permanent impossibility that undeveloped or primitive peoples can threaten civilization. If there is ever to be a world empire there is indeed danger that it may fall to a power morally barbarous, but this conqueror must at least be highly civilized in all material affairs. A nation that fails to foster science will never count for anything in the future; it cannot even aspire to be a peril.

A third and most curious effect of the new developments in warfare is the rise of feminism. In England and the United States, and to some extent in continental Europe, this war has meant the spread of woman suffrage. The reason is obvious. In the old days war exalted man as the fighting sex, and in proportion as a nation was militaristic the position of woman was abased. But in those times a man could get all needed munitions of war at the smithy, he fed himself by pillage and he did without the Red Cross nurse. Today the work of woman has become so direct and indispensable a part of the war machine that war actually exalts her importance in the national life.

## DOLLARS AND DYNAMITE

"IRON is the master of gold" ran the old proverb, and it is sometimes hard to make vivid to our imaginations the mastery which gold has over iron. War is won by men and by materials; and of the necessary materials iron, copper, cotton and petroleum rank near the top of the list, gold almost at the bottom. Everyone can see the need of economizing in food and fuel, in metals and explosives, in cloth and hospital supplies. But who would venture to face the enemy with a golden bayonet, or fashion a trench helmet of the scraps of paper on which are written "This certifies that there has been deposited in the treasury of the United States of America One Silver Dollar"?

It is true that the real wealth of a nation consists not in the little piles of coin and paper locked up in its treasuries, but in the man-power, grain-power and coal-power which coin and paper represent. But it does not follow that the Government can afford to be indifferent to your contribution from the family stocking. Money is like the tiny explosive cap which sets off a charge of dynamite. Explode that cap in isolation and you will hardly force aside a stone; explode it in a tunneled mine, crammed with high explosive, and you will crumble a mountainside. If the United States had not the ships to take goods to Europe, or the goods to send, or the men to fight, Germany could afford to laugh at our Liberty Loans. But having these things, the problem before the Government is to "set them off," to arrange the credits which will mobilize our resources. The dynamite slumbers until the cap rouses it to duty; our surplus resources are scattered for luxuries at home unless the Government controls the credits which can make them all march in the same direction—toward the winning of the war. When you give money to the country what you are really giving is mightier than any cannon; it is a magician's wand, weak as a reed in itself, but with the power of commanding trains to run, ships to sail, men to march, farmers to plow, miners to dig, and factory wheels to turn. This wand is now in your hands, to give or to withhold. Will you give it, or wait until it is snatched from you by the taxgatherer; a taxgatherer perhaps in American uniform, perhaps in German?

## Lenine and Trotzky

By Harry Kemp

*The holiest name of all is liberty,  
This name you took, and, under its disguise,  
Led a whole people to their sacrifice,  
Condemning what you throve by secrecy!  
Peace was the mask you wore for Perfidy;  
Your candor was a labyrinth of lies;  
Deceit was captain of your enterprize;  
Judas could not have done more for his fee!*

*You showed a path with flowers strewn and lined,  
To calm suspicion led, yourselves, the way:  
Thronging like sheep your people poured behind.  
Now, driven hard, they see themselves as prey,  
Glimpsing the sharp, uplifted knives too late—  
But you—you slip out thru your master's gate!*



# THE AUSTRIAN PEACE FEELER

On September 15, 1918, the Austro-Hungarian Government address thru neutral governments the following note to the belligerent powers of the other side:

The peace offer which the Powers of the Quadruple Alliance address to their opponents on December 12, 1916, and the conciliatory basic ideas of which they have never given up, signifies, despite the rejection which it experienced, an important stage in the history of this war. In contrast to the first two and a half war years, the question of peace has from that moment been the center of European, ay, of world discussion, and dominates it in ever increasing measure.

Almost all the belligerent states have in turn again and again exprest themselves on the question of peace, its pre-requisites and conditions. The line of development of this discussion, however, has not been uniform and steady. The basic standpoint changed under the influence of the military and political position, and hitherto, at any rate, it has not led to a tangible general result that could be utilized.

It is true that, independent of all these oscillations, it can be stated that the distance between the conceptions of the two sides has, on the whole, grown somewhat less; that despite the indisputable continuance of decided and hitherto unbridged differences, a partial turning from many of the most extreme concrete war aims is visible and a certain agreement upon the relative general basic principles of a world peace manifests itself. In both camps there is undoubtedly observable in wide classes of the population a growth of the will to peace and understanding. Moreover, a comparison of the reception of the peace proposal of the Powers of the Quadruple Alliance on the part of their opponents with the later utterances of responsible statesmen of the latter, as well as of the non-responsible but, in a political respect, nowise uninfluential personalities, confirms this impression.

While, for example, the reply of the Allies to President Wilson made demands which amounted to the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary, to a diminution and a deep internal transformation of the German Empire, and the destruction of Turkish European ownership, these demands, the realization of which was based on the supposition of an overwhelming victory, were later modified in many declarations from official Entente quarters, or in part were dropt.

Thus, in a declaration made in the British House of Commons a year ago, Secretary Balfour expressly recognized that Austria-Hungary must itself solve its internal problems, and that none could impose a constitution upon Germany from the outside. Premier Lloyd George declared at the beginning of this year that it was not one of the Allies' war aims to partition Austria-Hungary, to rob the Ottoman Empire of its Turkish provinces, or to reform Germany internally. It may also be considered symptomatic that in December, 1917, Mr. Balfour categorically repudiated the assumption that British policy had ever engaged itself for the creation of an independent state out of the territories on the left bank of the Rhine.

The Central Powers leave it in no doubt that they are only waging a war of defense

for the integrity and security of their territories.

Far more outspoken than in the domain of concrete war aims has the rapprochement of conceptions proceeded regarding those guiding lines upon the basis of which peace shall be concluded and the future order of Europe and the world built up. In this direction President Wilson in his speeches of February 12 and July 4 of this year has formulated principles which have not encountered contradiction on the part of his allies, and the far-reaching application of which is likely to meet with no objection on the part of the Powers of the Quadruple Alliance also, presupposing that this application is general and reconcilable with the vital interests of the states concerned.

It is true it must be remembered that an agreement on general principles is insufficient, but that there remains the further matter of reaching an accord upon their interpretation and their application to individual concrete war and peace questions.

To an unprejudiced observer there can be no doubt that in all the belligerent states, without exception, the desire for a peace of understanding has been enormously strengthened; that the conviction is increasingly spreading that the further continuance of the bloody struggle must transform Europe into ruins and into a state of exhaustion that will mar its development for decades to come, and this without any guarantee of thereby bringing about that decision by arms which has been

duces misunderstandings which take root and are not removed, and makes the frank exchange of ideas more difficult. Every pronouncement of leading statesmen is, directly after its delivery and before the authoritative quarters of the opposite side can reply to it, made the subject of passionate or exaggerated discussion of irresponsible elements. But anxiety lest they should endanger the interests of their arms by unfavorably influencing feeling at home, and lest they prematurely betray their own ultimate intentions, also causes the responsible statesmen themselves to strike a higher tone and stubbornly to adhere to extreme standpoints. If, therefore, an attempt is made to see whether the basis exists for an understanding calculated to deliver Europe from the catastrophe of the suicidal continuation of the struggle, then, in any case, another method should be chosen which renders possible a direct, verbal discussion between the representatives of the governments, and only between them. The opposing conceptions of individual belligerent states would likewise have to form the subject of such a discussion, for mutual enlightenment, as well as the general principles that shall serve as the basis for peace and the future relations of the states to one another, and regarding which, in the first place, an accord can be sought with a prospect of success.

As soon as an agreement were reached on the fundamental principles, an attempt would have to be made in the course of the discussions concretely to apply them to individual peace questions, and thereby bring about their solution.

We venture to hope that there will be no objection on the part of any belligerents to such an exchange of views. The war activities would experience no interruption. The discussions, too, would only go so far as was considered by the participants to offer a prospect of success. No disadvantages would arise therefrom for the states represented. Far from harming, such an exchange of views could only be useful to the cause of peace.

What did not succeed the first time can be repeated, and perhaps it has already at least contributed to the clarification of views. Mountains of old misunderstandings might be removed and many new

things perceived. Streams of pent-up human kindness would be released, in the warmth of which everything essential would remain, and, on the other hand, much that is antagonistic, to which excessive importance is still attributed, would disappear.

According to our conviction, all the belligerents jointly owe to humanity to examine whether now, after so many years of a costly but undecided struggle, the entire course of which points to an understanding, it is possible to make an end to the terrible grapple.

The Royal and Imperial Government would like, therefore, to propose to the governments of all the belligerent states to send delegates to a confidential and unbinding discussion on the basic principles for the conclusion of peace, in a place in a neutral country and at a near date that would yet have to be agreed upon—delegates who were charged to make known to one another the conception of their governments regarding those principles and to receive analogous communications, as well as to request and give frank and candid explanations on all those points which need to be precisely defined.

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY

*The Government of the United States feels that there is only one reply which it can make to the suggestion of the Imperial Austro-Hungarian Government. It has repeatedly and with entire candor stated the terms upon which the United States would consider peace, and can and will entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain.*

vainly striven after by both sides in four years filled with enormous sacrifices, suffering and exertions.

In what manner, however, can the way be paved for an understanding, and an understanding finally attained? Is there any serious prospect whatever of reaching this aim by continuing the discussion of the peace problem in the way hitherto followed? We have not the courage to answer the latter question in the affirmative. The discussion from one public tribute to another, as has hitherto taken place between statesmen of the various countries, was really only a series of monologues. It lacked, above everything, directness. Speech and counterspeech did not fit into each other. The speakers spoke over one another's heads.

On the other hand, it was the publicity and the ground of these discussions which robbed them of the possibility of fruitful progress. In all public statements of this nature a form of eloquence is used which reckons with the effect at great distances and on the masses. Consciously or unconsciously, however, one thereby increases the distance of the opponents' conception, pro-



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The Capture of St. Mihiel

On another page we discuss the strategic significance of the St. Mihiel salient. Here we shall describe the way it was reduced. The first American troops sent to the front were placed for training on what was known as a quiet sector between St. Mihiel on the Meuse and Pont-a-Mousson on the Moselle and north of the fortress of Toul. This sector, as may be seen from the maps in this issue, formed the southern side of the St. Mihiel salient. Here our boys had the opportunity to try their steel, and Hamilton Holt has told in *The Independent* of August 3 how they took Seicheprey. Recently, without the knowledge of the public, the American line was extended north to cover the western side of the salient in preparation for a coördinated attack from both sides, to be planned and carried out under the command of General Pershing.

The extensive preparations could not be concealed from the Germans, who in accordance with their present policy of shortening their lines wherever necessary, began to withdraw the troops from the salient. Some of the heavy artillery was removed as early as Sunday, September 8, and by the time the jaws of the American pincers closed about St. Mihiel the greater part of the 60,000 men in the salient had escaped. Most of the rest, some 20,000, were taken prisoner by the Americans. Among them are a body of Austrians who complain that they were left without support from the Germans to meet the brunt of the American attack on the southern side. One German regiment, when it found itself entirely surrounded, surrendered in a body after a loss of only two men, and after the roll had been called marched off in good order under its own officers to the prison pen escorted by a few American soldiers.

The reason why the Americans made such a large haul of prisoners and booty at comparatively slight cost was in part because the Germans were caught in the act of retirement, but chiefly because of the thoro study of the field in advance and the swiftness of the American movements. A large relief-map of the whole salient had been made, showing full details, and photographs of this were given to every lieutenant. Shortly before the attack a corps of the intelligence service made and distributed within a few hours 27,000 maps and 19,000 trial photographs.

Guided by these the American guns that opened fire at midnight were able to root out barbed wire entanglements, cut down trees, tear up roads and smash into fortifications with great accuracy and completeness. Over the road thus cleared for them the infan-

try began their advance at 5 o'clock on the morning of September 12. Those who came up from the Toul side had the easier task, for their march lay thru a gently rolling country. But those who entered the salient from the Verdun side had to take the hills of Les Eparges and the Mountain Forest, which the French in 1915 and 1916 had



Western Newspaper Union

### COMMANDING AMERICAN TROOPS IN ITALY

There was a great popular celebration upon the arrival in Milan and Turin of the soldiers of the American Army, under the command of Major General C. G. Treat. American aviators have already distinguished themselves on the Italian front—they played an important part in the battle of the Piave—but these are the first large body of American troops to fight with Italy

vainly made heavy sacrifices to gain. This time they were quickly captured by the Americans with the aid of a few divisions of French. The occupation of these heights is in itself a victory, for they overlook the Woivre plain to the east.

The two sections of the American forces coming from opposite directions met at Vigneulles in the middle of the salient on Friday morning, and all the Germans between there and St. Mihiel were entrapped. The French who entered the town found its population reduced from 10,000 to 1600. Still Acting



Kirby in New York World

Wilson said "No," Your Majesty!

Mayor Malard said: "On the whole we were not so badly treated by the Germans," but he added, "that is, compared to other places," and he went on to explain that the Boches exacted 1,500,000 francs on their arrival as a ransom from sack, and 500,000 later for roads, water, etc. They took away all the metal and the bedding, but did not burn the houses, perhaps because the Americans hurried them out.

French on Chemin des Dames While the British are breaking thru the Hindenburg line at the northern end before Arras, the French are smashing its southern end before Soissons. Here the north-and-south Hindenburg line meets at a right angle the east-and-west line of the Aisne. The river is paralleled at a distance of a couple of miles by a narrow mesa, along the top of which runs the famous Ladies' Road, gained by the French last year but lost this spring. Fort de la Malmaison, which dominates this Chemin des Dames at its western end, was captured in October, 1917, by General Maistre under the direction of General Pétain, one of the most difficult and courageous exploits of the French army, but so costly that it was not followed up. General Pershing was present as an observer at the battle of Malmaison.

Now the French are back upon the old ground and are again attacking the heights above the Aisne on the Chemin des Dames. The angle occupied by the Germans is being approached from two sides, from the Aisne on the south and from the Ailette on the west. The operations are being carried out by General Mangin, again under the direction of General Pétain. The French troops, working their way up the ravine from Soissons to Laffaux, stormed Monkey Mountain to the north and the hills to the east. Some 4500 prisoners were taken in three days. The Associated Press despatch describes the difficulties of this achievement:

In doing so they conquered four caves at the summit of the heights from which the stone was quarried to build the city of Soissons. One of the caves measures 400 by 300 yards and has a dozen galleries thru which an automobile can pass.

An entire German battalion was captured in one of the caves, while in another a colonel with his entire staff were taken. All the caves were defended by machine guns that were raised to the mouth of the cave to be fired when a halt in the bombardment announced the approach of infantry. This sort of resistance was particularly stubborn at the top of Mont des Singes, where the French troops exterminated the garrison which belonged to the Fifth Prussian Guard Division.

Fifteen violent enemy counter-attacks were repulsed around the quarries before they were finally conquered. The French were obliged to contend not only with these fortresses cut out of solid rock, but with floods in the valleys of the north.



## Austrian Peace Overture

The Austro-Hungarian Government has renewed the effort it made on December 12, 1916, to bring about peace negotiations, and has again sent out official notes to that effect to the neutral nations for transmission to the opposing belligerents. A special appeal for peace was made to the Pope.

The note to the Allied and American governments, which we publish in full on another page as we have published the previous papers of this sort on both sides, is of especial interest in showing the attitude and aims of Austria. The note is accompanied by an equally lengthy public communication which explains why Austria hopes that this move may succeed where her former attempts failed. We quote two paragraphs of this preamble:

The Austro-Hungarian Government is aware that after the deep-reaching convulsions which have been caused in the life of the peoples by the devastating effects of the world war it will not be possible to re-establish order in the tottering world at a single stroke. The path that leads to the restoration of peaceful relations between the peoples is cut by hatred and embitterment. It is toilsome and wearisome, yet it is our duty to tread this path—the path of negotiation—and if there are still such responsible factors as desire to overcome the opponent by military means and to force the will to victory upon him, there can, nevertheless, no longer be doubt that this aim, even assuming that it is attainable, would first necessitate a further sanguinary and protracted struggle.

But even a later victorious peace will no longer be able to make good the consequences of such a policy—consequences which will be fatal to all the states and peoples of Europe. The only peace which could righteously adjust the still divergent conceptions of the opponents would be a peace desired by all the peoples. With this consciousness, and in its unswerving endeavor to work in the interests of peace, the Austro-Hungarian Government now again comes forward with a suggestion with the object of bringing about a direct discussion between the enemy powers.

The Austro-Hungarian note was delivered on September 16 at the White

House by W. A. F. Ekrengrén, the Swedish Minister, at 6.20 p. m., and at 6.45 the President's reply was made public. This document, probably unprecedented in diplomatic history for brevity and promptness, we publish with the Austrian note. The press of America and England, with the conspicuous exceptions of the New York Times and the London Daily Chronicle, almost unanimously took the same view as the President, that the note did not deserve serious consideration.

## A Drive Against Bulgaria

Now that General Foch has supreme command of all the Allied armies they can do what they have never succeeded in doing before, that is, unite in coördinated and simultaneous attacks upon all the fronts of the enemy. The 700,000 men in Macedonia who have been idle for the last two years are now again in action. All the seven nationalities composing their Balkan force have within the last four months participated in attacks on the three hundred mile front between the Adriatic and the Aegean. In June and July the Greeks and French defeated the Bulgars between Vardar River and Lake Doiran, and in Albania the French and Italians drove the Austrians back of Berat and the Devoli River.

In the middle of September the Serbs, in conjunction with the British and French, delivered a strong blow at the heights held by the Bulgars between Monastir and the Vardar. Mount Sokol, 4600 feet high, and three other fortified peaks were captured, and with them a thousand prisoners and guns. This victory shoved the Allied line over nine miles north. Another such advance would bring the Allied forces nearly to Prilep, the Bulgarian base in southern Serbia.

The Bulgars have now been left to fight their battles alone, for most of the Germans and Austrians who formerly aided them have been with-

## THE GREAT WAR

September 12—Americans attack St. Mihiel salient. Registration of 14,000,000 men in United States subject to draft.

September 13—St. Mihiel salient occupied. 15,000 prisoners. British storm heights of Havrincourt.

September 14—French take Monkey Mountain on Chemin des Dames, 2000 prisoners. Poles forming army in Russia.

September 15—British gaining at Ypres. Bulgars lose Sokol heights in Serbia.

September 16—Austria proposes peace conference. President refuses to consider it.

September 17—War Department asks for seven billions in addition to eighteen billions previously appropriated. Government publishes secret documents showing Bolshevik-German conspiracy.

September 18—French and British advance to within three miles of St. Quentin, 10,000 prisoners. John L. Davis, of West Virginia, appointed Ambassador near the Court of St. James's.

drawn for service elsewhere. It is even rumored that Bulgarian troops have been despatched to France, which if true would bring them into conflict with the Americans and compel a declaration of war against Bulgaria by the United States. Hitherto the Bulgarian Government has resisted all the efforts of Germany and Austria to use her troops for any other purpose than the defense and extension of her own territory.

The renewal of the Allied offensive in Serbia will increase the disaffection inside Bulgaria. The Bulgars have long been sick of war, for they have nothing to gain from its continuance. The sudden departure of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria for Bad Nauheim, Germany, where he met the Kaiser, has given rise to rumors that he is dying or insane or exiled or determined to make peace. The announcement that the King of Bavaria was going to Sofia has naturally excited further speculation as to what is happening there.

The Archangel Campaign The Provisional Government headed by Tschaikovsky which was set up by the Allies and Americans at Archangel did not prove able to stand alone. On September 8 it was overthrown by a rival faction, and President Tschaikovsky, and half a dozen of his associates, were interned on an island off Archangel. "The victors in this political skirmish," according to the Washington State Department, "were not hostile to the Entente or to Russia's welfare, but simply wanted control of the government. They are anti-German and anti-Bolshevist and have their own plan for the rehabilitation of Russia." Nevertheless the Allied military and diplomatic chiefs set them aside and reestablished the Tschaikovsky government.

The American troops on their arrival at Archangel were reviewed by Ambassador Francis and were cheered by the



Gillman Service

## FIGHTING THE SPANISH "FLU"

England, too, is having her troubles with the new contagious fever-and-cold-in-the-head disease that has been spreading thru some of our seaport cities. These workers at a British munitions plant are lined up for the regular dose of quinine that they count on to prevent the "flu."



populace as they marched thru the streets of the city.

No information is, of course, given out by the Allies as to the number of their troops in north Russia, but according to the *Cologne Gazette* there are 20,000 British, American, French and Serbian soldiers, assisted by 6,000 to 7,000 Russian and Finnish volunteers.

From another enemy source, the Bolshevik organ, *Pravda*, of Moscow, we learn that the Bolshevik troops were recently defeated by the British on the Archangel front, and that a number of the Bolshevik officers went over to the British.

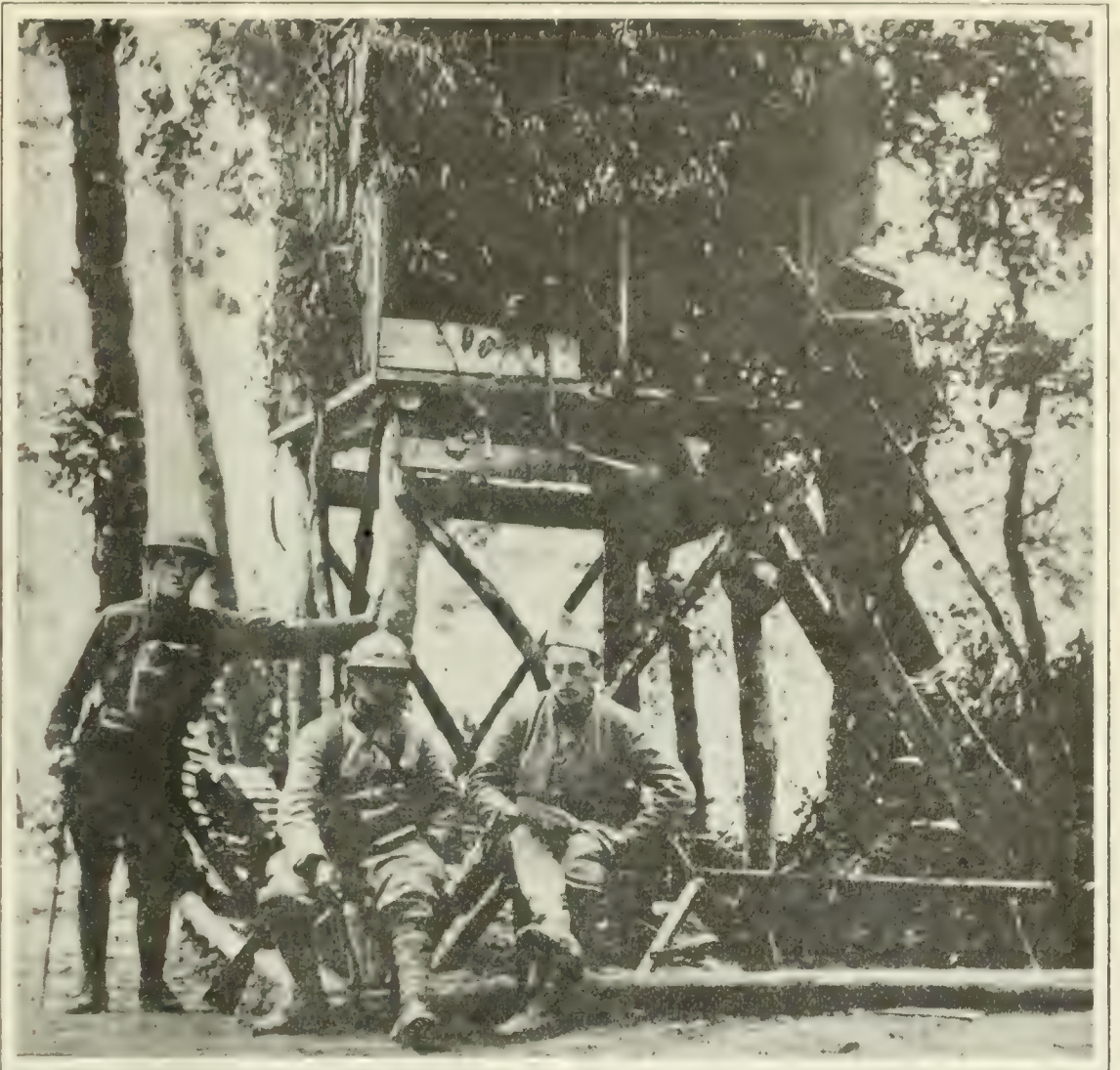
The British are presumably trying to break a passage thru from Archangel to Vologda. If they can do this, they will make connection with the Pacific, for Colonel Emerson, of St. Paul, whom Secretary Lansing sent to Vologda last April, has arrived at Harbin, Manchuria, in a special train.

It is reported that as soon as Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse is established on the throne of Finland, a joint army of Germans and Finns will begin a campaign against the Allies and Americans on the Murman coast. It is also rumored that Germany is trying to negotiate an agreement with the Allies by which both parties keep out of this region.

The House has continued Congress discussion of the Revenue bill, interrupted on the 12th by consideration of a bill recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury and intended to facilitate the sale of the fourth Liberty Loan. Its chief purpose is to provide a limited exemption from income surtaxes and war and excess profits taxes on incomes derived from the bonds of the next loan. This bill was passed on the 14th, after a struggle over the clause granting authority to the President to prohibit transactions in bonds or certi-



Gustav Gerson  
WILHELM, THE UNLUCKY PICKPOCKET  
It is now officially admitted by Germany that the Parisian street market has been a complete failure.



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#### THE YANKS IN GERMANY

This is one of the first photographs to show American troops actually in possession of German soil. A French soldier is with the two Americans in charge of this camouflaged flashlight station of the U. S. infantry

cates of the United States. It was shown that this power was essential to the effectiveness of the law, to insure the stability of Government securities. On the 16th the House approved the increased normal and surtax rates for individuals, and defeated every change proposed in the Revenue bill, involving the rejection of certain amendments framed in the spirit of traditional states' rights.

In the Senate much routine work was done. An incident of wide interest was the fight made in committee by the Civil Service defenders against that part of the Census bill that permits employing a large class of helpers outside of Civil Service channels. The Military Committee recommended to the Senate the bill for establishing a Department of Aëronautics, with a Secretary as a member of the Cabinet, despite the fact that the Administration is strenuously against this purpose.

The New Army The registration for the new draft of men between eighteen and forty-five years old, inclusive, was made thruout the country on September 12. Provost Marshal General Crowder expressed his satisfaction in a message on the 14th to General Pershing in which he said: "The nation responded yesterday with an enrollment which promises to exceed all estimates, thus assuring an uninterrupted flow of man power to the army under your command." Later indications are that the total will reach

12,000,000 at least; and the War Department expresses confidence that an American army of five million men will be organized by June 1, 1919. New York City enrolled nearly 800,000, which, with those registered previously, makes about 1,400,000 registrants in that city alone.

A corollary of this fact is the announcement that the War Department has determined to ask for an additional appropriation of not less than \$5,000,000,000 for the needs of the fighting force and the increased expenses incident to the new army coming from the recent draft.

Industries Exemptions for drafted men from service in the fighting forces, outside of those obviously unfit, will be granted principally to those engaged in productive operations regarded as essential to carrying on the war, and will be made primarily by the local boards. It is the business of the man seeking exemption to state that fact and his reasons in his questionnaire, or have some one else do it for him. General Crowder has urged on employers their duty to make this claim for those of their men whom they regard as indispensable in their shops.

In order to give the boards a basis for their decisions, the War Industries Board issued on September 7 a classified list of essential industries under four heads in the order of relative importance, determined by consideration of the following factors:





Press Illustrating

## THE MEN WHO RATION FOOD FOR OUR ALLIES

These are the "Hoovers" of England, Italy and France. From left to right, J. R. Clynes, recently appointed Food Minister of England to succeed Lord Rhondda; Silvio Crepi, Food Minister of Italy; and Victor Boret, Food Minister of France. It is interesting to know that Minister Boret was head of a wholesale grain concern in France before the war and that he had previous experience with a German agricultural concern in Hamburg and in a grain shipping business in England.

(1) The intrinsic importance of the product itself for use during the war, and the urgency, as measured by time, of the demand or of the use to which it is to be put; (2) the necessity for maintaining or stimulating and increasing the total quantity of production, which in turn depends largely upon the relation of the supply to the demand for essential uses; (3) the proportion of the capacity of the industry or plant which is devoted to the production of the essential product.

Class I has priority of consideration because it contains those industries concerned in making or conducting things necessary to the continuance of war and the up-keep of the army's health and efficiency. Among these are aircraft; ammunition (guns, explosives, etc.); arsenals, camps, navy yards, etc.; chemicals (gas shells); foods (agriculture for man and beast); fuel (coal, coke and oil); hospitals and sanitariums; railways, canals and transportation generally; ships (making and maintenance); and steel and steel plates.

"This list," Mr. Baruch says, "is the basis for industrial exemption from the draft, and may be regarded as the governing factor in the distribution of labor, capital, facilities, material, transportation and fuel."

**Slacker Raid Explained** Attorney General Gregory, in a letter to the President, has justified "slacker raids" in principle, but withholds approval of the method of conducting them shown in New York, when thousands of men were arrested and detained in order to get about 200 wilful slackers on Manhattan Island and a similarly small number elsewhere in the district. Mr. Gregory explains that it was expected by the Department of Justice that its agents would have the aid of the American Protective League, and that the soldiers and sailors assigned to help would be used in guarding any persons arrested for not having "registration or classification cards, which registrants are required by the regulations to keep always in their personal possession." Mr. Gregory acknowledges the illegality of what

actually happened, as martial law had not been invoked. Judging by the newspapers this explanation or plea has been accepted by the people, on the understanding that the illegality will not be repeated; yet there appears to be also a sense that some means must be found for using "drag-nets" occasionally, since in no other way, apparently, is it possible to catch determined skulkers. Word comes from Washington that a special corps of detectives, organized by the Department of Justice for this purpose, is now ready to round up draft evaders.

#### War Labor Board At Bridgeport, Connecticut, on August 30, 6000 Sustained

union machinists in the munition factories went on strike as a protest to the award of the National War Labor Board, to which had been referred a dispute of long standing with their employers over a question of wages. The Labor Board had increased all wages under 78 cents an hour, but did not establish any rate above that, and did not change the classification of the machinists, for which their union had asked. The Bridgeport branches of the International Union of Machinists, as well as the Manufacturers' Association, had agreed in writing beforehand to abide by the board's decision. The manufacturers at once accepted it, but the strikers refused, and threatened to call a general strike in the trade, in spite of the fact that the national president of their federation had told them that if they did not accept within forty-eight hours their union cards would be revoked. Instead, they renewed the strike and appealed to President Wilson, who wrote to them on September 13.

After briefly reviewing the situation, and informing the men of what had been done in the case of the Smith & Wesson Company, Mr. Wilson said:

The arbitrator thus chosen has made an award which more than 90 per cent of the workers affected accept. You, who constitute less than 10 per cent refuse to abide by the award, altho you are best paid of

the whole body of workers affected, and are therefore least entitled to press a further increase of wages because of the high cost of living. But whatever the merits of the issue, it is closed by the award. Your strike against it is a breach of faith calculated to reflect on the sincerity of national organized labor in proclaiming its acceptance of the principles and machinery of the National War Labor Board.

It is of the highest importance to secure compliance with reasonable rules and procedure for the settlement of industrial disputes. Having exercised a drastic remedy with recalcitrant employers, it is my duty to use means equally well adapted to that end with lawless and faithless employees.

Therefore, I desire that you return to work and abide by the award. If you refuse each of you will be barred from employment in any war industry in the community in which the strike occurred for a period of one year. During that time the United States Employment Service will decline to obtain employment for you in any war industry elsewhere . . . and the draft boards will be instructed to reject any claim of exemption based on your alleged usefulness in war production.

This "work-or-fight" ultimatum was recognized as establishing the attitude of the Government toward such cases, and as virtually putting these strikers and others like them in a blacklist, apart from the danger of being put into uniform. It excited bitter resentment at first, but when the matter came to vote in a great meeting on September 16, all but an insignificant minority resolved: "That we go back to work, and that we work out our salvation thru the National War Labor Board."

The allusion to Smith & Wesson in Mr. Wilson's letter to the Bridgeport strikers was to a corporation manufacturing army revolvers in Springfield, Massachusetts, which recently was complained of by its workmen. The Labor Board investigated and found that the company had conducted for several years a non-union shop, and had required the employees to sign individually an agreement that they would not join a labor union without giving a week's notice in writing. Eight men violated this contract and were discharged, whereupon the force struck. The War Board decided that



these eight men ought to be reinstated; that the company ought to permit an organization of such of its men as cared to combine; and that it should treat with mediators representing the employees. The company denied the authority of the board, and declared that before it would comply with its demand it would turn its plant over to the Government. This alternative was immediately accepted, and the War Department now operates the Smith & Wesson factory.

#### Reviving Inland Waterways

Director General McAdoo has dismissed the Inland Water-

ways Commission, appointed last February, with high commendation of the work it has done, and has replaced it by a division of the Railway Administration. This will be in charge of G. A. Tomlinson, heretofore director of the New York and New Jersey canals. It will control all the canals and inland water-routes of the country as fast as taken in charge by the Railway Administration. At present the Erie, Cape Cod, Raritan, and Mississippi and Warrior canals are under Government control.

Federal management of the waterways relieves them of the jealous opposition with which they have been regarded by railway managers, and steps are being taken to utilize them far more than in the recent past. One of the most forward of these steps is putting into service on the Mississippi and its big tributaries lines of steel barges adapted to the navigation of those very uncertain streams. Hence a lively business is now returning to the levees of many river towns whose water-borne trade has been almost dead for a long time. Thus far the barges have been designed wholly for carrying bulky freight, but southern newspapers report that packets, built to conform to the utility model, yet arranged for carrying passengers comfortably, are being introduced on some of the new barge lines.

#### Conviction of Debs

A jury in Cleveland, Ohio, found Eugene V. Debs guilty of violation of the Espionage act in recent speeches, particularly that at Canton, Ohio, on June 16, and sentenced him



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#### MORE MEN RELEASED

This electric storage battery driven chair car, similar to those to be installed at seashore resorts, is the first of a fleet to be used at the New York Zoological Park, so that men may be released for war work. Chairs of this type will also be used in hospitals.

on September 13 to ten years' imprisonment and \$10,000 fine on each of three counts, the sentences to run concurrently. He was then admitted to bail on condition that he remain quietly at his home until the appeal to be made by his attorneys shall be decided. No formal defense was presented, and the only argument was by Mr. Debs himself, who said he had no dispute to make with the evidence, or criticism of the conduct of the trial. He asserted that he did not consider that he had committed any crime, and would take back nothing he had said.

On the same day a "secret" convention of representatives of the I. W. W. at Spokane, Washington, was raided by Federal agents, a great quantity of correspondence was seized, and four leaders were arrested and bound over to the Federal grand jury, charged with conspiracy to tie up war industries in the Northwest.

John Reed, an American who came from Russia some time ago, seeking recognition as an official representa-

tive of the Bolsheviks, has been arrested for the second time, charged with violation of the Espionage act in a speech to New York socialists.

#### Twilight of Baseball

The annual series of match games to determine the world championship in professional baseball ended dismally at Boston on September 11. The contest had narrowed to a match between the Chicago Cubs and Boston Red Sox, and Boston won. Little interest was taken anywhere in the series, as compared with the concentration of attention to it previous to the war, and the attendance at all six games was much diminished. The gate receipts, consequently, were not up to expectations—in fact much less than half those of last year; and a quarrel over the division of their share of the money among the players almost prevented playing the final game. It was announced that the total paid attendance for the six games was 128,483; against 186,663, and the receipts \$179,619, as against \$425,378 in 1917.



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#### THE CZECHO-SLOVAK TRAINING CAMP IN THE UNITED STATES

Near Stamford, Connecticut, a military camp has been established where a battalion of Czecho-Slovaks are taking an intensive training course to fit them for service overseas with their brothers-in-arms. The camp is maintained by Czecho-Slovak funds and commanded by both United States and Czecho-Slovak officers. The uniform is somewhat like the French horizon blue with gay blue tam-o'-shanters.



# WIPING OUT THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

BY THE MILITARY CRITIC OF THE INDEPENDENT

EVERY one who has looked at the war map of France at any time in the last four years must have been struck by the curious kink in the battle line at St. Mihiel. [Readers who have no opportunity to hear the correct French pronunciation of this name may call it Sang-me-yel.] The line dividing the belligerents is for the most part a smooth curve, for any projecting point, being exposed to attack from three sides, is likely soon to be smoothed out. Also a belligerent which crosses a river and secures a foothold on the other side but is not able to make a further advance, usually has to abandon this foothold and retire behind the river. For instance, the Germans have within the last two months been obliged recently to withdraw from the positions they had obtained on the further side of the Ancre, the Avre and the Marne.

But the St. Mihiel salient is an exception to both these rules. The Germans in their first offensive of September, 1914, drove a narrow wedge into the French frontier, captured the bridgehead of St. Mihiel on the western side of the Meuse River and have held it ever since. On an ordinary map this seems miraculous, but if one consults a topographic map showing the lay of the land one can see that there is some reason for it. The eastern frontier of France is protected by gigantic fortifications prepared thousands of years before the advent of man, but in accordance with ideas of modern military engineers. The Meuse is the moat, the heights on either bank form the escarpment and parapet and the slope of the Woevre its glacis. Along this plateau overlooking the Rhine valley the French had erected forty miles of fortresses, extending from Verdun on the north to Toul on the south. Further south there is a similar chain connecting Epinal and Belfort. These fortifications were deemed impregnable before the war and so they have proved themselves. The whole power of the German army concentrated against one of them, Verdun, was unable to reduce it and the Germans have never even got within reach of the other three. It was because of the known strength of the fortified frontier of France on the east that the Germans decided to invade France from the north, altho that involved the violation of the neutrality of Belgium and the antagonism of England.

Since, then, the Germans despaired of breaking thru the barrier of the Meuse they undertook to get in behind and so

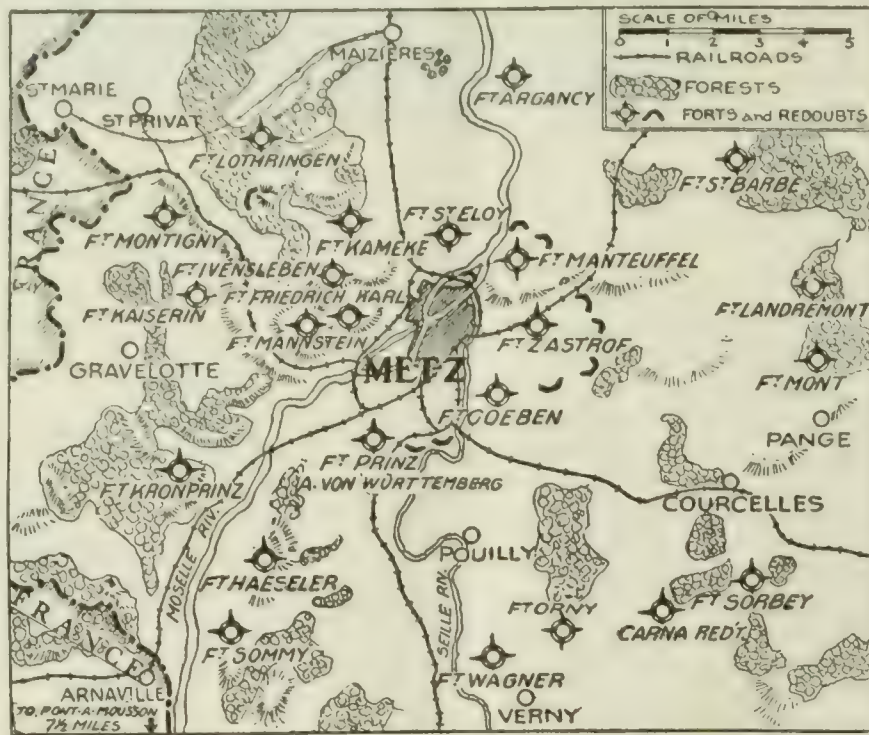
to cut off its great fortresses one by one, beginning with the topmost, Verdun. The army group under the Prussian Crown Prince, advancing southward on the west side of Verdun in August, 1914, got almost to Bar-le-Duc while an army from Metz, advancing westward, crossed the Meuse at St. Mihiel. This brought the two German armies within fifteen miles of one another and there was not a river or a fort between them. If they had joined, Verdun, twenty miles north, would have been caught in the loop and, being entirely surrounded and cut off from help, it would in time have had to surrender. But General Sarraill sent troops south from Verdun and General

ished and when he crossed the river by a pontoon bridge he found his forces opposed by a single battalion of French Territorials without artillery. If the German general had realized a few days earlier how weak was the French defense of the line at this point he would doubtless have made a swifter advance and perhaps have covered the fifteen mile gap separating him from the Crown Prince. But, as we have seen, Sarrail intervened just in time to prevent their conjunction and so the line has stood since September 25, 1914, with the Germans in possession of St. Mihiel and even holding the bridgehead on the western side of the Meuse. The French

have several times attempted to drive the Germans from this sharp salient by attacks on one side or the other, but it was left for the Yankees to do, and on Friday, the 13th of September, 1918, Secretary of War Baker, accompanied by Generals Pershing and Petain, walked over the shaky bridge across the Meuse into St. Mihiel.

This victory has an especial significance, since it is the first time we have been "on our own." In the operations on the Marne, the Oise and the Somme the American troops have been brigaded with the French or British and were under foreign officers. But this new offensive on the Meuse was managed by American officers and mostly carried out by American troops, altho actively aided by the French. There has natur-

ally been some nervousness over the anticipated debut of the American army in the European theater of war. The courage of our soldiers was not questioned and it was known that they had received as long and careful a training as the recent recruits in any army. But officers cannot be extemporized. The failure of the British offensives up to the present to realize the results to be expected from their numbers and preparation has been chiefly due to the impossibility of providing adequately educated commanders for the millions of new men. On the other hand the French and the Germans have often done better than was anticipated in carrying out an offensive or extricating themselves from difficult situations, because they were largely managed by men who had made the art of war a lifelong study. But the United States when it began to raise its new army of several millions had even fewer officers of experience in battle or even of professional training than England had, so it is gratifying to find that the American officers as well as soldiers have performed creditably the duties entrusted



THE FORTRESS OF METZ

*The advance of the Americans beyond Thiaucourt has brought them within half a dozen miles of Fort Sommy, one of the outer ring of forts surrounding the entrenched camp of Metz, the chief stronghold of the German frontier*

Dubail sent troops north from Toul, and between them they were able to keep the German forces from conjunction and so Verdun was saved from encirclement.

The reason why the Germans were able to get across the Meuse at St. Mihiel was partly because of the topography of the section and partly because the French made the mistake of leaving it virtually undefended. The natural rampart formed by the heights east of the Meuse is broken here by a ravine that reaches almost to the river at the bend, where stands St. Mihiel, a town of ten thousand inhabitants. It was supposed to be protected by a fort on an adjacent hill, which in Cæsar's time was occupied by a Roman camp.

Expecting to find the French frontier held in force, General von Stranz set out from the fortress of Metz with two army corps, some eighty thousand men, and heavy artillery. But these elaborate preparations proved unnecessary. The heights on the Meuse that he bombarded were unoccupied and when he reached St. Mihiel it was deserted. The Fort du Camp des Romains was easily demol-



ed to them. Both the planning and the execution of the St. Mihiel offensive appear to have been perfect. The St. Mihiel salient that has stood for four years was reduced in twenty-seven hours. More than 150 square miles of Lorraine were liberated, more than 15,000 prisoners captured and more than 200 guns taken.

In itself the recovery of the St. Mihiel salient cannot be called a major operation. It is not, for instance, so difficult or so important as the recovery of the Marne and Somme salients in which we participated, for these threatened respectively Paris and Amiens. The St. Mihiel salient had long since ceased to be a serious menace to France. It would have been of value to the Germans as a vantage point in case they renewed their attempt of 1914 to force the line of the Meuse. Otherwise it was a source of weakness and by cutting it off we have shortened the German line of defense from forty to twenty miles. The German official report is unusually amusing:

In anticipation of such an attack the evacuation of this salient, liable to encirclement on both sides, which had been under consideration for years, was begun a few days ago. We did not, therefore, fight the battle to a finish, but carried out the movements contemplated, which the enemy was unable to prevent.

It may be true that "the evacuation of this salient had been under consideration for years," but it is pertinent to inquire why after such mature consideration they "carried out the movements contemplated" in so hasty and careless a manner as to leave behind more than 15,000 troops and 200 guns.

This brilliant feat, as we have seen, adds to the glory of American arms and restores the French frontier. But it may be the beginning of something much more. If the Allies intend to carry the war into the enemy's country this fall they would naturally look in this direction. Here they are actually on the German border, within gunshot of its strongest fortress, Metz. If instead of striking east they choose to strike north they must drive the enemy all the way



### THREE GERMAN SALIENTS CUT DOWN IN TWO MONTHS

*On July 18 the French began the counter-offensive that drove the Germans back from the Marne to the Vesle. In August the British obliterated the German salient that extended toward Amiens. In September the Americans nipped off the St. Mihiel salient. This map shows the whole line of the western front. The territory shaded in black has been retaken from the Germans in the last two months*

back thru northern France and Belgium before reaching the boundary. To be sure, the land that lies to the east of France is not, in French opinion, German soil. It is Alsace and Lorraine and the French have never ceased to consider Strassburg and Metz as truly French as Reims and Lille. To destroy these towns and lands which they hope to recover would be as heartrending as to devastate northern France and Belgium. But they will not shrink from

Such is the vision to which the American advance invites us. But we must remember that this is only a first step and a comparatively easy step in the great undertaking. A second step of equal stride would bring us into the midst of Metz, which from the time of Cæsar to the present has been one of the most invulnerable of fortresses. The French frontier, as we have seen, is protected by four fortresses of the first class, Verdun, Toul, Epinal and Belfort.

The Germans, putting less faith in fortresses and more in field fighting, have concentrated their efforts on two, Metz and Strassburg. As the reader may see from the map of Metz here published the city is surrounded by two rings of forts, the inner consisting of ten forts, mostly within three miles from the center, and the outer consisting of twenty forts within ten miles radius. Fuller details may be found in the article on "Fortifications and Siegecraft" in the last edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, where plans of Metz and of two of its forts are given.

Whether Pershing in cutting off the St. Mihiel salient has accomplished his complete aim or [Continued on page 439]



### THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT IS NO MORE

*The German salient that reached to the Meuse and cut the connection between the French fortresses of Verdun and Toul has been recovered by the Americans who, advancing from the south and west, met at Vigneulles. The important objectives before the new American front are the railroad center of Conflans and the fortress of Metz*



I have visited Gettysburg—the greatest battlefield in America. I have visited Port Arthur—the greatest battlefield in Asia. In this article I shall describe my visit to Verdun—the greatest battlefield in Europe and the world.

There are four great modern fortresses guarding the French front from a German invasion. They are Verdun, Toul, Epinal and Belfort. Verdun is the northernmost of these and lies almost directly east of Paris. Verdun is the only one that has been tested in this war. The other three are still considerably behind the French lines. But Verdun holds fast today as she did in 1914—a sharp salient thrust into the German lines. She is the only fortress in this war that has been able to survive the shelling of the 16-inch guns.

The defense of the eastern side of Verdun has recently been entrusted to the Americans, who on September 12 drove the Germans out of the St. Mihiel salient. This ground may be made the basis of a future offensive that will sweep the enemy out of Alsace-Lorraine.

Every one I met in Paris told me that Verdun was the most interesting spot to visit on the entire front lines. Accordingly when I sought permission from the French Government to visit the French war zone I asked that Verdun be included in my itinerary. But for some reason which I never understood, Reims was substituted for Verdun. It was not, therefore, until I arrived at an American sector adjacent to Verdun and learned that I was within automobile distance of the famous fortress that it occurred to me that there were more ways of skinning a cat than one, and that I might be able to obtain permission to visit this famous salient thru the good offices of American headquarters. As G. H. Q. was most willing to try to arrange matters, great was my delight shortly to hear that my request had been granted and that Friday, the 16th of May, was to be the red letter day.

Accordingly bright and early on the appointed morning we started out. My cousin, Captain Gardner Richardson, was my escort. Sergeant Frye acted as chauffeur. The latter was a native of Oklahoma who left school-teaching two years ago for the automobile business and had been taken in the first draft. His knowledge of automobiles caused him to be put in charge of one of the dozen machines used for visitors at G. H. Q. He told me that once he had

# VERDUN, THE GREATEST BATTLEFIELD

BY HAMILTON HOLT



*Underwood & Underwood*

*The soldiers' theater at Verdun, sixty feet underground*

substituted for the chauffeur driving the car that always follows General Pershing's. It was all he could do to keep up, for the General does not enjoy the reputation of paying the most scrupulous attention to speed laws.

Our route took us thru the city of Bar-le-Duc, where the famous jam comes from, and then on forty miles thru a rich undulating farming country to Verdun. The day was clear and warm, the road was fine, the curves broad and the grades gentle. Except for a couple of punctures we were making fine time. At one spot where we stopped for repairs two old men and an ancient woman were sitting by the roadside breaking stones by hand to be used in mending the road. The French have not yet got to the point where they use stone crushing machines, and one sees all along the roadside little piles of stone on which old peasants sit pounding away with their hammers all day long. We inquired of the old woman about her family. She said her four middle-aged sons—all she had—were now serving at the French front. We passed numerous small herds of cows in the pastures being tended by old women and children. Sometimes we saw an old woman knitting on a camp stool, as the cows browsed along the roadside. The French apparently never let the cows run loose as we do. Whether it is be-

cause they fear the milk will be stolen or not I cannot say.

We shortly passed thru the pretty city of Bar-le-Duc. It was filled with American troops. We then struck a broad turnpike, and "hitting up" our pace we sped on past various munition factories and supply depots, past aerodromes and freight yards, past farms and villages, and on and on, the roads continually getting more congested with troops and trucks until we ascended the long ridge overlooking Verdun, and then with one or two sharp turns we found ourselves in the city, now almost completely destroyed and entirely deserted except for the garrison still holding it.

We inquired our way to the citadel and then leaving our car down below the ramparts, walked up the circuitous road to the gates of the great fortress. After proceeding thru a maze of paths we finally entered the citadel itself, and then passing thru several corridors we walked down eighty-three steps—I counted them—into the underground city which holds the garrison and serves as a resting place for all the troops from the neighboring forts.

We were ushered into the presence of Colonel A. De Hay, who was the commandant of the citadel during the siege. He was a tall, heavy, fatherly looking Frenchman with a most pleasant and gracious manner. He conducted us thru the long, dank, officers' mess room into his little private dining room and reception room, where a very delicious luncheon was waiting to be served. The room was also the trophy room of the citadel and was most impressively decorated with flags and medals. The first thing that met my gaze was a great mirror in the center of the room over which hung a battle flag carried by Joan of Arc herself in one of her battles four hundred years ago. On one side of the flag was a colossal bronze replica of the Legion of Honor and on the other a huge Croix de Guerre six feet high, I should think. In addition to these tokens of honor I noticed on the walls decorations given to the garrison by England, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Serbia, Portugal, Japan, etc. The colonel, too, had evidently been decorated by all the Allies, as the multicolored strips of ribbon completely covering his breast indicated. After I had admired the trophies Colonel De Hay took a key out of his pocket, opened a small glass cabinet on a table, took out a small, faded, tawdry wreath of flowers and handed it to me. The card attached showed that it had been sent by some "Admiring Friends from



Darien, Connecticut." That was the only recognition from the United States of America of the deathless heroism of the defenders of Verdun. When the colonel asked us to sign our names in the guest book I noticed the name of Ambassador Sharp written above mine, and so when I returned to Paris I suggested to the Ambassador that inasmuch as Congress had just passed a law permitting the decoration of soldiers for heroism on the field of battle it would be a most fitting courtesy for the United States to decorate Colonel De Hay and his gallant garrison. The Ambassador said he would take the matter up with Washington, but what has come of it, if anything, I do not know.

We then sat down to luncheon. The colonel had at our plates an actual printed menu, which I herewith reproduce. The dinner bell was an inverted shell case suspended from an iron rod on the inside. It was a very simple but delicious luncheon and we did not arise until the colonel had proposed the health of America and we that of France.

After luncheon we started out to inspect the underground city. The fortress of Verdun was built by Napoleon but was modernized and rebuilt during 1882-1890. It has now all the conveniences of a modern city. It is electrically lighted and there is enough electricity generated in addition to what the citadel needs to supply the whole city of Verdun if necessary. It has nearly five miles of gallery. It boasts of a mill that makes the bread, and storehouses sufficient to hold the food reserves for 10,000 people for six months. It is seventeen meters under the solid rock and is practically shell proof. Verdun itself is above it. During the bombardment of 1915-1916 the heaviest shells cracked the roof in places and the water leaked thru here and there, but there is no danger of its being demolished by any guns now in use. The excavated city is down about the level of the Meuse River, which runs thru the town, and there is in consequence an elaborate pumping system installed in case of any flooding.

Verdun itself is in a valley surrounded by seven hills. Each hill contains a separate fort. The citadel of Verdun is, of course, the place to which the troops finally retire if hard pressed, but during all the German offensive they were out in the front trenches, and the citadel was deserted.

We went into an oblong assembly room filled with flags of all nations. The American Labor Mission had been given a dinner there a few days previously. There was a piano and stage at one end of the hall and a moving picture machine in the rear. Nearby was a reading and lounge room with all the latest Parisian periodicals on the tables. We visited the wireless station sixty feet under the ground, and while there we watched the operator taking down the German *communiqué* that was being sent out that very moment from Berlin. A vase of lilacs at his elbow gave a touch of color and sentiment to the murky surroundings.

Le Cap<sup>te</sup> Huillard  
C LE FORT DE SOUVILLE  
S.P. 218



The official seal of the Fort de Souville

We went thru a great kitchen where the cooks were preparing meals, and then into the bakery where 25,000 loaves of bread are baked each day for the French army in this sector. During the siege of 1916 this number was increased to 65,000 loaves a day. The Colonel turned to me with a smile and said I would be interested to know that 70 per cent of the bread was made from flour that America has sent to France.

We next went into the surgical room, where thousands upon thousands of operations had taken place. Along the wall I counted a row of fifteen steel helmets, each with a bullet hole or gash in it that had deflected a shot or piece of shrapnel and saved the life of the man who had worn it.

The garrison priest here met us and took us into the little chapel used by the officers and men of the garrison.



Colonel  
A. De Hay  
Commandant  
de Verdun

Menu of the luncheon at Verdun, autographed by Colonel A. De Hay, commandant of the citadel during the siege

He showed us the statue of St. Barbara, the patron saint of artillery, which the soldiers had rescued from some neighboring town which the Germans were shelling. The statue had not even been scratched. At the altar were three or four large vases filled with fresh flowers of the fields which the priest said the soldiers brought in every morning. There was also a handsome old baptismal font that had been rescued from an ancient abbey in a neighboring village that was being destroyed by the German bombardment. The priest said that a woman who could not be transported during the evacuation of Verdun in February, 1916, was taken into the chapel, where her baby was born. The child was baptized in the old baptismal font.

The last room we visited was used as a commissary store. A crowd of soldiers were at the counter buying goods. The Colonel said they did a business of 35,000 francs a day there. It was touching to hear him address the poilus—some of them gray haired men—as “mes enfants.”

We then walked down one of the long tunnels, pushed aside the gas curtain—the fortress had been bombarded with gas shells only six weeks before—and came out into the light of day. We summoned our auto and the Colonel did us the honor of taking us thru the city. It was in a far worse state of annihilation than Reims or any other large city I saw in Belgium, France, or Italy. Whole blocks of houses were literally razed to the ground. Not a single building was unscathed. It was destruction and desolation, complete and unredeemed. In a few minutes we had passed beyond the outskirts of the town and were proceeding up the side of one of the great hills in order to visit the fort on its top and get the view of the German trenches beyond. The whole side of the hill was honeycombed with dugouts where the soldiers were resting. These dugouts were tier on tier above each other and in some of them were horses. Half way up the hill we stopped at a little enclosure where we found a sight to bring the heart throbs to any American far from home. There, under a canopy of green camouflage, were three sturdy little Ford cars. Their drivers were a group of khaki clad American boys from the University of Michigan. You can rest assured that we had a real “Old Home Week” there together for about fifteen minutes. On the other side of the road was the vast cemetery where over 6000 French soldiers were buried. Above each grave was a little wooden cross with the name of the poor boy who lay there, and below was the French flag stuck in the ground. We walked about the graveyard, with the priest dressed in his long robes, a steel helmet on his head, and a gas mask on his chest. He had been tending the flowers about the graves as we came up. We then rode forward nearly to the top of the hill, where we got out and left our car behind a ridge and walked forward to the highest point of vantage. There spread [Continued on page 428]





*The Hun - his Mark*  
**Blot it Out**  
 with  
**LIBERTY BONDS**

**J**UST why should we be called upon to pour out our blood and treasure as never before? Because the Hohenzollerns, the Prussian military caste and the great industrial chiefs of Germany plotted the conquest of the world and have already made a long stride toward its realization. The design seems to have been hatched some twenty-five years ago. By 1900 the Kaiser had reached the point of publicly holding up the Roman world-empire as Germany's ideal. From about 1908 on the avowal of the design by German statesmen and publicists became quite frank. Deaf to warning voices, the world smiled at these bold utterances as signs of swelled head because it was ignorant of the Kaiser's plottings with crowned heads, of the artful fostering of German Kultur among Russians and Americans of German blood, of the political penetration of other countries by Germans in commercial guise, and of the secret building in time of peace of a spy system such as the world had never seen.

Thanks chiefly to the Russian Bolsheviks the Kaiser now lords it over nearly a quarter of a billion of human beings. A peace on the basis of the actual war map would leave him with three and one-half times as many people to draw recruits from and squeeze taxes out of as he had four years ago. Apply the Prussian military system and in twenty-five years thirty millions of trained soldiers would be ready to march at the bidding of the Hohenzollern. Meantime submarines and other instruments of destruction would be perfected and prepared in enormous quantity, as were Zeppelins and big howitzers before August, 1914. When the Kaiser struck, the rest of Europe would be crushed, and the separated free peoples—England, Canada, and the United States, Australasia, South Africa and Central and South America—would be subjugated one after another.

# WHY IT IS A "LIBERTY" BOND

BY EDWARD A. ROSS

PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY IN THE  
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

This is no fevered dream, but a reasonable inference from what the authors of German policy are continually saying. Already there are books and articles setting forth the "lessons" from his war and explaining how to insure the success of the "next war." The German leaders have not lost their faith in war nor disavowed their design of world domination. So this time there is no excuse for being caught napping as in 1914.

People-control of government disappeared from the world with the subjugation of the Greek city commonwealths about three hundred years before Christ, and reappeared only in the thirteenth century in the cities of Italy and Flanders. From the rise of the English Parliament six hundred years ago, people-government has not been a stranger to man, and since the American and French Revolutions it has spread like wildfire over the globe. Now it is forced to grapple with a league of four out of the five remaining Divine Right monarchs to settle whether it or autocracy is to perish from the earth.

Aside from Germany's treatment of the Alsations and German-Poles, our only clue as to what would happen to the world under the Hohenzollern scepter, is the fate of the ancient world under Roman dominion.

In the ancient world the Romans became a privileged race and remained such until the edict of Caracalla in 212 A. D. This means that the dominating people lorded it over the conquered for from three to six centuries. In the same way under the Teutonic world-domin-



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**CLEAR THE WAY!!**

**BUY BONDS**  
 FOURTH  
 LIBERTY LOAN



ion the German would be promoted to superiority and would enjoy for generations a monopoly of higher educational opportunities, the public offices, the more dignified professions, and social prestige. Our grandchildren would be despised like the "natives" in the Asiatic dependencies of some European powers.

The consciousness of unfreedom paralyzes the higher life of man. Contrast the contributions to civilization made by the free Athenians with those made by the subjugated Athenians. Hence, presently a kind of pall would descend upon mankind. The German intellect would give itself to governing rather than to research. The grandchildren of us Americans, English and French would be smitten with intellectual sterility. The torrent of great poems, dramas, works of art and discoveries of science would shrink to a rill. Despite great public works and imposing monuments after the "Germania" style, the world would suddenly show signs of old age.

Society under the later Roman Empire was the most aristocratic the world has ever seen. There was no equality of classes before the law, and all small freeholders were forced to become tenants-on-sufferance of the senatorial nobility. So the triumph of Germany would mean the early death of socialism, social democracy, the labor movement, and every other endeavor to win for the toilers a better economic and social position. A power that throws poison gas bombs among the Ukrainian peasants who withhold their wheat, is capable of unloosing upon strikers flame projectors and aerial bombs as well as machine guns.

This will not come to pass only because most of us would rather live on acorns than let this blight fall upon the world. Day by day hardens in Americans the determination to *smash the Kaiser and smash him now*; more and more they see the fitness of calling the means of doing it, "Liberty" bonds.



# The Independent-Harper's Weekly NEWS-PICTORIAL



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from Underwood & Underwood

## WHEN THE BROWNING'S BEGIN TO TALK

Just as their simultaneous shots went off a photograph snapped this long line of American sharpshooters trying out the new Browning machine gun adopted by the United States army. The gun has shown up admirably in field tests and the War Department announced recently that the factories manufacturing it were well on the way to quantity production.



Press Illustrating

## THE NEW FRENCH AUTOMATIC RIFLE

At the left is a poilu using the latest light machine gun adopted by the French army. It looks almost like an ordinary army rifle and it is not so very much heavier. A soldier can carry it easily on the march and it can be fired from the shoulder or from a rest. This gun has the advantage to, an even greater degree than the Browning light-weight of simplicity in mechanical construction and operation.



British Official ©, Western Newspaper Union

## ROUGH RIDERS OF THE BRITISH MACHINE GUN CORPS

Mounted on motor cycles, armed with machine guns, carrying full fighting equipment, these men led the way to victory in Picardy.





#### A LOCOMOTIVE THAT JERKS OUT THE LOGS

The train crew are all soldiers, tho they wear overalls sometimes at work instead of uniforms. The men themselves built this road by which the logs are hauled from forest to sawmill

#### FROM THE OREGON FORESTS TO THE WESTERN FRONT

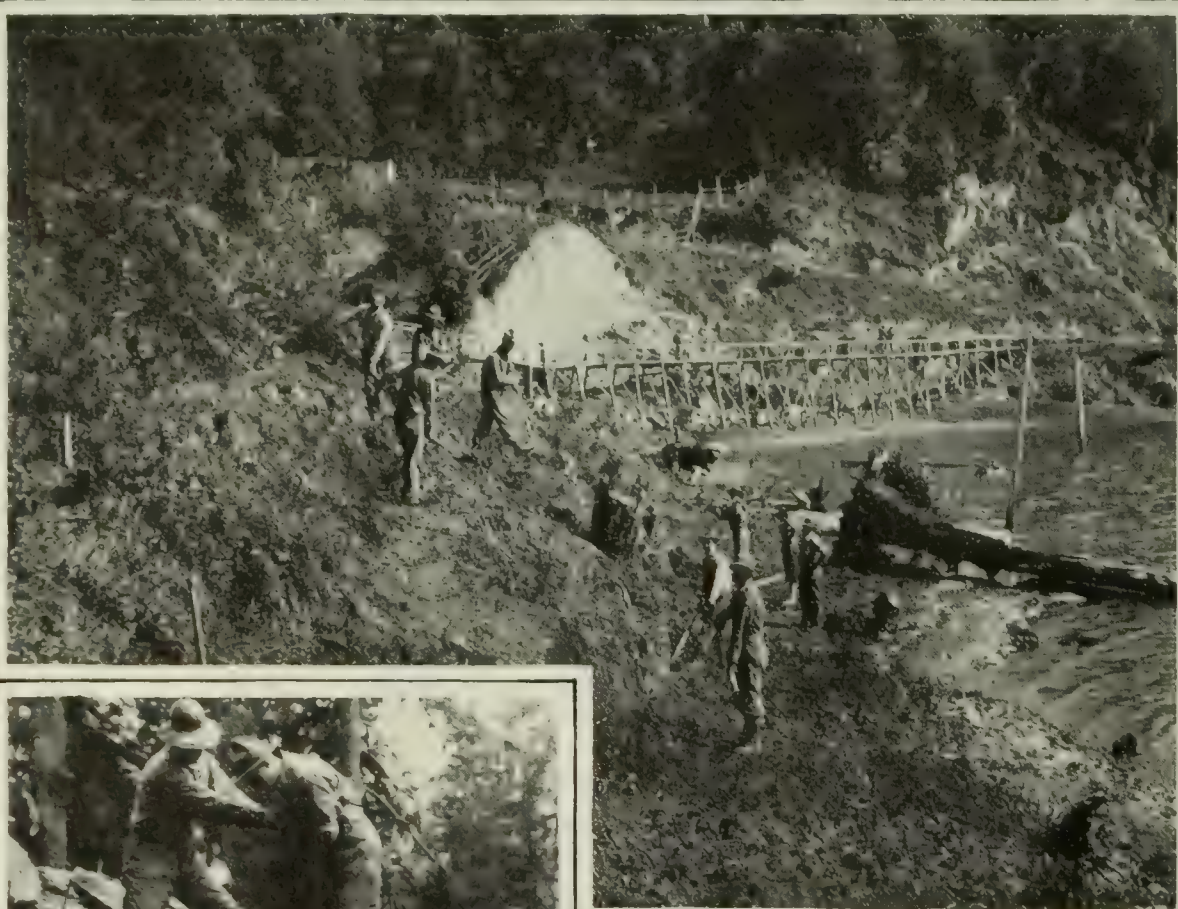
An army of twenty thousand soldiers is working in the spruce forests of Oregon and Washington to get out the wood needed for our aeroplanes. There is in reality here a vital section of the fighting front



Photograph by Captain Hayden

#### THE MEN LOOK SMALL

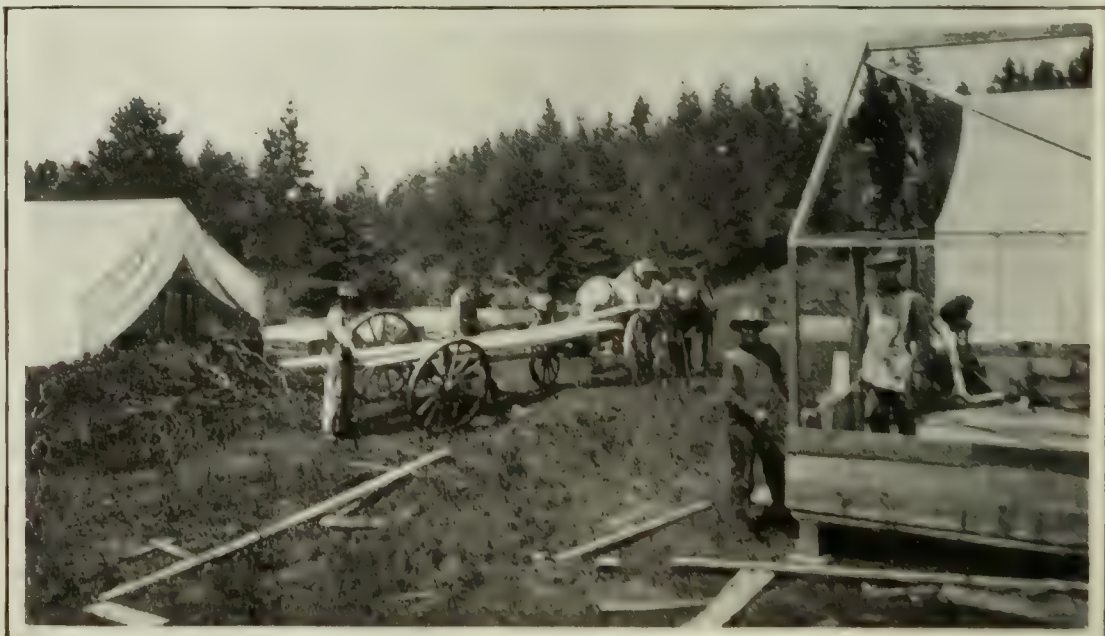
Spruce trees for aeroplane stock must be sound and sizeable; they average six to twelve feet in diameter, 175 to 250 feet tall and 250 to 500 years old. These soldiers by a trunk they started cutting give a good idea of its size



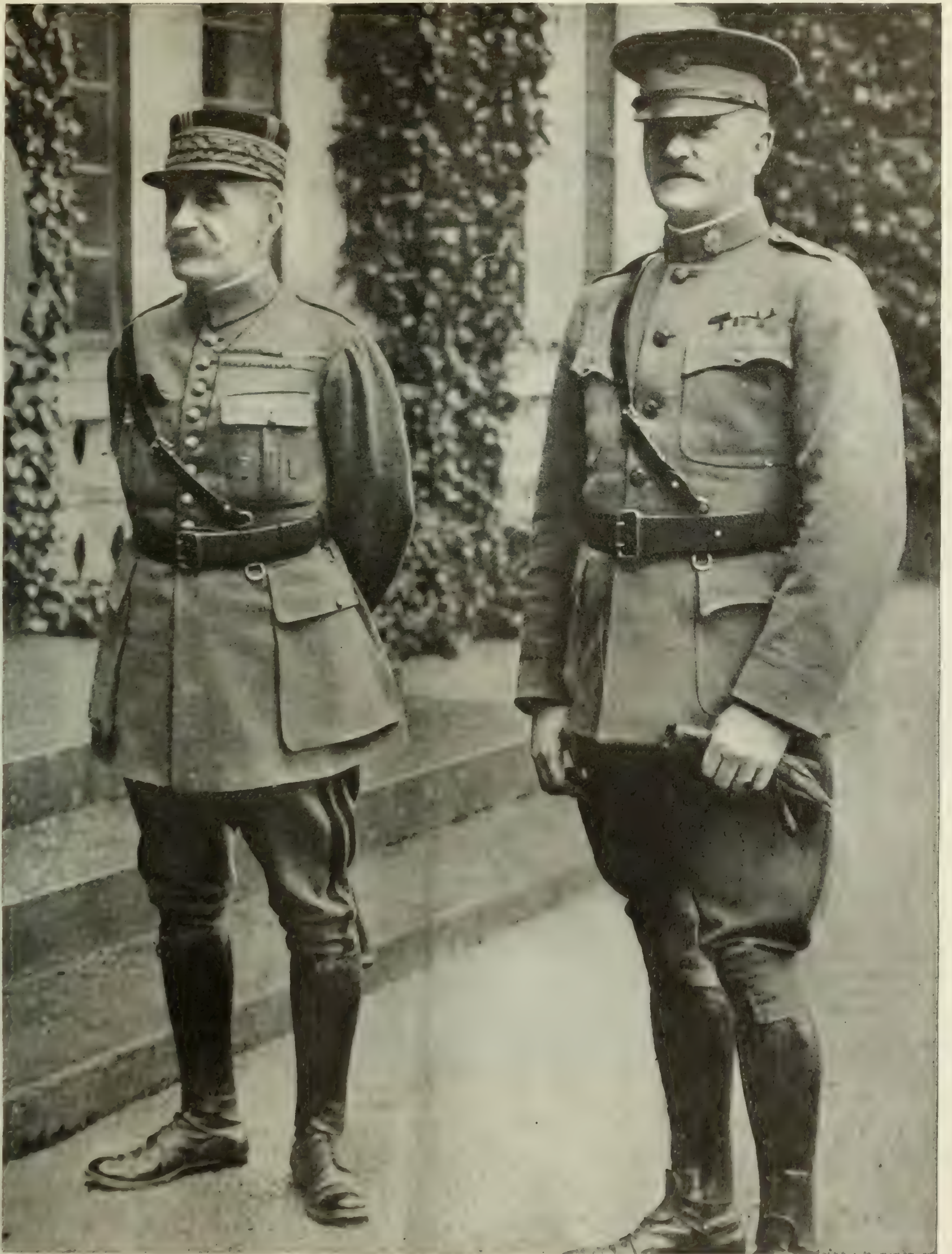
Photographs from C. C. Chapman

#### "RIVING" A BIG ONE

Sometimes logs have to be split to make it possible to handle them. At the right are some of the soldiers building camp in a clearing







© Committee on Public Information, from Price Illustration

"FORCED BACK BY OUR STEADY ADVANCE THE ENEMY IS RETIRING"

This photograph of General Foch, commander-in-chief of the Allied armies on the western front, and General Pershing, commanding the American troops overseas, was taken outside G. H. Q., somewhere in France, not long before our big drive started



# THE FIGHT AGAINST RUST

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

**I**RON is one of the rarest metals in the world, rarer than gold, rarer than platinum. The reason is that oxygen has too great an attachment for iron, and, since oxygen is the most ubiquitous of the elements, iron can only escape its ardent embraces by hiding away in the center of the earth. The united elements, known to the chemist as iron oxide and to the outside world as rust, are among the commonest of compounds, and their colors, yellow and red like the Spanish flag, are displayed on every mountain side. From the time of Tubal Cain man has ceaselessly labored to divorce these elements, and, having once separated them, to keep them apart, so that the iron may be retained in his service. But here, as usual, man is fighting against nature, and his gains, as always, are only temporary. Sooner or later his vigilance is circumvented and the metal that he has extricated by the fiery furnace returns to its natural affinity. The flint arrowheads, the bronze spearpoints, the gold ornaments, the wooden idols of prehistoric man are still to be seen in our museums, but his earliest steel swords have long since crumbled into dust.

Every year the blast furnaces of the world release 72,000,000 tons of iron from its oxides, and every year about a quarter of that amount reverts to its primeval forms. So man after five thousand years of metallurgical industry has barely got three years ahead of nature, and should he cease his efforts for a generation there would be little left to show that man had ever learned to extract iron from its ores. The old question, "What becomes of all the pins?" may be as well asked of rails, gas pipes and threshing machines. The end of all iron is the same. However many may be its metamorphoses while in the service of man it relapses at last into its original state of oxidation. To save a pound of iron from corrosion is then as much a benefit to the world as to produce another pound from the ore. In fact, it is of much greater benefit, for it takes four pounds of coal to produce one pound of steel, so whenever a piece of iron is allowed to oxidize it means that four times as much coal must be oxidized in order to replace it. And the beds of coal will be exhausted before the beds of iron ore.

If we are ever to get ahead, if we are to gain any respite from this enormous waste of labor and natural resources, we must find ways of pre-

venting the iron which we have obtained and fashioned into useful tools from being lost thru oxidation. Now there is only one way of keeping iron and oxygen from uniting, and that is to keep them apart. A very thin dividing wall will serve for the purpose, for instance, a film of oil. But ordinary oil will rub off, so it is better to cover the surface with an oil like linseed, which oxidizes to a hard elastic and adhesive coating. If with linseed oil we mix iron oxide or some other pigment we have a paint that will protect iron perfectly so long as it is unbroken. But let the paint wear off or crack so that air can get at the iron, then rust will form and spread underneath the paint on all sides. The same is true of the porcelain-like enamel with which our kitchen ironware is nowadays coated. So long as the enamel holds it is all right, but once it is broken thru at any point it begins to scale off, and then arises another rumor that German spies are poisoning our food with powdered glass.

Obviously it would be better for some purposes if we could coat our iron with another and less easily oxidized metal than with such dissimilar substances as paint or porcelain. Now the nearest relative to iron is nickel, and a layer of this of any desired thickness may easily be deposited by electricity upon any surface, however irregular. Nickel takes a bright polish and keeps it well, so nickel plating has become the favorite method of protection for small objects where the expense is not prohibitive. Copper plating is used for fine wires. A sheet of

Zinc is negative toward iron, so when the two are in contact and exposed to the weather the zinc is oxidized first. A zinc plating affords the protection of a Swiss Guard, it holds out as long as possible, and when broken it perishes to the last atom before it lets the oxygen get at the iron. The zinc may be applied in four different ways. It may be deposited by electrolysis, as in nickel plating, but the zinc coating is more apt to be porous. The sheets or articles may be dipped in a bath of melted zinc. This gives us the familiar "galvanized iron." Besides these older methods of applying zinc, there are now two new ones. One is the Schoop process, by which a wire of zinc or other metal is fed into an oxyhydrogen air blast of such heat and power that it is projected as a spray of minute drops with the speed of bullets, and any object subjected to the bombardment of this metallic mist receives a coating as thick as desired. The zinc spray is so fine and cool that it may be received on cloth or the bare hand. In the Sherardizing process the articles are put into a tight drum with zinc dust and heated to 800° F. The zinc at this temperature attacks the iron and forms a series of alloys ranging from pure zinc on the top to pure iron at the bottom of the coating. Even if this cracks in part, the iron is more or less protected from corrosion so long as any zinc remains.

Another way of protecting ironware from rusting is to rust it. This is a sort of prophylactic method like that adopted by modern medicine where inoculation with a mild culture prevents a serious attack of the disease. The action of air and water on iron forms a series of compounds and mixtures of them. Those that contain least oxygen are hard, black and magnetic like iron itself. Those that have most oxygen are red and yellow powders. By putting on a tight coating of the black oxide we can prevent or hinder the oxidation from going on into the pulverulent stage. This is done in several



*Tires and cannon made rust-proof by the Parker process at Detroit*

iron dipped in melted tin comes out coated with a thin adhesive layer of the latter metal. Such tinned plate, commonly known as "tin," has become the favorite material for pans and cans. But if the tin is scratched the iron beneath rusts more rapidly than if the tin were not there, for an electrolytic action is set up and the iron, being the negative element of the couple, suffers at the expense of the tin.

With zinc it is quite the opposite.

In the Bower-Barff process the articles to be treated are put into a closed retort and a current of superheated steam passed thru for twenty minutes followed by a current of producer gas (carbon monoxide), to reduce any higher oxides that may have been formed. In the Gesner process a current of gasoline and vapor is used as the reducing agent. The bluing of watch hands, buckles and the like may be done by dipping them into an oxidizing bath such as melted saltpeter.



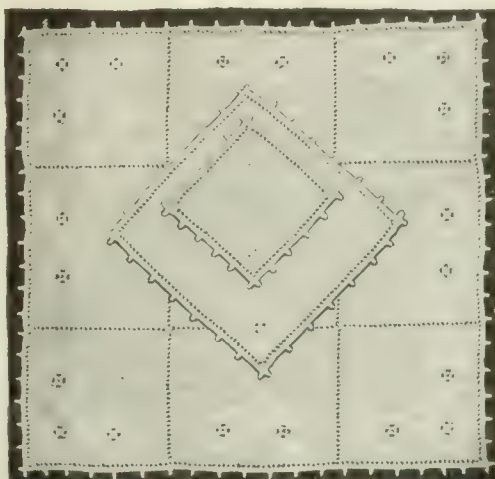
But in order to afford complete protection, the layer of black oxide must be thickened by repeating the process, which adds to the time and expense. This causes a slight enlargement, and the high temperature often warps the ware so it is not suitable for nicely adjusted parts of machinery, and of course tools would lose their temper by the heat. A new method of rust proofing which is free from these disadvantages is the phosphate process invented by Thomas Watts Coslett, an English chemist, in 1907, and developed by the Parker Company, of Detroit. This consists simply in dipping the iron or sheet articles into a tank filled with a dilute solution of iron phosphate heated nearly to the boiling point by steam pipes. Bubbles of hydrogen stream off rapidly at first, then slower, and at the end of half an hour or longer the action ceases, and the process is complete. What has happened is that the iron has been converted into a basic iron phosphate to the depth of about one three thousandth of an inch. Any one who has studied elementary qualitative analysis will remember that when he added ammonia to his "unknown," iron and phosphoric acid, if present, were precipitated together, or in other words, iron phosphate is insoluble except in acids. Therefore a superficial film of such phosphate will protect the iron underneath except from acids. This film is not a coating added on the outside like paint and enamel or tin and nickel plate. It is therefore not apt to scale off, and it does not increase the size of the article. No high heat is required as in the Sherardizing and Bower-Barff processes, so steel tools can be treated without losing their temper or edge. Even the hairlike steel needles with which the dentist probes the cavity of a tooth can be subjected to the Parker process without injury.

The deposit consisting of ferrous and ferric phosphates mixt with black iron oxide may be varied in composition, texture and color. It is ordinarily a dull gray, and oiling gives a soft matt black more in accordance with modern taste than the shiny nickel plating that delighted our fathers. Even the military nowadays show more quiet taste than formerly, and have abandoned their glittering accouterments. Here the Parker process comes into play, and it is now being applied to various munitions from cannon to hand grenades, and from cameras to buttons.

The Parker bath is not expensive and can be used continuously for months by adding more of the concentrated solution to keep up the strength and removing the sludge that is precipitated. Besides the iron the solution contains the phosphates of other metals, such as calcium or strontium, manganese, molybdenum, or tungsten, according to the particular purpose. Since the phosphating solution does not act on nickel, it may be used on articles that have been partly nickel-plated so there may be produced, for instance, a bright raised design against a dull black background. Then, too, the surface left by the Parker process is finely etched, so it affords a good attachment for paint or enamel if further protection is needed. Then if the enamel does crack, the iron beneath does not rust and scale off the coating.

These, then, are some of the methods which are now being used to combat our eternal enemy, the rust that doth corrupt. All of them are useful in their several ways. No one of them is best for all purposes. None of them will afford permanent protection. Nature is insidious and unceasing in her efforts to bring to ruin the achievements of mankind, and we need all the weapons we can find to frustrate her destructive determination.

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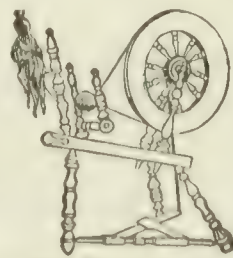
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## VERDUN, THE GREATEST BATTLEFIELD

(Continued from page 421)

out before us was a panorama that I shall never forget as long as I live. About us the country spread out for twenty miles in all directions. Before the war the whole ridge was completely wooded. Now there was literally not a tree or even a splintered trunk left. The whole region had been so completely shelled by the great German guns that the ground was nothing but a static sea of raw earth, shell hole following shell hole like the waves of the ocean. Here, there and everywhere had been erected isolated wooden crosses betokening the spots where some brave soldiers fell. Sometimes the shells would uncover the graves, and I was told that if I walked out in the fields in any direction I would have come across many uncovered corpses.

We could see Verdun down in the valley behind us and the other six giant fortresses on the neighboring hills. The Meuse wound its silvery way thru the valley on one side, and out in front of us not a mile away were the German lines. As I stood there the enemy were firing at some of our batteries in the valley half a mile below us, and the shells were exploding, throwing up great spouts of earth as they landed in the barren expanse. We were standing directly on the roof of Fort de Souville. Our third line trenches ran almost across it. We could see Forts St. Michel, Belleville, and Douaumont, the most famous of all, as well as Terre, Thaumont and Haudumont. Pointing to a spot on my left the Colonel said, "Look thru the glass and see the village of Fieury." I looked but could see nothing. "Of course you can't see anything," he replied. "There is not even a pebble left of that town." All that now remains of civilization about Verdun is raw pocked earth, bare hills seamed by roads and little paths where the soldiers walk to and from their batteries and dugouts. It is the grimmest and most terrible vision of the destructiveness of war that the human mind can conceive.

Near where we were standing there was a broad iron disk that looked something like a gigantic turtle's back. I was told that it was the cupola of one of the disappearing French big guns below. Nearby was also a concealed anti-aircraft gun. We walked on a hundred feet and came to the entrance of the fortress. It was nothing but a hole in the ground. We walked down sixty feet into the earth and found a labyrinth of passageways leading to gun implacements, ammunition caves and barracks. As the heaviest of the German shells only dislodge thirty-five feet of earth, the soldiers in this fort had fifteen feet of leeway between themselves and danger. We crawled thru winding, slimy passages dimly lit by an occasional electric light and finally came to a little room where we met the Commandant, a dashing French soldier in a blue coat and old-fashioned pre-war scarlet trousers. He took us into the wireless station where the operator was trying to get into communication with the Eiffel Tower in Paris. We then went into the soldiers' reception room where one of the Commandant's aides played for us an American ragtime tune on an American phonograph. This seemed to amuse the French greatly and they watched us keenly to see whether we appreciated our own records. Before we said goodbye the Commandant stamped my notebook with the official seal of the fortress which I herewith reproduce. We finally came out to daylight by the pas-



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sage thru which the French soldiers once rushed out in single file and killed 500 Germans when the latter made their supreme effort to capture the fort. One would have thought that the Germans could have killed them all as they emerged one at a time from the hillside. It was only another of the countless evidences of French valor in this war.

From this point we got a very good view of Fort Vaux. This was the fort that the Germans took and held for five months during the time when it was thought possible that even Verdun might fall. But the French bombarded it so hard from all the other forts that the Germans finally had to give it up.

Just then half a dozen shots came over our heads. It looked as tho they exploded down the hill exactly where the Michigan boys and the Ford cars were stationed. We afterward learned that the shells had gone a couple of hundred yards beyond where we had stood. Fortunately no one was hurt.

We then re-entered our cars and circled about the valley. I counted over my head four French aeroplanes so high in the sky that they looked like dragon flies. Tiny white puffs of cotton were punctuating the sky all about them from the German anti-aircraft guns. We passed many of our machine gun batteries firing intermittently at the German lines, and saw thousands of dugouts on the slopes of the hills, the men sitting outside eating their evening meal. We went thru a dozen villages completely demolished and saw among other curious freaks of the war's destruction a skeleton railroad train that had been caught between the German and French fire the first days of the war and had been shot thru and thru by both sides. We finally came over a pontoon bridge—the original one was dangling over the river—and then back to Verdun, where we visited several anti-aircraft batteries concealed in demolished houses.

We left the Colonel at the entrance to his underground citadel, bade him goodbye and then started for our long homeward spin of sixty miles. We had gone but a few miles beyond the city gates when an incident occurred that, while of no special military importance, I sometimes think will linger longer in my memory than anything I saw in France. We spied a young French soldier walking along the road ahead of us. He was carrying some packages in his hand, and was evidently going somewhere in particular. Ever since my boyhood days among the old Connecticut hills when my Uncle John told me never to pass a stranger on the road without giving him a lift if there was a vacant seat in the carriage I have tried to follow his advice—even in these automobile days. At all events, we slowed up and asked the young soldier if he was going our way. He said he was, and at our invitation to accompany us he jumped into the car with alacrity. He was a fine-looking young sergeant-major of about eight and twenty, with very red cheeks and a little black mustache that turned up at the corners. His coat was open at the throat as it was warm walking but he instantly buttoned it up and sat very erect and respectful in the presence of Captain Richardson, a superior officer. We soon thawed him out, however, and found him a most agreeable and informing companion. It seems that he had been in the trenches since last summer and had just got his first leave of absence to go home for a few days. He had taken off his trench uniform and put on his best one and had started to go to the railroad station when he was given some duty to

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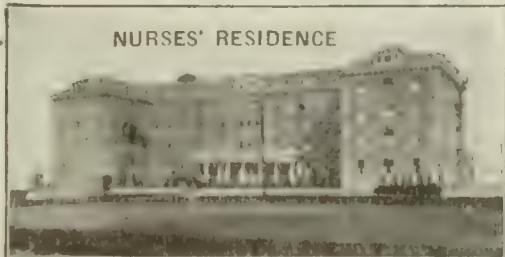
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perform. Then when he finally arrived the train had left ten minutes before and there was not another train for twenty-four hours. He had started to walk the forty miles to his little village near Bar le Duc and had intended to spend the night at some farmhouse and then reach home the next afternoon. He said his leave of absence was given him so suddenly that he had not had time to notify his wife of his coming and he was going to surprise her. I had visions of a pretty family reunion and I asked him if he had any children. He looked rather wistful as he replied that his baby girl had died since he had been fighting—and his mother also. We found out that some American troops had been brigaded near his regiment and he told us of a certain American battery whose boys had been under his personal instruction. I asked him if the Americans could fight. "Yes," he replied, "they are splendid soldiers." I asked him if they were as good shots as the French, and he said, "Yes, just as good."

"But," I said, "surely the Americans have some faults?"

He laughed and then related this incident. When the American boys had been a few days on the line they took their underclothes down to the brook and after washing them hung them out on the bushes in front of the guns to dry. Of course the German aeroplanes came along shortly and took photographs of these strange white objects. The next day the Germans completely put the American battery out of business.

"But," said the sergeant, "the Americans will not hang out their underclothes again in a place they want to conceal from the enemy."

He told us that if we would be good enough to let him out at the cross roads about three miles this side of Bar le Duc he would walk the rest of his way home to his little village two miles off the main road. But I thought to myself, "I guess Uncle Sam can afford the extra gasoline to take a French soldier straight to his home who had not seen his wife for eight months." So when we arrived at the cross roads and the Frenchman signaled to our chauffeur to stop, we gave the signal to go ahead. I never saw a man's face light up as his did when he perceived what we were going to do.

I remember as we flew along the countryside he saw a woman working in the fields. He called out, "Alloa Jeanne!" The woman looked up, but we went by so fast that she could not recognize him. "That's my sister-in-law," he said. Then we saw a one-armed soldier coming along the road. "Alloa, Pierre," he shouted as we passed. And he added, "He is my school friend." But we had vanished before Pierre could realize who had called him. In a few minutes we came to a little village in which was billeted a battalion of jet black Algerian troops with red fezes on their heads. We had to slow down to our first gear in order to get thru them. As we turned the corner of the village, our friend, pointing five hundred yards ahead to a house, said, "That's my home," and then in a second, "C'est ma femme." There she was—as pretty a young Frenchwoman as you could want to see. She was dressed all in black—I suppose for the baby—and was standing in the doorway watching the evening street throng moving by. By her side was a girl of fourteen or fifteen years old, evidently his or her sister. Of course in this out of the way village a great American Cadillac coffee colored car with U. S. A. in large letters on the side and red, white and blue stripes painted on the glass windshield was a most conspicuous sight. We



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were the cynosure of all eyes. Suddenly the girl recognized him and uttered a shriek. Then his wife saw him too. First the color came to her cheeks as I have never seen it come to any woman's before. Then it receded, leaving her deathly white. I thought she would fall, but she came tottering toward us. He jumped over the side of the car, but suddenly remembering that he was in the presence of a superior officer, he turned about, drew himself up, came to attention and saluted Captain Richardson. Then, turning to me said, "Merci beaucoup, Monsieur," and shook my hand. He turned swiftly to his wife but she had retreated to the shadow of the doorway. But he picked up the young girl clean off her feet, kissed her on both cheeks as he ran to the doorway, and then as we turned the corner half a minute later we saw them still in each other's arms.

Captain Richardson and myself did not have much to say to each other for the next mile or two down the road. But finally I said, "I am sorry we did not ask that fellow his name or give him ours, for I should like to see him again in this world. I know we shall never forget him and I don't think he will ever forget us." "And wasn't it good," said Captain Richardson, who is a bachelor, "that she was such a pretty Frenchwoman."

A few minutes later we were in Bar le Duc sitting at a little round table in a quiet cafe where we ordered an excellent table d'hote dinner with some real home-made jam as a side dish. And not until after the American band from the American regiment stationed in town had paraded down the street playing "Over There" did we motor back to our headquarters and the dubious comforts of the Hotel L'Agriculture.

## Pebbles

Movies are like porch swings. They're only good in the dark.—*Lehigh Burr.*

So far our air program seems to have been of the hot variety. *Brooklyn Eagle.*

Personally we are in favor of taxing heavily every newspaper that has an excess of war-prophets.—*Dallas News.*

We may not be fighting the German people, but they have a curious way of getting between us and the Hohenzollerns. *Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

It was certainly an inspired typographical error which made one of the stories from the front refer to the "Clown Prince." *Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Brown—What made you start clapping when that woman stepped on your foot in the car?

Barlow—I was dozing. I thought mother and the girls were having a musicale at home and one of them was signaling that it was time to applaud. *Boston Transcript.*

How doth the busy little Hum  
Improve the shining hour?—  
By proving all things justified  
In him who has the power

How doth his U boat chivalry  
Improve the pleasant morning?  
By sinking neutral merchantmen  
Without a word of warning

How doth his knightly High Command  
Uphold the law of nations?  
By person gas, and rape and loot,  
And foul abominations

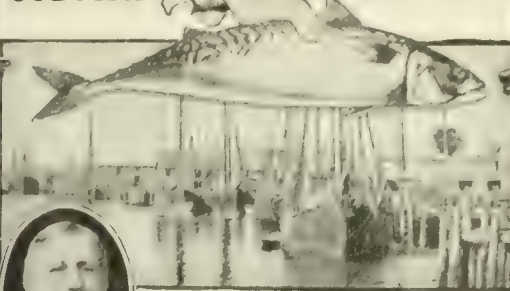
And what shall open Hunnish eyes  
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*Cassell's Saturday Journal.*

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# THE PROBLEM OF RAILROAD FINANCE

BY LUIGI CRISCUOLO

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT SERVICE TO INVESTORS

WHEN the study of the physical requirements of the railroads of the country taken under government control was completed, the figures showed that over a billion dollars would be required to place the properties in the condition which the experts claimed was essential to insure efficient operation. The railroad corporations are required to expand a specified sum on their respective properties either from funds obtained thru the sale of securities owned or by the issuance of new securities. The improvements are being conducted under the supervision of the government officials in charge of the physical operation of the railroads altho the railroad corporations are told the character and cost of the work contemplated.

The interest rate for money has advanced to ten per cent or higher for industrial corporations having good credit. In late years, industrial companies have been enjoying excellent credit, some being able to borrow money on ordinary unsecured notes at favorable rates. Railroads, on the other hand, have been so buffeted and criticized, often unjustly, that investors have not become over-enthusiastic regarding the possibilities of government control as affecting railroad securities, both stocks and bonds. One thing is certain, and that is that for at least twenty-one months longer than the duration of the war, holders of sound railroad securities have what amounts to a government guarantee of interest on bonds, and even dividends on stocks provided such dividends have been paid regularly during the three years ending June 30, 1917.

The railroads will not only be required to finance their budget requirements of nearly a billion dollars but they must also take care of their maturing funded obligations. Such obligations are usually in large amounts and cannot be ordinarily taken care of from current earnings, excepting in the case of equipment trust maturities which are rarely refunded. There are two sources of money: the bankers, who in turn sell to investors, and the Government which on September 1 is reported to have held in the Railroad Administration's revolving fund a balance of something less than three hundred million dollars out of an original fund of half a billion dollars. The latter figure amounts to about half of the amount required for improvements and betterments and the fund was established to meet contingencies rather than as a financing fund for the large requirements.

Let us see how the railroads have met their requirements this year by the issue of securities to the public: The sale of \$20,000,000 ten-year six per cent secured notes of the Union Pacific Railroad to a syndicate of New York bankers last June was the first public long-term operation of any magnitude since the Government took control of the railroads. The notes were sold to investors at 98 and interest, affording a return of 6.25 per cent. Aside from being the direct obligation of one of our prime railroad systems the bonds are secured by the best grade of collateral, which has a face value of \$30,000,000.

About the same time bankers took \$10,500,000 six per cent notes of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at a price slightly under par in order to provide that company with funds to meet maturing loans and to keep it in good financial condition until permanent financial arrangements could be made. It had been the policy of the Railroad Ad-

ministration to keep interest rates to as near six per cent as market conditions would permit. As early as May when the New York Central wanted to borrow \$6,000,000 for a term of six months the bankers had asked the current rate of seven per cent. The newspapers made the announcement a few days later that the Director General had arranged with a trust company in New York to take the notes of the New York Central at six per cent interest net. This was highly commendable for the reason that any factor which keeps interest rates down tends to keep bond prices up, and not merely corporation bonds but those of the Government. Any factor which tends to elevate the price of Liberty Bonds makes new government issues all the more attractive as pure investments.

On September first there matured an issue of \$15,000,000 six per cent notes of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad, a system which affords terminal and switching facilities to a large number of railroads entering the city of Chicago.



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W. G. McAdoo, director general of railroads

Negotiations were under way for the renewal of the notes for some time but no public statement was made until the notes were about to mature. Bankers stated that in view of market conditions they would be obliged to place a note bearing seven per cent interest at a discount which would afford investors a return of seven and a half per cent. They also requested a syndicate commission of one-half of one per cent and a commission to brokers of one and three-quarters per cent. This brought the cost of the loan to the railroad company up to 9.75 per cent. The Director General stated publicly that the rate was excessive and he refused to grant authority for placing the loan on the terms suggested. The result was that the note-holders did not receive payment of the principal when due on September first.

In this case there was no real hardship inflicted upon investors inasmuch as the money was already tied up. The loss to the investor was in evidence in cases where the notes were bought at a discount which discount was figured upon in reckoning the return. Then there was some loss in not being able to place the funds at current rates in other securities. The important question for holders of short term railroad securities to consider is: What will govern rates, supply and demand or government jurisdiction? It is obvious that in order to insure successful financing for government account interest rates must absolutely not be allowed to run wild. On the other hand, it is not conceivable that bankers will lend funds to railroads for less than the market rate altho they will lend to the Government for purely war purposes at four and a quarter per cent.

As there is no doubt about the ability of the Government to borrow money at four and a quarter per cent for war purposes, it is likely that it could borrow money on a special railroad bond issue at a little higher rate so that it could supply funds to the railroads at less than six per cent and make enough profit on the transaction to take care of expenses in placing such loans.

This idea was suggested in these columns some months ago. Such a departure would not only place the railroads in a position to finance themselves without difficulty but would indirectly influence bond prices to move upwards and create a demand for sound securities, which could not fail to aid the placing of new issues of Liberty Bonds.

In order to finance the railroads the Government would be in a sense competing with the bankers. But it is readily seen that with the Government borrowing funds at four and a quarter per cent a rate of seven per cent or better for railroads now operating under government control is out of proportion, tho neither the Government nor the bankers are responsible for the condition.

Until the status of short term railroad securities is fixed, we would not advise the purchase of notes of that class unless the purchaser excludes consideration of the discount at which they are purchased and will not complain if he has to consent to an extension of the principal. In uncertain times, sound long term bonds on which the investor is sure to obtain his interest regularly are preferable to high yield short term issues the principal of which may or may not be met at maturity.



# The New Books

## General Foch

THIS study of General Foch and his policies as a military leader is particularly a propos at this moment when we may well feel that upon him and his wisdom depends the future of the war. His is a task of overwhelming responsibility, but as we learn more about this little-known man we are disposed to think that he is quite equal to his task.

The sketch of him by Major Johnston tells briefly of his early years of education spent in the period just following the Franco-Prussian war, when France, realizing the defects in her conduct of the war and the reasons for her defeat at the hands of a foe no better in fighting qualities or resources than herself, set to work to study the causes for the breaking down of her army. His ideas were molded during this formative period and later when he was on the teaching staff of the Ecole de Guerre, General Foch became a leader in evolving the present French doctrine of adopting the offensive when possible. It is quite in accordance with this doctrine that he has pursued his tactics in the series of brilliant drives instituted since his promotion to the post of generalissimo of the Allied armies.

We are glad to know more of this man of whose decisive action in the first battle of the Marne few were aware, but whom the whole world hails in the second battle of the Marne.

*General Foch.* An appreciation by Major R. M. Johnston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

## Above the Battle

THE war has brought aviation into its own and the fast increasing supply of books on the subject is convincing even the layman of the real significance of this branch of the service—how it controls the artillery, how it assists the infantry, how it takes photographs of the enemy's fortifications and activities, how it conducts bomb raids on hostile bases and munition plants, how it attacks Zeppelins and combats with Boche planes. Captain Drake tells all this and more in *Above the Battle*, which is devoted to an intimate, non-technical account of the manner in which the airman is trained at ground and flying school, and the soul-stirring way in which he makes good at the front.

*Above the Battle* is distinctly personal—Captain Drake tells of his own experiences from the time he enlisted in the British Flying Force to the time he secured his well-earned trip to Blighty, altho he includes many incidents of British heroism in the air and of uncanny adventures of other airmen. He writes easily, keeping close to his subject; he has a refreshing sense of humor which prompts him to relate many amusing episodes wherein the laugh is on himself; moreover, he is gifted with remarkable descriptive ability which enables him to play havoc with the reader's equilibrium:

We rushed smoothly forward up a gentle sloping path, the machine leaning as steadily and secure as a rock. To see the ground flashing by and feeling away beneath given a most wonderful sense of exhilaration—power the joy of

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speed! One feels indeed a superman, caught up in that glorious rush thru the boundless space, while the earth with all its petty life falls rapidly down thousands of feet below.

Then things happened.

To my horror the machine now careened wildly over on its side, while the floor seemed endeavoring to drive my feet and stomach into my head!

I let go the controls and feverishly clutched the sides of my seat, gazing fearfully down at the right wing tip vertically below me. The earth seemed whirling about in all sorts of strange, mad ways and in fact anywhere but where it ought to have been. My anxiety was about reaching the bursting point when the earth slid smoothly back right under me. The floor stopped its efforts, and we were being carried quietly on again by the patient machine, which I thought very good of it!

Above the Battle, by Captain Vivian Drake. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

## Caste Three

HEWITT sold books at the bookseller's in Alston, Indiana. Being clever, he naturally pored over Oscar Wilde, and coming therein on the dictum that the requirements of society were your ability to amuse, shock or dine society, Hewie shrewdly concludes that shocking your way into society—i. e., caste three—cannot be done in Alston. In this he was probably right. But Alston, Indiana, is rather more human and much more likeable than Hewitt . . . until he meets Mary. Mary Young is worth going to Alston to meet, even if she did make rather an ass of Hewitt—or because of it, perhaps?

When he has been made acutely wretched by Mary Young, Hewitt finally marries a sweet young thing, and by processes slightly mysterious becomes one of Caste Three in Alston. He forgets that he, too, had been in the past "divinely discontented." As he had never been much more, one wonders that the author should seem to find this pathetic.

Caste Three, by Gertrude M. Shields. Century Co. \$1.40.

## Miss Ingalis

READERS of "Aurora the Magnificent" will be grateful for the pleasure of a new novel by Gertrude Hall, *Miss Ingalis*, and for a heroine who really cares to keep her self-respect, and to save her soul from the smothering of luxurious living.

Poverty, the shining bride of Saint Francis, has her austere charm for courageous spirits. *Miss Ingalis* makes a brave, if somewhat unusual choice.

Miss Ingalis, by Gertrude Hall. Century Co. \$1.40.

## Barbara Picks a Husband

THIS story is a satisfying mixture of real romance, rollicking humor and quick action, all delicately seasoned with satire. It is essentially a love story, which sparkles from start to finish with rapier thrusts at our social institutions. The main plot is in no wise unusual, but it unfolds ingeniously, and there's no skimming thru the book, reading a line here and there just to get the story, because the charm of *Barbara Picks a Husband* lies in the way it is told. The conversation is entertaining, the characters are refreshingly original and most decidedly of the flesh and blood variety, and the book is rich, but never heavy, with epigrams and witticisms.

Barbara Collingwood, the heroine, is a New York society girl, who opens the story by rounding up her three suitors at a dinner-party and trying to decide then and there which one comes nearest to her requirements for a husband. She has considerable trouble before she succeeds in solving her problem, because

Barbara was very exacting. What she had to give possibly exercised her mind less than what she expected to receive. She rated herself high.

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*Barbara Picks a Husband*, by Hermann Hagedorn. Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

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The negroes in Tickfall had never seen clothes like his, so large in stripe and so variegated in color. On either lapel of his coat was a large, brassy emblem of some secret lodge. On the middle finger of each hand was a rolled-gold band ring nearly an inch wide. Across the vast expanse of his sky-muckle-dun-colored waistcoat was a gangrened near-gold watch-chain like the cable chain of a Mississippi River steamboat, and a charm suspended from it was constructed of the talons of an eagle.

It is interesting to know that a good many of these darkies are real people and that Hen-Scratch saloon actually exists.

*E. K. Means*. Illustrated by Kemble. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

## The Good Soldier

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*The Good Soldier*. A Selection of Soldiers' Letters. By N. P. Dawson. Macmillan. \$1.25.

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THE MAIN CURRENT OF ZOOLOGY, by William A. Lacy, Sc.D. (Henry Holt & Co., \$1.25.) For general readers. Discusses the results of zoological advances and is intended for collateral reading in courses in practical zoology.

RUSSIA, compiled by C. E. Fanning. (Handbook Series, H. W. Wilson Company, \$1.50.) A helpful volume of articles describing the empire's political and social institutions, its religion, history, and part in the present war.

THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, by Beard and Barry. (Macmillan, \$1.20.) American history treated according to period and topic, rather than purely chronologically, designed to instruct boys and girls in citizenship.

ELEMENTARY NAVAL ORDINANCE AND GUNNERY, by Lieutenant H. C. Ramsey. (Little, Brown & Co., \$4.) A simple, direct treatment of the subject by an Annapolis graduate for naval reserve officers. Well illustrated.

MODERN NAVIGATION, by Frank Seymour Hart. (D. Appleton & Co., 15 cents.) Designed for the old-fashioned navigator as well as for the student preparing for the Navy, it explains in elementary form the various methods of navigation.

ENGLISH LITERATURE, by Herbert Bates. (Longmans, Green & Co., \$1.50.) Textbook with numerous illustrations, liberal extracts and reading lists to be used in connection with a college preparatory course.

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# INSURANCE IS A PRODUCT OF FREEDOM

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT  
INSURANCE SERVICE

AS the result of the world war, all social and political conditions here and elsewhere are in a fluid and uncertain state, and no man can predict what their final permanent status will be. Society is in the unmaking, preparatory to another reconstruction. All classes of men and all departments of human activities seem to be involved in the changes which are occurring.

In a very much larger way, to me, the reaction here has some resemblance to that in Britain following the revolt against the Stuarts under Cromwell, the main difference consisting in the cause. In the seventeenth century, Englishmen again actively resumed the task of curtailing the power of the King and of enlarging the liberties of the people; the tendency here, now, seems in the direction of abridging the privileges of the individual and increasing the power of government.

I can best illustrate my thought on this point by citing the favor with which certain proposals for sumptuary legislation are met. We seem to have traveled in a circle since 1776, at least to the extent of being ready to impose on the minority conditions which, in principle at least, do not differ from those that inspired the revolt against the government of George III. It has not been many years since Macaulay, the British historian and essayist, expressed as intolerable a government which dictated what we should wear, eat, drink and think.

Lest my readers conclude that as a writer on insurance I am wandering far afield in thus traversing some of the by-paths of what in this rapid age may be regarded as ancient history, citing principles which to many seem outworn, I would remind them that among the many instrumentalities of our present civilization which will be affected for better or worse, by the changes we have been considering, none is more susceptible of injury than that of insurance as an institution. When I employ the phrase, "insurance as an institution," I am trying to distinguish between the millions who have learned to depend on it as a system of organized beneficence and the private corporations now conducting that system. My interest has ever been primarily in the people who need insurance; and secondarily in those companies only which properly, efficiently and economically furnish the service.

Looked at in the large, the well-being of mankind is not so much dependent on the facilities provided by modern science and invention as most of us admit. The advantages are comparative only. I can imagine that the sum of the happiness enjoyed by our great grandfathers who knew nothing of electric lights, fast horseless carriages, wireless communication, and luxurious railway travel was not less, if it was not more, than that we manage to secure. And thinking along the same lines, it would be difficult for us to prove that insurance was an indispensable concomitant of comfort and convenience.

This, however, is no argument against railroads, all the splendid uses to which electricity has been put, nor to insurance. While we could be happy without them, we are better served by reason of their existence and it is our duty to improve them and extend their use.

Insurance has been brought to a high state of practical utility. This has been due mainly to the rewards which are earned by meritorious individual enterprise; and in this the insurance worker is no exception to his fellows in other occupations. The doctrine that the laborer is

worthy of his hire will never perish among men; but if I am mistaken in this, then I do not hesitate to assert that when it does, the human race will "take the back track" and end where it began, in "Chaos and old Night." For a while government will be supreme, but, slowly retrograding, industry and commerce will sicken and die, and men will return to that twilight zone occupied by a race of nomads, preparatory to the final lapse into barbarism.

But, as I have said, I do not believe that we—those of us classed in a general sort of way as Anglo-Saxons—will ever deprive individual effort of its proper reward. I think we are now inclined to experimentation in that province.

ANGLO-SAXONISM, so called, has been for centuries, as we know, passionately devoted to the struggle of establishing the freedom of the individual. The founders of the American Republic and their immediate successors brought this work to the highest point it has yet achieved. The British people have since kept step with us in that cause, and the result is that nowhere else in the world can we find so full a measure of popular liberty as that which is enjoyed by the peoples under the flags of those two nations.

Is it significant that they lead all others in the science of government, in manufactures, commerce, inventions—in short, in all those things which have widened the dominion of man over nature and advanced his condition spiritually, physically and politically?

Side by side with Britain and America have existed the autocracies of Germany, Austria and Russia. The latter have commanded the same opportunities, for thru the inventions of the two first named all that has been done in the world has been communicated in detail to them. They have weakly imitated us. Why have they not equaled or surpassed us?

If the reader were asked: In what country or countries has the science and application of insurance been most highly developed he would be compelled to answer: Britain and the United States.

I think the equivalent of this comparison is attainable in nearly all the other useful lines of endeavor in which men engage, a fact which warrants the conclusion that the superiority lies in the workers, rather than in the line of work undertaken. This difference in achievement is not due to accident; and, in my opinion, it registers the respective possibilities under conditions of almost complete civil liberty and virtual political serfdom. It may be argued that the divergences are expressions of temperament; and that may be a fundamental truth, one, which doubtless accounts for the Anglo-Saxon love for freedom and fair play.

I know of nothing more wholly the product of unrestricted liberty of operation than is the British system of insurance. Its regulation by government may be described as practically negligible. The criminal and civil laws of the realm have been sufficient in preventing, correcting and punishing all that was irregular or dishonest in insurance practice. Each company has survived or perished as it deserved.

British commerce and British fire and marine insurance cover the habitable globe. There is nothing more certain of perform-

ance than a promise contained in the policy of a British insurance company. They are accepted as sterling all over the earth because their guarantees are redeemed to the last farthing.

The Germans have sought to rival the British as world traders. They have extended their shipping, banking and insurance during the past fifty years in competition with the British, and while they seem to have achieved success in creating markets for their manufactured goods, if I were to express my opinion of the quality of that success—of which I know nothing—by what their efforts in fire and marine insurance have resulted in—of which I do know something—I should pronounce it neither substantial nor permanent.

Years ago I concluded on the stock of information I had gradually accumulated respecting the policies which governed German insurance managers, that the German was a bad loser. In the language of the sporting fraternity, he is a "welcher." He not only won't, he can't, take punishment. This welching disposition was made clearly manifest to the American insuring public by the conduct of the few German companies which were caught in the San Francisco conflagration of 1906. Without an opportunity at the time this is written to reinforce my memory by referring to the printed record, I think I am correct in stating that no German company involved in that fire paid its losses at one hundred per cent, and several of them scuttled, fled the country, and left millions to be sued for in German courts. Every British company settled in full under the terms of its contracts with funds sent from their home offices, leaving the assets of their American branches intact.

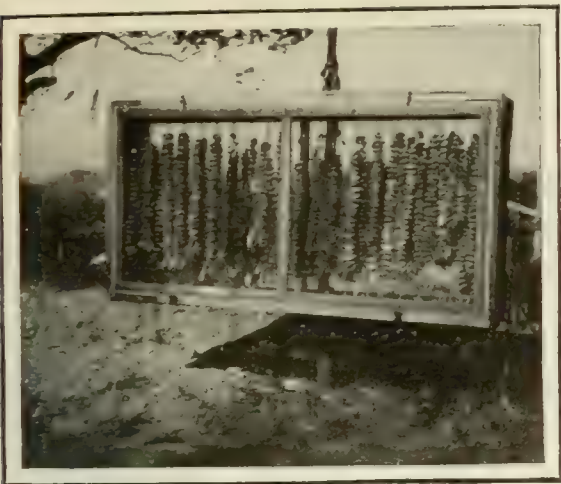
In the sense that American and British insurance companies are great—and in every sense they are fully deserving of that description—there is nothing in the autocratic German, Austrian or Russian empires to be compared with them. They have had like opportunities. Why the difference? My answer would be: Individual freedom.

Long consideration of the subject has caused me to conclude that the less specific interference by government we have with insurance, the better would be the quality of the security which insurance would have to offer its patrons, and the lower would be its cost. In admitting this, I am aware that I am lining up with a small minority. General laws imposing and defining the liability of stockholders in companies of all kinds, including insurance companies; laws making the directors and officers of all corporations civilly and criminally responsible for the trusts they have accepted; and courts so constituted that these laws will be rigorously enforced, would be all the government regulation needed.

The growth to greatness of the American system of insurance is not due to state supervision nor to the thousands of laws enacted ostensibly in the interests of policyholders. On the contrary, the simple truth is that it has flourished and developed in the face of these drawbacks. All the improvements, all the added facilities, all the perfecting processes, are the work of the men who have been devoting their time and talents to the science of insurance.

Revolutionary methods will be of no benefit and will work much harm to insurance. It is a product of slow growth. Such improvements as have been made in it during the past half century are the results of evolution, a gradual unfolding, an upward progression.





OLD FASHIONED DRIED APPLES

BY CHARLES EDWARD HOOPER

IN the suburbs and the country there are more apples going to waste than going to market. Fruit that is far too good to lie on the ground or go to the cider mill is to be found in large quantities and may be gotten cheaply if not allowed to pass thru too many hands before reaching the consumer. The best wartime economy is to dry these apples—that is, cure them by the process of the sun and air. The old-fashioned method was to hang the strings of apples, unprotected in the kitchen or the open, or spread them on the shed roof, so that the flies might not go hungry. But there is a better way.

Take any uncommercial apple that is not up to the market standard; bruised, slightly wormy, specked or under size. The variety should not be too dry, but rather of the tart or snappy sort, Baldwin or Greenings or the like.

First the fruit should be pared. This may be done more quickly and easily on a machine. When pared, quarter and remove core and blemishes. String on common cotton string, using a small bodkin or darning needle. String so that the round sides of the quarters are always on the same side. This allows the rounded and flat surfaces to come in contact and a better space for thoro drying than if two flat sides came together. Leave a space of bare string about the width of the hand when tying the ends of the string together.

If it is bad weather and it is late enough in the season for the flies to have gone to roost, the strings may be hung on a rod or stick over the kitchen stove. There should be a fire at least half of the time. But a far better method of drying is that effected by air and sun.

Perhaps you have several window screens that may as well come off. The ordinary full sized window screen will answer for what the average person wants. Have constructed a frame or box minus top and bottom and about ten inches deep. Insert the screens and nail a small strip on the inside to form a rabbet so that the direct crack which invites flies is done away with. In the frame shown in the photograph one screen only is movable, being held at the bottom by cleats and at the top by buttons. The apples are hung from a small wooden curtain pole. As they will have to be removed to the house at night or in damp weather, they should not be more than three feet long—that allows several strings to dry at once—and for the width of ten inches there should be two poles. The poles hang from screw hooks and there should be a corresponding set of hooks within doors for night and rainy weather. The frame in the picture is hung on brackets. If the post went thru the middle it would balance better and could be turned completely around to get both sun and air.



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Grants Annuities. Accepts Trusts created by Will or otherwise. Manages Property as Agent for the owners. Allows interest on deposits payable after ten days' notice. Legal Depository for Executors, Trustees and Money in Suit.

Accepts Only Private Trusts and Declines All Corporation or Other Public Trusts

STATEMENT—At the Close of Business on June 20th, 1918

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate	\$2,214,558.07	Capital Stock	\$1,000,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	3,741,601.24	Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits	4,168,804.81
Loans on Collaterals	932,675.00	Deposites in Trust	24,718,944.74
Bills Receivable	4,582,368.62	Life Insurance Fund	361,083.42
Cash in Company's Vaults	1,813,457.00	Annuity Fund	2,242,313.70
Cash on Deposit	1,369,471.87	Interest Due Depositors, Taxes, &c...	466,100.01
Accrued Int., Rents, Suspense Acc't, &c.	209,165.62		
Bonds and Stocks	18,093,949.26		
	\$32,957,246.68		\$32,957,246.68

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Charles G. Thompson  
Frederic W. Stevens  
Stuyvesant Fish  
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Henry A. C. Taylor  
Columbus O'D. Iselin

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Established 1824

Sir WALTER SCOTT, First Governor and President  
Headquarters for North America, Hartford, Connecticut  
JAMES H. BREWSTER, Manager

STATEMENT

United States Branch, December 31, 1917	
Total Assets	\$7,536,676
Total Liabilities	3,604,173
Net Surplus	3,932,503

J. G. HILLIARD, Resident Agent  
55 John Street New York City

Build Your Own  
Business



under our direct  
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contract.

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DOUBLE INDEMNITY,  
DISABILITY BENEFITS,  
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Sun Insurance Office  
OF LONDON

The Oldest Insurance Company in the World  
Chief Office in U. S., No. 54 Pine St., N. Y.

The 208th Year of the Company's Active Business Existence

Abstract of Statement of Condition of  
United States Branch December 31, 1917

Assets, - - - - - \$5,306,790  
Surplus over Liabilities, 1,709,833

Trustees of the Funds of the Company in the United States  
Herbert L. Griggs, Esq. Samuel T. Hubbard, Esq. James Brown, Esq.



**ounded on the Long Army List;  
1 Marines Killed and 138 Wounded**

THE DALLAS MORNING  
-RICAN CASUALTY LIST

Day's List Swells Grand Total  
In Army and Marines to 21,562  
Special to The New England Men  
ON CASUALTY LIST  
KILLED IN ACTION

SEVERELY WOUNDED

HAYDON, BULLER, BULLER

OVER

THE HONOR 50

Wounded in Action 1

Section 1 Wounded dead

examined 1

SEAS CASUAL

IN D C, Aug 15,

## Our Casualty Lists—

*Let's not get used to them—  
Let's STOP them—quickly!*

**H**OW? By rolling up an overwhelming subscription to the Fourth Liberty Loan.

After four long, frightful years the tide of battle is turning! The time has come at last when MONEY MIGHT will go far toward hastening the Victory that will *stop* these dreadful casualty lists and bring our boys home again.

Buy Liberty Bonds—to the very limit of your means! Never mind how many you have bought already—buy more, and more, and more!

Don't think about the money—that will all come back to you with interest. Think about the brave young Americans who are fighting and suffering and dying Over There for you.

*Don't make excuses—make sacrifices!*

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United States Gov't Comm  
on Public Information

*This space contributed for the Winning of the War by*  
The Publishers of 'The Independent'

ARMY CASUALTIES  
TO DATE, 17,269

Marine Corps List Totals 2750  
Names Says Weekly Report  
of War Department

3568  
DIE IN ACTION

at various points in the

# AMERICA'S ROLL OF HONOR

ARMY CASUALTY  
LIST SHOWS 57 AS  
KILLED IN ACTION

10 Others Die of Wounds, 2  
of Disease, 4 of Accidents,  
225 Are Wounded and  
Missing.

GRAND TOTAL TO  
DATE IS 17,661  
Of These 3631 Have Died in  
Battle, 1115 of Wounds  
1536 of Disease and 67  
in Accidents.

ST LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

## One St. Louisan Killed Two Wounded in A

Sunday's Casualty List Also Includes  
From Near-by Places—Dead Hen  
a Post-Dispatch Newsboy.

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## WIPING OUT THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

(Continued from page 419)

whether it is merely the first stage in a more extensive offensive is of course something that we do not know. Neither do the Germans and therein lies its importance. A fresh army of 1,500,000 men has been brought across the Atlantic and placed upon the quietest front in France. The coast defense guns of Sandy Hook have been set up with range of Germany's most famous fortress. Whether these troops remain immobile or not, whether these guns are fired or not, the Germans must be constantly prepared to oppose them. Forces already too scanty to hold the Hindenburg line must be still further depleted to meet the American menace. This extends the radius of Foch's initiative.

We can now begin to grasp the full scope of Foch's strategy. The lineup of the Allies is as follows: first, the Belgians, who hold a little corner of their kingdom near the sea, second, the British, whose line extends from Ypres to St. Quentin, third come the French, whose sector extends to Verdun, and fourth, the Americans, to whom more of the front is being entrusted as their numbers increase until, we may surmise, they will ultimately be put in charge of the rest of the line to its end at the Swiss frontier. All these armies are more or less intermingled but this in broad outline are their especial posts. To America, then, France has assigned the frontier where her hopes are greatest, the border of Alsace-Lorraine. For more than a year American soldiers have been fighting on the German side of the imaginary line drawn by Bismarck's pen on the map of France in 1871. Their latest advance from St. Mihiel brings them close to the boundary at a point further north. By driving back the Germans from the banks of the Meuse the French regain the use of the railroad line running along the western side of the river and connecting the fortresses of Verdun and Toul. Behind the American front is the elaborate system of supply stations, hospitals, concentration camps, rest resorts, repair shops and cold storage warehouses such as Mr. Holt has been describing in these pages. New railroads have been constructed leading directly from the front to the French ports that have been set aside for American debarkation. The Americans since they have been in France have constructed new harbors, towns and railroad of their own and now they constructed a new front of their own, the base line of the St. Mihiel triangle.

Looking at the sketch map of the French front we see that the battleline as drawn in 1914 and substantially maintained since makes two abrupt turns, almost at right angles: one bends about Laon and the other bends about Verdun. When the Germans, last spring, undertook their great offensive they started from the Laon salient as a vantage point and from either side of the apex advanced westward and southward. When the Allies start their great offensive, this fall or next spring, we should expect them to start from the Verdun salient as a vantage point and from either side of the apex advance eastward and northward. The fact that such a movement is to be expected may be a sufficient reason for choosing some other plan, but if Germany does not have to meet such a maneuver she will have to guard against it. At any rate the Americans having been stationed on the right flank of the Verdun salient occupy a post of great honor and responsibility.

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THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT

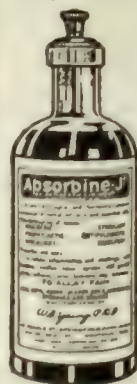
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### DIVIDENDS

## UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CORPORATION

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of  $1\frac{1}{2}\%$  (37½ cents per share) on the Preferred capital stock, and a dividend of 2% (50 cents per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable October 5th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 17th, 1918.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

### UTAH COPPER COMPANY

120 Broadway, New York, Sept. 10th, 1918.

The Executive and Finance Committee of Utah Copper Company have declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1918, a dividend of Two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per share, payable September 30th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 18th, 1918.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will remain open.

C. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

### The New York Central Railroad Co.

New York, September 18, 1918.

Conditioned on the approval of the Director General of Railroads being given, a Dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents (\$1.25) per share, on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable November 1, 1918, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 8, 1918.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

## INSURANCE

### Service of The Independent

A constantly increasing number of readers are securing valuable information through the Insurance Service Department conducted by W. E. Underwood, Director.

# HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

## The Independent Lesson Plans

### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. Talking and Writing about Current Events.

A. "The school is a center for accurate information about the war, information about Government needs, information about opportunities and duties for personal patriotic service." Dr. John H. Finley, New York State Commissioner of Education.

1. Give a speech to your class explaining why it is the duty of every high school pupil in the United States to read good periodicals regularly, especially during the course of the war.
2. Explain, in writing, how the study of a good periodical aids in making one a good citizen, and a good student in English.

#### B. Wiping Out the St. Mihiel Salient.

1. In order to talk intelligently concerning war you must know the vocabulary of war. Define the following words: salient, moat, escarpment, parapet, glacis, fortifications, impregnable, frontier, barrier, fortresses, pontoon, battalion, brigaded, right flank.
2. From this article and the article in *The Story of the Week* give a clear, oral account of the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient.

#### C. Why It Is a "Liberty" Bond.

1. Give a talk showing the gradual development of Germany's plan for world conquest.
2. Give an emphatic talk showing the fatal results of any peace made at the present time.
3. Give a talk concerning the history of democracy.
4. Explain how a German victory would affect literature.

#### D. Insurance as a Product of Freedom.

1. Give a talk showing the good results of the Anglo-Saxon love of individual freedom.
2. What conclusions are to be drawn from the actions of German insurance companies?

#### E. The Austrian Peace Feeler.

1. Summarize the motives that prompted the Austrian note.
2. Tell why you admire President Wilson's reply.

#### F. The Short Way with War Industries.

1. Write a paragraph of contrast concerning two kinds of people in America.

#### G. The Story of the Week.

1. Give a talk in which you present the important domestic news of the week.
2. Explain what great military preparations are now being made by the United States.
3. What effects may follow the Allied offensive in Serbia?

#### II. Literary Interpretation.

##### A. Lenine and Trotsky.

1. First, explain the following passages; secondly, show that the words used have literary value: (a) This name *you* took. (b) Their sacrifice. (c) Condemning what you thrive by. (d) The mask you wore for Perfidy. (e) Your candor was a labyrinth of lies. (f) You showed a path with flowers strewn. (g) Thronging like sheep. (h) The sharp, uplifted knives.

#### III. Some Questions of Rhetoric.

##### A. Verdun, the Greatest Battlefield.

1. By what rhetorical means does Mr. Holt make this article interesting?
2. Read aloud passages of remarkably clear description.
3. Show that the story of the sergeant-major illustrates the following: interest, romance, pathos, direct discourse, climax.

##### B. The Fight Against Rust.

1. Show how the article illustrates the following characteristics of a good technical article for general reading: (a) attractive introduction, (b) clear development, (c) effective conclusion, (d) allusion, (e) illustrations based on the familiar.

##### C. Dollars and Dynamite.

1. Name and explain the following figures of speech: (a) Iron is the master of gold. (b) Money is like the tiny explosive cap. (c) Germany could afford to laugh. (d) The dynamite slumbers until the cap rouses it. (e) What you are really giving is mightier than any cannon. (f) It is a magician's wand. (g) Weak as a reed.

##### D. Industrialized War.

1. Show by what steps the writer proves that "Victory is no longer on the side of the big battalions."

### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. The Problem of Peace—"For a Lasting Peace," "Austrian Peace Overture," "The Austrian Peace Feeler," "President Wilson's Reply."

1. Summarize the war aims and the peace proposals of the Central Powers and of the various Allies as they have been stated in the documents issued during the past two years.
2. How do you account for the issuance of the Austrian Note just at the present time? What are the reasons why we cannot accept the proposal at the present time?
3. Is it true that "all peoples, on whatever side they may be fighting, long for a speedy end to the bloody struggle"?
4. Study the paragraph of Austria's proposal beginning: "Far more outspoken than in the domain of concrete war aims," etc. In view of these statements why does President Wilson say that the United States "will entertain no proposal for a conference," etc.?

#### II. Progress of the War—"The American Soldier in France," "Wiping Out the St. Mihiel Salient," "Verdun, the Greatest Battlefield," "The Capture of St. Mihiel," "French on Chemin des Dames," "A Drive Against Bulgaria."

1. Describe as fully as you can the method by which the American army won the battle of St. Mihiel. "In itself, the recovery of the St. Mihiel salient cannot be called a major operation." Why, then, have the American newspapers made so much of the event?
2. "Here they are actually on the German border, within gunshot of its strongest fortress, Metz." What are the chances of a successful attack on Metz? If Metz is captured what will be the result?
3. Why does Mr. Holt regard Verdun as "the Greatest Battlefield" of the war?
4. Show that there is a direct connection between the Allied attack on the western front and the renewal of activity in the Balkans.
5. Why is it true that "the Bulgars have long since been sick of the war"?

#### III. The Fourth Liberty Loan—"Why It Is a 'Liberty' Bond."

1. Compare the plans and accomplishments of the first three Liberty Bond issues with the plans and proposed accomplishments of the fourth Liberty Bond campaign.
2. What are the proofs that "the Hohenzollerns . . . plotted the conquest of the world," etc.?
3. "Thanks chiefly to the Russian Bolsheviks the Kaiser now lords it over nearly a quarter of a billion of human beings." Prove that this is so.
4. Discuss one or more of the historical cases which the author instances to prove his point.
5. After you have read the article write a summary showing "Why It Is a 'Liberty' Bond."

#### IV. The Doctrine of "Laissez Faire"—"The Short Way with War Industry Workers," "Insurance Is a Product of Freedom," "War Labor Board Sustained."

1. Show by means of quotations that the editorial writer and the author of the special article have two different points of view. With which one do you agree?
2. Why is it "a fortunate circumstance that both parties . . . have simultaneously been called to account"?
3. "I do not believe that we . . . will ever deprive individual effort of its proper reward." Do you find any evidence in the article, the editorial or the news item that we are trying to do so?
4. "Anglo-Saxonism, so-called, has been for centuries . . . passionately devoted to the struggle of establishing the freedom of the individual." Is there evidence that this freedom will in the future be curtailed? Will this be a good or a bad thing?

#### V. Industrial Organization and the War—"Industrialized War," "Dollars and Dynamite," "Industries Classified."

1. "This industrialization of war has had some interesting by-products in the field of politics." What are they?
2. "Money is like the tiny explosive cap which sets off the charge of dynamite." What does this statement mean?
3. Upon what basis is industrial classification being made by the Government at the present time? Do you find any evidence that such classifications may be made after the war is over?



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Hamilton Holt Editor  
Harold Howland Associate Editor  
Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

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# The Independent

Founded 1843

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

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**NATIONAL EFFICIENCY**  
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**THE COUNTRYSIDE**  
Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

**HENRI BARBUSSE**—Mankind is committing suicide.

**CORSE PAYTON**—Once a Kaiser—never a gentleman.

**THE KAISER**—Wilson is in the hands of the Wall Street group.

**UNCLE SAM**—I want to see a Liberty Bond in every American home.

**HERBERT C. HOOVER**—There will be no food rationing in this country.

**PROF. CALVIN THOMAS**—We are not immune to the bacillus of megaloccephaly.

**DOROTHY DIX**—Why do men pass over domestic girls for the fluffy ruffles ones?

**RICHARD DEHAN**—Fibbing seems to be natural to girls, like crimping the hair.

**CHARLIE CHAPLIN**—I'd be foolish to say that I do not enjoy being a public favorite.

**GENERAL MARCH, CHIEF OF STAFF**—A great war is not to be won by half measures.

**METS MARAUDER**—Dey told us dat der American army vas a joke. It vas, but on der Kaiser.

**H. G. WELLS**—The ordinary British colonel is a helpless old gentleman. He ought to have a nurse.

**MRS. JAMES FORD**—It would seem as tho there was never such a demand for aprons as there is today.

**SENATOR JOHNSON**—Terrorism makes it impossible today for any newspaper in this land to print what it desires.

**GERMAN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE**—The evacuation of the St. Mihiel salient was completed without interference.

**REV. W. T. McELVEEN**—We may not believe in original sin but there are certainly a lot of original sinners.

**THE SURGEON GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES**—Your fate may be in your hands. Wash your hands before eating.

**CONGRESSMAN REAVIS**—I have come away from France with a love for the American soldier that is unspeakable.

**SYLVESTER J. SIMON**—I have just written a remarkable book on how to acquire pep—ginger—the "sic em" spirit—guts.

**P. W. BRUNDAGE**—It may not generally be known that some of the gold fish kept in glass vessels die from sheer want of rest.

**ED. HOWE**—The modern efficiency you are hearing about these days is the same old "Hard Work" your grandfather heard about.

**A NEW ZEALANDER AT THE FRONT**—We get on tip top with the Americans. And take it from me, Max, they are the dinkum stuff, too.

**R. L. GOLDBERG**—The Crown Prince is a great family man. He is a frequent visitor among all the families of his acquaintance but his own.

**AMY J. BAKER**—When a girl of eighteen falls in love she goes to the palmist; when a woman of forty falls in love she goes to a beauty doctor.

**SENATOR SHERMAN**—Behind this ram-part of a nation's devotion hides a coterie of politicians gilded and painted by a group

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of theorizing intolerant intellectuals as wildly impractical as ever meet high heaven with their phrase making jargon.

**ROY K. MOULTON**—Personally we don't believe that the war would end more than two or three weeks sooner even if Edsel Ford did get into it.

**R. W. BEERY, PRESIDENT OF THE PARENTS' ASSOCIATION**—To tell a child that there is a Santa Claus that comes down the chimney is wrong.

**SENATOR FALL**—Never in the history of any civilized country under the heavens, except in the history of Russia, could such acts as were perpetrated in New York City day before yesterday have been committed

## WAR NAMES IN THE NEWS

Courcelles .....Koor-sell.  
Metz .....Mess.  
Douilly .....Dwee-ye.  
Foch .....Fosh.  
Mangin .....Mahn-zshan.  
Poincaré .....Pwan-ka-ray.  
Le Verguier .....Luh-vare-ghee-ay.  
Vandières .....Vahnd-yare.  
Dieulouard .....Dyu-loo-ar (u as in blur).

Pannes .....Pann.  
Le Sablons .....Luh-sah-blon.  
Haumont .....O-mon (first o as in so).

Hargicourt .....Ar-zshee-koor.  
Epehy .....Ay-pe-ee.  
Pont-à-Mousson .....Pon-ta-moos-son.  
Villeret .....Veel-ye-ray.  
Lachaussée .....La-sho-say.  
Ronssoy .....Ron-swah.  
Berthaucourt .....Bare-to-koor.  
Vouziers .....Voo-zee-ay.  
Compiègne .....Kon-pee.  
Nantes .....Nant.  
Villers-Guislain .....Vee-yay-gees-lan.  
Berry-au-Bac .....Berry-o-bak.  
Château Thierry .....Sha-to-tee-erry.

—Courtesy of the New York Tribune.

## THE CHARGE OF THE TANK BRIGADE

(Shade of Tennyson, forgive!)

Half a league, half a league,  
Half a league onward,  
Move like the scythe of Death  
Tanks, by the hundred.  
Boche bullets harmless glide  
Down from their metal hide,  
While from that steely Hell  
Showers of shot and shell  
Volley'd and thunder'd.

Was there a Boche that stayed  
To see how they were made?  
Not when each Fritzle felt  
His hours were number'd.  
Theirs not to peek and pry,  
Theirs not to wonder why,  
Theirs but to sprint, or die.  
Straight to Berlin they fly,  
Huns by the hundred.

Tanks to the right of them,  
Tanks to the left of them,  
Tanks back and front surround  
Fritz, Hans, and Herman.  
Rolling the wires straight,  
Onward they navigate,  
Crushing each creature that  
Smells like a German.

What is that yellow streak  
In the dim distance? Speak!  
Is it a circus freak?  
Has Nature blunder'd?  
Heh! 'Tis the Kaiser's kin,  
Trying to follow in  
Vain his retreating chin.  
Small blame you wonder'd!

Honor the Tank Brigade!  
Honor the fleet that made  
Every last Boche afraid  
Prussia was sunder'd!  
End all this sin with them,  
Help us to win with them,  
On to Berlin with them!  
War-Lord, who blunder'd!

Vida Savage Owens in the New York Times



# How Spending \$2 Ended Their Worry Over Money Matters



**This Couple Had Never Saved a Cent—Now Putting Money in the Bank Every Week on Exactly the Same Salary as Before.**

**A**FTER ten years of trying to save, Elizabeth and I didn't have a nickel laid away to show for all the many pay days that had come and gone. The best we could say was that most of the time we had managed to keep out of debt.

Then one day we found out what was wrong. We discovered the secret of making each week's salary go around, with something left over to put in the bank.

We haven't become misers. Haven't cut down our scale of living. We indulge in more pleasures and amusements than ever before—and without that old guilty feeling that we are spending money we can't afford. And yet we are now saving over \$15 a week, regularly as clockwork, on exactly the same salary that until recently was never enough.

About the happiest day of our lives was when we made the deposit that brought our bank balance up over the \$500 mark. To people who have never had any trouble in saving, \$500 may seem nothing to brag about. But in our case, after ten years of being poor in spite of a fair salary, that small but steadily growing bank account of ours looks as big as a house.

It has given us a feeling of self-respect that we never knew in the days when we were always more or less strapped. For the first time in our married life, we've at last got a margin of safety between us and the poor-house.

And best of all, we know that our present bank balance is only a starting point. We know that we have at last found the way to provide for a home of our own and for a comfortable old age, instead of always trusting to Providence. And incidentally, we get a whole lot more satisfaction out of the money we save than out of any money we ever spent.

## Depends on What You Spend and Not on What You Earn

Looking back, I don't think there has ever been a time when we could have been accused of downright extravagance or four-flushing. Yet it was always tight squeezing to make both ends meet.

Elizabeth and I often talked it over. We realized that we were

getting older every year, and that we were skating on thin ice. It worried me when I thought of what might happen if I should be laid up with sickness, or if any other unexpected development should cut off my income. Then there were the kiddies, with nothing set aside for their education. And no permanent roof over our heads. It wasn't a very pleasant outlook to think about.

We used to excuse ourselves by thinking that it was all a matter of income. But as I have since discovered, the size of one's income has mighty little to do with it. It is the amount of *out-go* and not the amount of income that makes the difference between poverty and independence. If you can't save on \$1,000 a year, then you can't save on \$10,000 a year.

## Breaking \$5 Bills Is What Kept Us Broke

My experience is that it isn't the big expenses that keep people down to their last dollar, but the little items. As I said to Elizabeth the other day, I can see now that it was breaking \$5 and \$10 bills that used to keep us broke. When it was a question of parting with a \$5 bill or bigger in one lump, we gave the matter a little thought. But once the bill was broken, we were often careless with the change. That is where our money went—for little things that didn't do us any good. A quarter or a dollar by itself doesn't seem worth worrying about. But in the course of a year, these small amounts all added together soon run up into big ones.

## The President Sent For Me

Our salvation came about through a little fatherly interest on the part of the President of the Company I am with.

One day he called me into his office. "Carey," he said, "we have decided that we need a Chicago branch. I am going to send Bates out there as manager. I have been thinking about giving you his job here—which means a bigger salary, of course. But instead, I have decided to give you some advice, and then wait and see what happens."

He paused a while, looking me straight in the eye; then point-blank: "Carey, how much money have you saved?"

I didn't know just what he was driving at. Also I felt a bit cheap. But I owned up that my bank account was practically at zero.

"That's what I was afraid of," the president answered. "Maybe you think I am getting too personal. But here is where it affects me. I have noticed that the man who saves a little money as he goes along can always put a little more into his work than the fellow who is constantly worrying about his personal finances. If a man can't save, he is always in hot water. Sooner or later it is bound to hurt his work—bound to hold him back, and maybe stop his progress entirely."

"Then again—if a man can't manage his own pocket, how can he be expected to manage bigger things in business? That job of Bates' involves management. You are the logical man for the place—except for that one thing; you haven't made a success of managing your own affairs. Now maybe I can help you. Suppose you tell me what seems to be keeping you poor?"

## Making it Easy to Save

It was plain that the president was sincerely anxious to be helpful. But I had to admit that I didn't know myself just what the answer was.

"Well," he said, "perhaps I can tell you. Saving money isn't half as hard as most people think it is. The trouble is they go about it wrong. The only practical way to get ahead is to have a definite system or schedule, and stick to it. Split your salary up into proportionate parts—so much each week for rent, so much for clothing, etc. In business we call it the budget system. It's the only sound way."

"The budget system shows you what you can afford and what you can't—before your money is gone, and not after it is too late. It elimi-

nates all that haphazard, hit-or-miss kind of spending that is keeping so many people in trouble.

"Now I'll tell you what you do. I know of an almost automatic method for adjusting outgo to income, and for laying something aside each week. It is called the Ferrin Money Saving Account Book. It shows you how to manage each week's salary, so you'll always come out ahead at the end of each week, month and year. It works just as well on a small income as on a big one. It automatically keeps track of every cent—always shows in advance just where each dollar *should* go, and also where it actually *does* go. It's the best system for managing personal money matters I ever saw—so simple that a twelve year old boy or girl could use it; and takes only a couple of minutes a day.

"I use it myself—or rather my wife does. The other night she showed me how this book has saved nearly \$1,000 for her in the last six months—not by any skimping, but simply by keeping track of things and thus avoiding waste.

## 4 Years of Help for 50c a Year

"If I were you," the president continued, "I would try this Ferrin Account Book at once. It will cost you only \$2, and is laid out to take care of all personal and household affairs for the next four years. That makes the cost only 50 cents a year. On your salary it ought to save at least \$600 to \$800 a year, without any cutting down that you can feel. Then let me know how it works out, and we'll talk about that new job again."

Well, I got the book. Elizabeth was delighted. Said she had no idea that money matters could be so simplified. For the first time in our lives we have learned how to manage. The big chief was right when he said that saving is easy if you go about it in a systematic way.

Incidentally, when I show<sup>1</sup> my bank book to the chief a few weeks ago, I got my chance at Bates' old job—and my pay has taken a jump of \$1,000 a year. But we've learned our lesson—none of that old spend-in-a-hurry-and-repent-at-leisure this time on the strength of that raise; most of it is going into the bank, on top of at least \$800 a year more that we have found we can save out of my former salary.

The Ferrin Money Saving Book stops the leaks and wastes because it figures ahead and looks ahead from day to day and from one year's end to the other—all with only two or three minutes' attention a day.

Even if it helps you save only a few dollars a month, it is still a mighty profitable investment. In these days, every home should be on a business basis. Every dollar must be watched. If you don't need it, Uncle Sam does.

## 5 Days' Free Examination—No Money Necessary

The Ferrin Money Saving Account Book is simplifying money matters for people all over the country—helping square up bills and debts—putting money in the bank for people who never before saved a cent. It will help you in the same way. We feel so sure of this that we offer to send you the book on approval for 5 days' free examination, so that you can see and judge for yourself.

You don't need to send us a single penny in advance—simply send your name and address on the coupon at the bottom of this page. Then after you look the book over and see how it simplifies the problem of saving, you can either send us \$2 in full payment and keep the book, or else return the book and there will be nothing whatever to pay. For your own good, mail the coupon today, then let the book speak for itself.

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Please send me the Ferrin Money Saving Account Book on Free Examination. I will send you \$2 within 5 days after receipt, or return the book.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_



## Whether You Have \$500 a Year or \$500 a Week

"How do they do it on his salary?" Probably you have often asked this question of yourself about this or that couple among your friends or neighbors. You know their income is smaller than yours; yet they seem to live just as well, and at the same time have a comfortable and constantly growing bank account, while you barely manage to keep up with expenses.

The Ferrin Money Saving Account Book gives the answer. It makes good management easy.

The secret is in the budget system—buying and spending according to a schedule instead of haphazardly. Whether your income is \$500 a year or \$500 a week or anywhere between, this book shows you how much you *should* save each week, and then almost automatically helps save it for you—shows you what proportion of your income should go for rent, how much for recreation, how much in the bank, and so on with every item. Then every day it checks up and shows you just where you stand—watches over your money both before and after you spend it.

It is laid out in columns that provide a daily record of every item of both income and outgo for four years—all you have to do is set down the amounts each day in the proper columns. No other writing required. No knowledge of bookkeeping necessary. Handsomely and durably bound in dark blue imitation seal grain leather, semi-flexible, stamped in gold. Sent on approval—see coupon.



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## LOYALTY AS CAMOUFLAGE

THE reaction of the American people to the Austrian peace proposal was one of the most impressive examples of instantaneous concurrent response by millions of human beings to one specific provocation ever witnessed in human society. When we remember how divided the same people was upon all the issues of the war before we entered into it, and how reluctant many hundreds of thousands of well intentioned persons were to countenance American participation, the rapidity with which a solidarity of purpose to destroy German militarism was attained is comparable only to the swiftness with which thousands of cubic miles of moisture laden air rush into the vortex of a cyclonic storm when an energetic center is formed. If there are still misguided minds in the community who think that we ought to negotiate with the Central Powers, and by negotiation stop the war, they at least know now that they cannot stand up against the tempest of American determination.

Such tremendous power as this unity of purpose creates is a fact to be profoundly thankful for because it gives the double assurance that the war will be fought to a real decision, and that we are now safe, in the United States, against a serious hampering of our war activities by any of the fifty-seven or more varieties of the moral traitor who gives aid and comfort to the enemy as far as he can without getting himself sent to Atlanta or Fort Leavenworth.

It would be a silly bit of credulity, however, to believe that all of our moral traitors have suddenly become loyal. There is a considerable part of an army corps of men and women in the United States, not German, nor even of German blood, nor Sinn Feiners either for that matter, who are disloyal at heart but have camouflaged themselves with professions of loyalty and an elaborate outfit of hypocrisies. They have ceased to be dangerous if they ever were, but they are perhaps worth studying as curious exhibits in mental and moral pathology.

Like all abnormal unfortunates they are victims of irre-

sistible obsessions and display a simple faith in childish trickeries.

One of the most infantile of these is the subjunctive or the conditional mood. "If" we could persuade Germany that the Allies do not intend to eat her alive she might become a sweet and gentle neighbor. "If" the Allies would only talk things over in a frank and reasonable way with the Central Powers it might be possible to accomplish an infinitely more satisfactory settlement than can be won by the bayonet, and so on thru the whole world of birds that might be caught by putting salt on their tails.

Another puerility is the "judicial mind" trick. Let us not forget, it is urged, that Great Britain, as well as Germany, has done many reprehensible things. In our denunciations of Kultur let us remember German efficiency and German music. If we don't like German atrocities, let us recall old Leopold of Belgium and the wicked things he did on the Congo. In any case, let us never be precipitate, but stand at attention like the hungry ass between two equally distant and equally succulent bales of hay.

A favorite pose is the attitude of intellectual caution. Scrutinize the Bolshevik documents. Some of them may be forgeries. Don't believe all the dreadful things you hear about the crimes of Trotzky and Lenine. Remember that Bolshevism is a "religion." Patiently examine all the evidences, avoid "hysteria," and await developments.

The hypocrisy that smears and sticks these trickeries together like a mucilage is the sentimentalism of a "human brotherhood" which excludes from its emotional embrace all capitalists, intellectual aristocrats and bourgeoisie, but welcomes to its heart the jail birds of all nations and races. This creed does not quite dare to proclaim itself boldly as anarchism, and its devotees imagine that they can maintain themselves as respectable members of society by picturing Christianity as piffle.

We are sorry for these disloyalists camouflaged with loyalty, but in these days of tension they doubtless have a certain value as a minor diversion.

## CONVICTS IN WAR SERVICE

THE New Jersey plan to put convicts into essential war service and give them military training is a social experiment of real importance and it will be closely watched by students of criminology and penology, as well as by the military authorities. The plan has often been discussed, but never really tried. In every war thruout history individual convicts, and often a good many of them, have served in the armies, but no attempt has hitherto been made to utilize the entire convict power of a state under systematic and intelligent supervision.

The plan proposed by Hon. Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Charities and Correction of New Jersey, and approved by the War Department will put the convicts of that

state at work in building roads and railroads, digging canals, ditching and drainage and agricultural labor. They will be subjected to instruction by institutional officers under the supervision of United States Army officers. Military training will be a part of their discipline, and it is proposed that by good behavior and achievement they shall earn the right to go into the fighting forces; but since Army men usually oppose the placing of felons and misdemeanants indiscriminately with other troops, the Lewis plan provides for segregation in separate army divisions.

If the experiment succeeds in New Jersey it will probably be widened to bring the entire convict man power of the nation, a force of about 400,000 prisoners, into war service.



This is an important item, on every account to be conserved if possible, but the Third Assistant Secretary of War, Frederick P. Keppel, who has the matter under consideration, is wise in deferring decision until the results in New Jersey are known.

The attempt will fail unless it can be kept out of the hands of sentimental humanitarians, whose first thought always is for the offender, and who as a rule care little for the welfare of law-abiding society. If Mr. Lewis's plan is to be converted into practical success the first consideration will have to be the military utilization of men who have forfeited their freedom. Community safety will have to be regarded next and the convict himself will have to take what sympathy and interest are consonant with these imperative requirements.

It is a strange and absurd miscarriage of common sense when the least deserving and the least useful members of human society are comfortably lodged, abundantly fed and kindly cared for in absolute safety, while men of unselfish patriotism, exceptional intelligence and education are dying by tens of thousands to make the world free and humane. Mr. Lewis's proposal is commendable if it can be carried out in a businesslike way with military strictness and free from Bolshevik doctrinairism.

## AS OTHERS SEE US

WHILE we on our side of the Atlantic are assiduously cultivating a love for France as the foundation of a true *entente cordiale*, the French on their side are doing the same for us. Numerous books, articles and addresses are devoted to interpretation of American life and the eulogy of American institutions. One of the most enthusiastic and interesting of these friendly manifestations is the lecture on "The Land of Justice and of Wilson" by Maitre Henri-Robert, *Bâtonnier* of the Order of Advocates, and published in the *Journal de l'Université des Annales* of September 1, 1918. He gives an account of the peculiarities of American law and procedure enlivened by anecdotes of Lincoln, Choate and McKinley. He commends our practice of holding executions in private as better than the French way of making them a spectacle for the curious and vicious. Then he turns to the public and popular executions which in some years outnumber the legal and private ones and gives the following picture of the procedure of this form of American justice:

The criminal is arrested. He is conducted to the public square. The crowd that seized him assembles and deliberates. The magistrates intervene. They endeavor to have the law respected. In the name of the law they demand that the criminal be delivered to them, promising speedy justice. The question is put to the crowd which has constituted itself a supreme tribunal. It never acquiesces in the demand of the magistrates. They are told to retire. They depart and the trial begins immediately. The witnesses for the prosecution and defense are heard. The president-elect addresses the crowd asking if any one will speak in favor of the accused. Sometimes there is found an amateur or a professional lawyer who extemporizes an appeal. He is listened to in silence. The question of condemnation is put to a vote and if it is affirmed the execution follows without a second's delay. If it is a hanging the condemned man is launched into eternity. *Voilà quelle est la Loi de Lynch. (Vifs applaudissements.)*

In confirmation of this account the magazine publishes a half-page halftone from a photograph of an American lynching bee in which a jovial crowd have hanged upon a tree a German spy and strike promoter.

Maitre Henri-Robert admits that lynch law might be called "barbarous, frightful, savage," but he explains that it flourished in a scarcely civilized America and is tending to disappear, that it originated in race hatred and is encouraged by the complications and delays of American court procedure. With all our faults he loves us still. His sole aim, as he says, is to inspire a greater love and admiration for this marvelous and incomparable people, idealistic and self-sacrificing, which is shedding its blood on French soil. He closes with a vision of an ideal Temple of Justice, in the

center of which, in the place of honor, is installed the statue of President Wilson, the highest moral figure of the present time, the living incarnation of Honor and Justice. (Long and enthusiastic applause. The public demands with insistence the eminent speaker who is disrobing and does not reappear to receive the salutations.)

## THE SECRETS OF THE BOLSHEVIKI

THE Bolsheviks have been hoist by their own petard. The Germans, by whose aid they were established, tricked and foiled them at Brest-Litovsk. The weapon of assassination which they employed against their opponents is now turned against them. They tried to discredit the cause of the Entente Allies by publishing their secret documents, and now the Bolsheviks have lost their own reputation thru the publication of their secret documents.

With a calm and deliberate gesture, Uncle Sam unbuttons the inside pocket of his star-spangled vest—that same capacious pocket from which he drew the Zimmermann message, the *spurlos versenkt* note, and other private papers of the Kaiser's—and takes from it a package of seventy documents from the archives of the Bolsheviks. Some of them are originals or photographs of originals, initialed by Lenine and Trotzky and marked "confidential," "private," "secret," and "very secret." These documents Uncle Sam has had laid away in his pocket for the last six months, waiting for a suitable time to bring them out.

In importance these Bolshevik papers rank with the Lichnowsky memoir and the "secret treaties" of Petrograd. And like them, these are not so much "revelations" as confirmations of what has been more or less confidently surmized by those who had followed the course of events. It was, for instance, well known that Lenine and Trotzky and other leaders of the Bolsheviks were, when the revolution broke out, brought by the German Government from Switzerland in a special train to Berlin, and so sent on into Russia by way of Stockholm, and that they were abundantly supplied with funds, which of course could only have come from German sources and could only be intended to serve German ends, namely, the demoralization of Russia and her elimination from the war. This also was the aim of the Bolsheviks, for they hoped by demolishing the old régime to set up on its ruins a socialistic state. So the unholy alliance was consummated with the result that the Germans got what they wanted while the Bolsheviks failed to get what they wanted. It is only in fairy stories that one can make a bargain with the devil and get ahead of him.

The documents published show that the German Government, from the start of the war if not before, was intriguing with the revolutionists to subvert the discipline of the Russian army. A German bank circular (Document 57), dated November 2, 1914, says: "We are ready to support agitation and propaganda on the absolute condition that they will touch the active armies at the front." On June 18, 1917, Mr. Lenine's account in Kronstadt was enriched by 315,000 marks (61) and on September 8 by 207,000 marks (65). We are using numbers in parenthesis to identify the documents referred to. While the German Government was paying out 32,000 francs in Geneva for the publication of Bolshevik socialist pamphlets (63), it was in Finland providing funds and arms "for the undertaking of Comrade Trotzky." The German socialists were implicated in the plot (4, 67) and Herr Scheidemann is as anxious as the German High Command "regarding the destruction of the traces of the business relations of the party with the Imperial Government," for the German Socialists "saw in the said communications a danger to the cause of world socialism." No wonder! Herr Scheidemann on August 25, 1917, sends to Maxim Gorky 150,000 kronen for the support of his paper, *New Life*. Gorky, who was for a while at variance with the Bolsheviks, is now again supporting them. The version of this letter given out from Washington (67) is apparently



not so accurate as that previously published in the Ukrainian paper, *Priasojski Krai*. Germany is supposed to be hard up for ready money, yet the Reichsbank turns over to Lenine and Trotzky (8) the sum of \$25,000,000 in gold to increase their propaganda in the south of Russia and Siberia. The investment paid.

Not only are Lenine and Trotzky guilty of imposing shameful peace conditions upon their own country, but they also are responsible for forcing upon Rumania an equally onerous treaty. This they did, knowing that the purpose of it was to permit the Germans to begin in the spring the great offensive in France. All this is proved by the photographed copy (37) of a letter from Joffe, the head of the Bolshevik delegation at the Brest-Litovsk conference, in which he says that General Hoffmann, the German military representative at the conference, "in the course of a conversation with Comrade Trotzky twice hinted at the necessity of immediately beginning these war operations." If peace could soon be made with Russia and Rumania—this was December 29, 1917—then, as General Hoffmann said, the German and Austrian chief command "will be in a position to take up their operative actions on the western front on a very large scale." The Bolsheviks signed the peace treaty at Brest-Litovsk on March 3 and on March 21 Hindenburg began his operations in France on so large a scale that he nearly brought disaster on the Allied cause.

In accordance with the "confidential demand" of General Hoffmann, certain members of the Red Guard were charged with "the task of taking all measures for the deposing of the Rumanian King and the removal of counter-revolutionary Rumanian officers." Trotzky arrested the Rumanian minister Diamandi and seized the Rumanian gold reserve in the Moscow Kremlin. Ambassador Francis and the other diplomats protested against this outrage on the law of nations, so Trotzky consented to allow Diamandi to leave the country by way of Finland, accompanied by an officer with secret orders to have him shot at the frontier. But Torneo, the frontier station, had been captured by the Finnish White Guards, so the Bolshevik officer bearing the letter was shot instead of the Rumanian minister.

Orders for assassination are frequent among these documents, altho the Bolsheviks had not then begun the wholesale massacres against which President Wilson has just urged the united action of the world. In one (40) the Bolshevik counter-espionage staff in connection with the German Intelligence Bureau resolves "to take the most decisive measures, up to shooting *en masse*, against the Polish troops which have submitted to the counter-revolutionary and imperialistic propaganda." We also (42) see the Bolsheviks offering "twelve rubles a day with an increased food ration"—expenses paid by Germany, of course—for men to form "two companies, one from the best shots for the shooting of officers of regiments; the other of Letts and Lithuanians for the theft of food reserves in the places where the Polish troops are situated. Various local peasants have also agreed to attack the regiments and exterminate them." This ought to encourage recruiting in our newly formed Polish legion.

But the German plans for murder and theft often went wrong thru Russian inefficiency or perchance soft heartedness. Thus we find (35) Major von Boelke, *alias* Schott, registering a complaint with Lenine because "the talentless activity of scout Tulak paralyzed" his plans and because "the agents sent by order from Petrograd to kill Generals Kaledine, Bogaevesky and Alexieff were cowardly and unenterprising people."

The Bolshevik documents reveal the reasons for various acts of our Government and others which have been criticized by those who did not understand the circumstances. For instance, they abundantly justify the occupation of Vladivostok. On January 14, 1918, the German High Sea Command applies to the People's Commissars, that is, the Bolshevik leaders, to arrange to ship three German submarines, disassembled, by rail to the Pacific as soon as

peace was concluded between Germany and Russia (23). It seems strange that the Germans should have conceived this scheme possible, for on that same date the Petrograd papers reported that three Japanese cruisers had arrived at Vladivostok and landed 4000 men. The German General Staff also proposed (28) to get together all the "commercial boats, auxiliary cruisers and transports" that may be sent to the Pacific Ocean in order "to form a powerful commercial fleet flying the Russian flag" "for the purpose of opposing the American-Japanese trade." According to another "very secret" document (22), orders were sent by wireless from Kiel for the German agents at Vladivostok to load several steamships with goods and persons designated by them and despatch "as directed to ports of the United States, Japan, and the British colonies in eastern Asia. The object in sending the ships is to carry to enemy countries agents, agitators and agents-destroyers." San Francisco and Portland please copy, so the people there may be prepared to give a proper reception to any of these agents of destruction on their arrival from Vladivostok. Our officers who have just been sent there will also be interested to learn (29) that on March 9 last nine German agents were appointed "for watching and if necessary attacking the Japanese, American and Russian officers who may command the expeditionary forces in eastern Siberia." They will, for instance, find one Stauffer lying in wait for them in Panoff's house, Vladivostok. When they get to Harbin they will find Herr Kuzberg in the very office of the Chinese Eastern Railroad by which they cross Manchuria. And when they reach Irkutsk they should be wary of passing Zhinzheroff's drug store, for Herr Deze is posted there for the purpose of "watching and if necessary attacking" them. This man Deze, by the way, is one of the persons designated in Document 9 from the Reichsbank of Berlin on January 12, 1918, "to think out a plan for carrying off the Japanese and American war materials from Vladivostok to the west."

These are only a few of the amazing and appalling revelations of these documents. To appreciate them they must be studied in their entirety. Edgar Sisson deserves great credit for having obtained and annotated them. The first that the western world knew of the existence of such evidence was thru the publication of some of the papers abstracted from the Bolshevik archives in the *Petit Parisien* of February 5 and 6, a better version in places than Mr. Sisson's. At that time they met with considerable incredulity and some criticism on the ground of discrepancies and inherent improbabilities. We did not find in the points raised sufficient reason to question their genuineness, and our belief in them is confirmed by this more extensive and better authenticated collection.

But to say that they are authentic is not to say that they are true. There are numerous inaccuracies and incoherencies, possibly due in part to imperfect translation. They are written by liars to liars, and naturally are not free from falsehood. We do not, for instance, believe the statement twice repeated as "undoubted" and based on "exact information" that the American Government financed General Kaledin in his attempt to restore the monarchy. But such lies contribute to the truthfulness of the picture, and we do not believe that Lenine and Trotzky have any grounds for a libel suit, however black they are painted. John Reed says that they sent, on the eve of signing the Brest-Litovsk treaty, a telegram to President Wilson asking him to help them save Russia from Germany, and they complain that they received no answer. If that is true, we need not be surprised at the lack of response to their appeal, for the President already had in his hands the proof of their duplicity. The wonder is that he could bring himself a month later to send to the Bolshevik congress at Moscow such a cordial and sympathetic message to the Russian people. But the President is able in the case of Russia as well as Germany to make a distinction between a tyrannical government and a victimized people.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

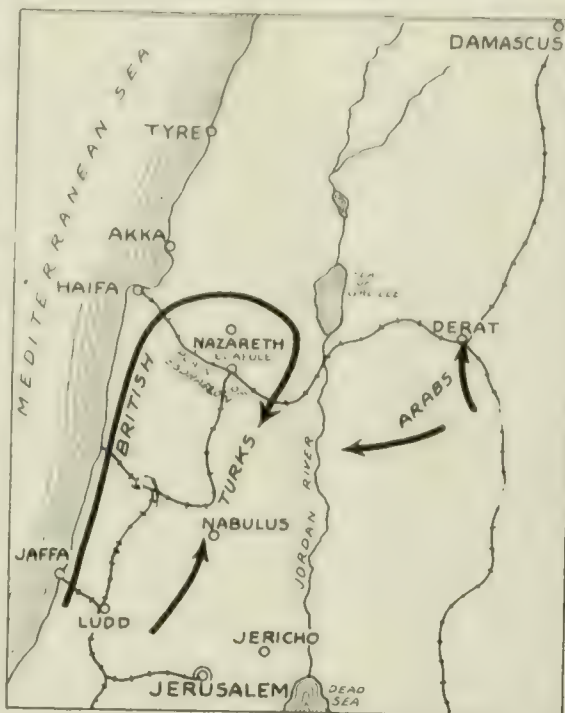
## The Conquest of Palestine

For the second time in the war against Turkey British persistency has overcome British incompetency. The first Mesopotamian campaign came to a disastrous close in the surrender of the army at Kut-el-Amara. But a second expedition, under better management, more than retrieved the failure, and now the British hold Bagdad.

The first Palestinian expedition, under Sir Alexander Murray, collapsed unexpectedly at the gates of Gaza. But the second attempt, under General Allenby, has achieved a glorious victory and now the British hold the Holy Land from Beersheba nearly unto Dan.

Following out the idea of Kitchener's Sudan campaign, that the desert can be overcome only by the railroad, a line was laid across the peninsula of Sinai from Egypt to Palestine. Not being able, like Moses, to command a miraculous water supply while campaigning in this region, a pipe line was laid all the way thru the desert. A bridge over the Suez canal completed the connection.

With such backing the forces of General Allenby were able to overcome the enemy on the Gaza-Beersheba frontier and to take Jerusalem and Jericho. When the need came for men in France, most of the European and the veteran Indian troops were withdrawn and their places taken by fresh Indian levies. But even with these new and depleted forces General Allenby wiped out two Turkish armies and conquered Samaria. If the Ottoman forces are as weak and demoralized as they appear to be he may be able to continue his advance up to Damascus and perhaps even to Aleppo. At that point the Palestine railroad running north meets the lines running east from Constantinople and west from Bagdad, and here it was proposed that the British coming up the Tigris from Bagdad should join the British coming up the Jordan. But neither party has hitherto been able to



### BRITISH VICTORY IN PALESTINE

General Allenby attacked the Turks from the south by infantry on his right while the cavalry on his left swept up the coast and down thru the plain of Esdraelon. The ports of Haifa and Akka (Acre) have been taken. The Turks east of the Jordan are beset by Arabs and British. A drive up the railroad to Damascus may be the next move.

reach the rendezvous because the collapse of Russia gave the Turks an opportunity to concentrate their attention on the British. Now, however, we may surmise that the Turkish power has been greatly weakened thru the inability of the Germans to supply them with officers and munitions as formerly.

In this campaign the British have been actively assisted by their new ally, the King of Hedjaz. The Arabs, tho nominally under the sovereignty of the Sultan, have never been reconciled to his rule, and they have seized occasion of the war to establish with the aid of the English a quasi-independence which, if the Allies win, may prove permanent. The Hedjas railroad, running south from Derat to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, is under their con-

trol, and while the British under Allenby have been advancing northward along the west side of the Jordan, the Arabs under the King of Hedjaz have kept up with them on the east side of the river, and by smashing up the railroad about Derat have cut off the Turks from their base at Damascus.

## The Battle of Armageddon

When the British, Australian and Indian horsemen charged across the plain of Armageddon they inflicted a decisive defeat upon the Turks which may result in the elimination of Asia from the war. The 7th and 8th Ottoman armies were completely crushed and over 40,000 prisoners captured. General Allenby's feat is unique in the present war, an enveloping action by cavalry on a large scale. The Indian lancers galloped against machine guns and speared their gunners. The Australian light horse sabered the Turks in the trenches. One regiment of cavalry rode seventy miles in two days. The Indian and Irish infantry marched twenty-one miles in twelve hours. The fugitives were pursued to the banks of the Jordan by airmen, and those who succeeded in getting across the river fell into the hands of the Arabs.

General Allenby's strategical scheme was brilliantly conceived and executed without a flaw. The Turkish 7th and 8th armies, said to number 100,000 men, occupied the hills of Samaria. Their left was protected by the Jordan, while their right rested on the Mediterranean coast above Jaffa, the ancient Joppa. According to the plan of attack the British infantry were first to engage the enemy in the hills west of the Jordan, while the cavalry were to drive up thru the plain of Sharon on the coastal side. The troops were brought up secretly by night and hidden in orange and olive groves by day. The superiority of the British in the air prevented the enemy from discovering these prep-



### THE MARINES IN VLADIVOSTOK

From left to right along the curb are the soldiers of Japan, America, Great Britain and the Czechoslovaks, united in Vladivostok to resist German domination of Russia. A company of British marines is marching thru the street; in the background is the headquarters of the Czechoslovaks.



arations. The battle began on September 18 by the Welsh, Indian and South African infantry, who marched in the night into the hills between the Jordan and Nabulus (the Shechem of Abraham's time). Altho the country here is exceedingly difficult to traverse, since it consists of rocky hills and deep ravines, the British succeeded during the next three days in gaining the entire left bank of the Jordan and so cutting off the Turks from any chance of escape to the other side.

Meantime the English yeomanry, Indian cavalry and Australian light horse on the British left wing had broken thru the enemy's line and pushed rapidly northward until they had crossed the railroad leading to the port of Haifa. Then swinging eastward they took Nazareth and cut the railroad junction at El Afule. One detachment went on to the Sea of Galilee, while the main body of the British cavalry swept south from Nazareth thru the plain of Esdraelon or Armageddon and attacked the Turks in the rear. They were now practically surrounded and those who did not surrender were cut to pieces by the aeroplanes. In one day the British airmen dropt over eleven tons of bombs and fired 66,000 rounds from machine guns at low altitude on the retreating enemy. The locomotives, trains and stores were captured complete. The German commander-in-chief, General von Sanders, escaped by a margin of six hours.

**The Loss of Baku** While the British have been gaining in southwestern Turkey they have lost in northeastern Turkey by being compelled to evacuate the Caucasus. In *The Independent* of August 31 we explained at length the importance of maintaining a hold on the Caucasus. The despatch in July of a small body of British thru Persia to Baku in support of the Armenians and Bolsheviks who had held that port against the Turks ever since March, gave grounds for hoping that the Ottoman advance might here be stayed. But on September 14 the British were forced to abandon Baku. The British despatch lays the blame for the disaster upon the cowardice and treachery of the Armenians. When Baku was attacked by the Turks in August the Armenians showed a lack of steadiness. In the Turkish attack of September 1 the Armenians and Russians "again failed to cooperate" and had to be protected by the Royal Warwickshire regiment, which suffered heavily. The British decided at that time to leave the city, but on September 2 a small force of Russians arrived to aid in the defense. But while the Russians in charge of the Caspian fleet refused to let the British have ships for departure, the Armenians were negotiating with the enemy for the surrender of the city.

On September 14 the Turks made a determined attack and after fighting for sixteen hours the British left the city. But before leaving they were able to set fire to the oil wells and to destroy the munition plants and refineries. At last accounts the oil fields and the city

were still burning and explosions were heard far out to sea, so it seems that the value of this district, formerly the richest oil region in the world, is practically destroyed and the enemy will derive little benefit from its capture.

But, on the other hand, the Germans by the occupation of Tiflis in Transcaucasia have gained great stocks of cotton and had shipped out 390,000 pounds by the middle of August. The Georgians, who declared an independent republic, have now placed themselves under the protection of Germany and the Armenians, feeling themselves forced to a

choice between Turks and Germans, seem also to have accepted the latter. The Turks, now freed from danger of attack from the Caucasus, have been able to advance in Persia beyond Tabriz, which brings them further to the rear of the British at Bagdad.

### The Underground Gibraltar

The French and British are joining in an attack upon

St. Quentin, one of the strongest points of the Hindenburg line. Together they have brought up their front on a semicircle only three miles from the city. The French from the southwest are coming up both banks of the Somme River, which runs by St. Quentin, but the British have a harder task, for they have to make their way thru the hills that overlook the river and city on the northwest. These hills are honeycombed with quarries which have been converted into the labyrinth of passages known as "the underground Gibraltar." But these dugouts, while impregnable, have proved deathtraps, for the Germans show a disposition to stay in them instead of fighting in the open, and when so confined in their own fortifications have often been captured in mass or killed by bombs dropt into the entrance. The British have been literally smoking them out by gas shells, and many of them, blinded by the smoke or with tears streaming down their faces from the lachrymatory fumes, have rushed straight into the arms of their captors. The occupants of some dugouts fight to the death; others coolly surrender at the first opportunity. On entering one dugout the British found four men playing cards. They called out "Kamerad!" and asked by signs to be allowed to finish their game before going to the prison pen. A couple of extremely young German soldiers captured by the British were sent back over the line with a loaf of bread under the arm and the message that the British did not fight boys.

In the operations north of St. Quentin during the week the British have taken more than 12,000 prisoners. The total taken by the Allies and Americans in France during the two months since they started their offensive is 185,000. Practically all the ground taken by the Germans in their spring drive has now been recovered except the Chemin des Dames, Armentières and the Wytschaete, while at St. Mihiel and Arras the Germans have lost ground that they have held since 1914.

### On the Kriemhild Front

According to their romantic custom the Germans named the

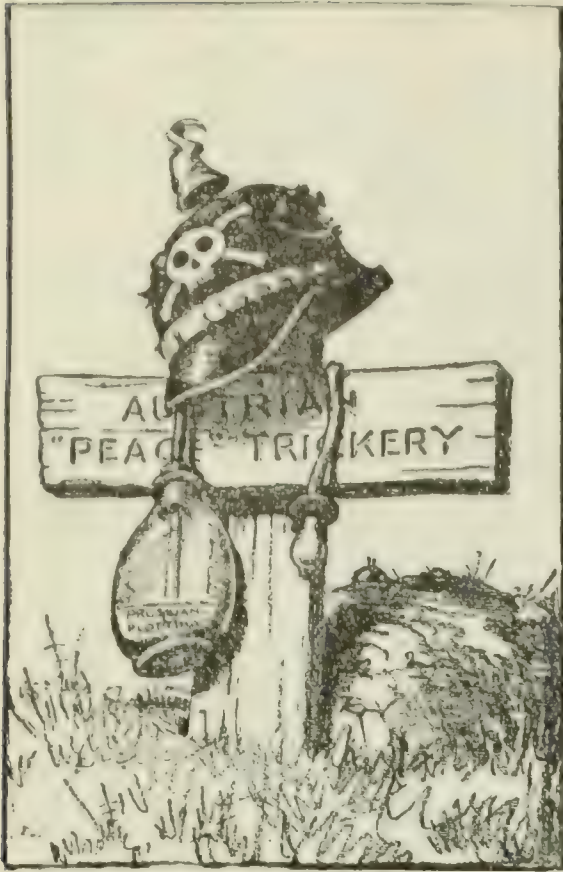
various sectors of the rear line established by Hindenburg in 1917 after the characters in the Nibelungen Lied. Those parts of the Hindenburg system which confronted the British below Arras were called the Siegfried, Wotan and Albrecht lines. The line which was drawn across the base of the St. Mihiel salient for use in case that position had to be evacuated was named after the heroine of the Teutonic national epic,



General Allenby, commanding British troops.

THE CONQUEROR OF PALESTINE. General Allenby, commanding British troops, and assisted by a cooperative attack of Arabs, has accomplished the conquest of nearly all the Holy Land and wiped out two Turkish armies.





Philadelpha Public Ledger

THAT AUSTRIAN PEACE PLEA

"I so soon yet vas done for,  
I vonder vot I vas begun for"

Kriemhild, the wife of Attila, King of the Huns. It is this line that the Americans by their victory at St. Mihiel have been brought up against. The Kriemhild line stretches from the heights of the Meuse southeast to the Moselle River, or more specifically from Maizeray, four miles east of Fresnes, to Vandières, four miles north of Pont-a-Mousson. It is the main protection of the fortress of Metz, altho behind it two other lines of entrenchments have been prepared. The American front is within

one or two miles of the Kriemhild line.

The Woivre plain between the Meuse and Moselle, which constitutes the present battlefield, is low and marshy and the heavy rains of the past week have made it impossible to continue infantry operation, if, indeed, such had been designed on either side. But the heavy artillery has been active on both sides. Our nine-inch guns have been shelling the forts of Metz, one of which, Fort Sommy, is less than seven miles from our new front. The city of Metz is about twelve miles and Conflans, a railroad center of almost equal importance, is only eight. The inhabitants of Metz who can get away are leaving the city for fear of the bombardment.

We now have figures that enable us to comprehend the completeness of the American victory at St. Mihiel and the thoroughness of its preparation. The territory taken embraces 152 square miles and seventy-two villages. The attack was opened by bombardment at one o'clock on the morning of September 12 and four hours later the infantry started over the top along a forty mile front. During the battle about 1,500,000 shells were fired from our guns. The motor trucks employed in bringing up men and supplies to the front numbered 4800. For the preliminary study of the ground and the guidance of the troops in action 100,000 detailed maps and 30,000 aerial photographs were prepared and distributed to every unit. All parts of the advancing lines were kept in constant communication with the staff by telephones. To accomplish this 6000 telephone instruments were employed and 5000 miles were laid in the salient by motor trucks and hand reels. The signal corps took more than 10,000

feet of film and thousands of photographs of battle scenes. To provide for the casualties 16,000 beds were placed in the advance areas, 55,000 farther back, with thirty-five hospital trains for transporting the wounded. Fortunately the resistance was less than anticipated, so not 10 per cent of these facilities were needed. The German and Austrian prisoners taken number 15,183. The spoil captured includes 111 guns, of which 75 are of large caliber, 200 machine guns, 42 trench mortars, 13 trucks, 66 railroad cars and 40 wagons. Four ammunition dumps were taken, but have not yet been inventoried.

#### Driving Back the Bulgars

Macedonia is again on the war map. The advance movement launched by the Allies on September 15 has been astonishingly successful. Beginning with a four mile gain on a ten mile front for the first day's work it had within a week attained the proportions of a forty mile gain on a ninety mile front. Over 12,000 prisoners have been taken and there is prospect of bigger hauls in the near future. The Bulgars are in full retreat, burning their munitions and supply depots as they go.

A glance at the map will show the strategic significance of this new movement. Two railroads run out from the port of Salonica. The main line follows up the Vardar River into Serbia and on thru that country to Belgrade. The other line, turning off to the left, runs to Monastir and there stops. The capture of Monastir, just inside the southern boundary of new Serbia, is the only active achievement of the Salonica army of several hundred thousand men during the last three years



#### BULGARS ON THE RUN

The attack of the Serbs and French drove a wedge into the middle of the Bulgarian line. They have taken Prilep on the west and the Vardar River and railroad on the east and may soon reach Kuprulu (Veles), which is just ahead of them. On the right the British have dislodged the Bulgarian Second Army from Lake Doiran and the lower Vardar. On the left the Italians in Albania have driven the Austrians beyond Berat.



up to the present. After the evacuation of Monastir the First Bulgarian Army retired into the mountains north of it and were not further disturbed. The Second Bulgarian Army held the marshy land about Lake Doiran and the mountain passes on the Serbian frontier thru which the Vardar River runs, with the railroad along side of it.

The Franco-Serbian offensive has driven a wedge in between the First and the Second Bulgarian armies. Crossing the Serbian frontier the joint forces carried the mountains deemed impregnable that lie between the Vardar and Monastir. Continuing northward they cut the military railroad that German engineers had constructed from the Vardar railroad to Prilep in order to feed the Bulgarian army above Monastir. The First Bulgarian Army, driven out of Prilep, will therefore have to make its way to the Vardar line by some circuitous route thru the mountains.

The Second Bulgarian Army is also endangered, for the Franco-Serbian wedge has likewise cut the Vardar railroad which supplies the Doiran front. While the French and Serbs were attacking the First Army west of the Vardar, the British and Greeks were attacking the Second Army east of the Vardar. Here the Bulgars put up a stiffer fight, and, according to their own account, inflicted heavy punishment upon their assailants. Yet here also they were driven back and are retiring toward the Bulgarian border.

The collapse of the Bulgars in Macedonia, like the collapse of the Turks in Palestine, may be ascribed in part to the withdrawal of German support. The Bulgars, especially those who used to live in the United States, have been disinclined to continue the war ever since America entered it. They have never liked the Austrians or Germans, and now they are at odds with their other allies, the Turks, with whom they were at war only six years ago. The overthrow of the Czar by the Russians has excited among the radical element of the Bulgars a desire for the overthrow of their own Czar Ferdinand, who as an Austrian has never been popular with his people. He is blamed for bringing them into the disastrous war with Serbia in 1913, and if the present war should take an unfavorable turn he might be made the scapegoat.

The Red Terror The wholesale execution or imprisonment by the Bolsheviks of all persons suspected of disaffection toward their rule has incited our Government to endeavor to secure the coöperation of other governments in a effort to put a stop to this reign of terror. Secretary Lansing has sent a telegram to all American diplomatic representatives which, after calling attention to "the daily massacre of untold innocents," goes on to say:

In view of the earnest desire of the people of the United States to befriend the Russian people and lend them all possible assistance in their struggle to reconstruct their nation upon principles of democracy



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#### WHY THE SERBS ARE WINNING

This is one of the supply depots in the Balkans where the reorganized Serbian army got ready for the drive that it is now making thru the Bulgarian line

and self-government and acting therefore solely in the interest of the Russian people themselves, this Government feels that it cannot be silent or refrain from expressing its horror at this existing state of terrorism. Furthermore, it believes that in order successfully to check the further increase of the indiscriminate slaughter of Russian citizens all civilized nations should register their abhorrence of such barbarism.

You will inquire, therefore, whether the Government to which you are accredited will be disposed to take some immediate action, which is entirely divorced from the atmosphere of belligerency and the conduct of war, to impress upon the perpetrators of these crimes the aversion with which civilization regards their present wanton acts.

From the enemy side, it seems, efforts are being made in the same direction. A London *Times* correspondent says that the German military authorities, becoming alarmed by the

horror and indignation excited all over the world by these outrages, have brought pressure to bear upon the Bolsheviks to stop them, and that in consequence the number of summary executions has recently diminished. But the renewed attempts to assassinate the Soviet leaders are likely to lead to reprisals. Lenine is still laid up by the wounds inflicted by Dora Kaplan and Trotzky was recently fired upon by a sailor, but the shots missed the mark.

When the Bolsheviks captured Jaroslavl in August they put to death 300 of the 1500 Social revolutionaries arrested for defending the city. Among the recent victims of the Red Terror is General Brusilov, who proved himself one of the ablest of Russian generals in the present war. Prince Peter Kropotkin, the anarchist and geographer, who was exiled to Siberia by the Czar and afterward escaped to England, has now been arrested at Petrograd for alleged participation in an English conspiracy against the Bolsheviks.

The Senate on September 18 passed the Liberty Loan bill exempting from the income taxes and the surtaxes the interest received from the fourth loan bonds up to \$30,000 and from previous loans up to \$15,000. It was then sent to conference, from which it emerged in time to be passed as perfected on the 23d. On the 19th the Senate adopted without discussion a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to investigate political and propagandish activities by certain brewing interests, particularly with reference to charges that a group of brewers furnished money for the purchase of a Washington newspaper.

The great revenue bill was sent over

#### THE GREAT WAR

September 19—British evacuate Baku. British take 12,000 prisoners north of St. Quentin.

September 20—British capture Moeuvres, seven miles west of Cambrai. Brazil at war with Austria.

September 21—Colonel Durov replaces Tschirikovsky as head of Archangel government. Terauchi cabinet in Japan resigns after two years of power.

September 22—Allenby defeats Turks in Samaria. Strike of Welsh railroad men.

September 23—House of Representatives passes prohibition bill 171 to 34. British take Haifa and Acre on Palestine coast.

September 24—French and Serbs take Prilep. French take villages, three miles from St. Quentin.

September 25—British and Greeks drive back Bulgars on Vardar River. Chancellor von Hertling makes peace speech in Reichstag.



from the House on the 21st and received by the Finance Committee, by which it was formally submitted to the Senate on the 23d; but general consideration will not begin until after the Senate Finance Committee has completed its review of the measure, perhaps a month hence.

This bill had taken a particularly rapid course thru the House on the 18th and 19th, the debate on Friday consisting of five-minute speeches. The momentous excess-profits and war-profits provisions were passed without a single serious objection; and several proposed modifications of the bill elsewhere were rejected or a decision was shirked, as in the case of a suggested tax on cotton, in the hope that the Senate would tackle the problem. The one amendment of any importance to modify the bill provides for allowing gas and oil wells, mines and other natural deposits, timber workings, etc., a "reasonable amount" to be deducted from net income before imposing income and profits taxes, the amount to be determined by the Government. This accomplished, the bill was passed on September 20 by a vote of 350 to 0, and the result was greeted with uproarious cheering. The anticipated revenue yielding value of this House bill is about as follows:

Besides the war excess profits sections, estimated to yield \$3,200,000,000, the greatest returns to come from the bill, provisions adopted today were taxes on estates estimated to raise \$110,000,000; transportation, \$187,000,000; amusement admissions, \$100,000,000; excise taxes, including automobiles, jewelry, luxuries and semi-luxuries, \$518,000,000; beverages, \$1,137,000,000; tobacco, \$321,000,000; capital stock, \$70,000,000; the Federal automobile license provision, \$72,930,000, and stamp taxes, \$32,000,000.

The House called up on the 21st the emergency agricultural bill, which carries the war prohibition measure as a rider, and accepted the amendment made by the Senate in conference by a vote of 171 to 34. All other Senate amendments were rejected by the House, which consumed four hours' bitter debate in which all the arguments for and against prohibition were produced. Legislative action on prohibition was completed, and only rejected amendments remain to be acted upon by both houses. Among them is one permitting the importation of foreign wines until May 1, 1919, the date when manufacture of alcoholic beverages will cease under the act, instead of stopping immediately as the bill requires. The immediate stoppage was insisted on as a protection to American wine makers; and opposed by the State Department as contrary to the spirit of treaties with France, Spain, Portugal, etc. The Prohibition leaders thereupon express much fear that the whole bill would be vetoed if it went to the President with this international flaw in it.

**Fourth Liberty Loan** Formal announcement of the Fourth Liberty Loan was made by the Treasury on September 23, and all the regulations were published; but the two important items of the total quantity of money to be asked for, and the date of maturity of the bonds were left by Mr. McAdoo for more dramatic publication on the 24th by means of his speech to his campaigners in and about New York. Then the country learned that the total loan was to be six billions, and the period twenty years from October 15. The interest rate is to be 4¼, beginning on Octo-

ber 24, 1918, and the first interest payment will be made April 15, 1919, and will be for the 173 days intervening. Thereafter semiannual payments will be made October 15 and April 15. Ten per cent. of the subscription will be required as the initial payment on the Fourth Loan. Twenty per cent will be due as instalments on November 21, December 19, and January 16, and 30 per cent January 30.

The increase of the initial payment from 10 to 20 per cent was to discourage subscribers from abandoning their purpose to complete payments, as happened too often in the last loan; and the postponement of the last payment until January 30 is interpreted as indicating that the fifth loan would not be floated before next spring. Bonds may, however, still be bought thru banks on a system of 10 per cent monthly instalments; and bonds may be sold by individuals or corporations unless in view of the President the sale is not bona fide or for the good of the country. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has already begun printing the bonds, and plans to make about 35,000,000 of all denominations, with a larger proportion than heretofore of "baby bonds" (\$50), since special appeal is to be made for subscription from persons of small means.

**Industrial Slackers** A large number of men have found employment in shipyards and other war industries, whose need of workers has compelled them to accept almost all that offered; and it has become plain that many are incompetent. Worse, however, is the fact that thousands have taken jobs merely as a method of draft evasion, and now are trying hard to evade labor also. They will work for a few days, then desert to some other employer who offers higher wages, or will absent themselves on the plea of (pretended) sickness or some other excuse for idleness. This has been especially prevalent in the Eastern States, and the diminished output at Hog Island is mainly attributable to this cause. In one Philadelphia yard the skilled workmen threatened to strike unless the incompetents somebody had put over them were removed. Both their pride as good workmen and their patriotic honesty revolted against the situation.

Now the Government is framing a set of regulations designed to correct the evil conditions, which, it is freely alleged, have arisen owing to too great leniency, and also to a bad system of giving contracts. The foremost item in the regulations will be a standardization of wages, varying in different parts of the country, but the same for any one class of work thruout any local district. The man who has been "slacking" because he could get a better job elsewhere will not be able to do so hereafter; in fact, there will be no job at all for him elsewhere, for if he is discharged for absenting himself unduly, or for loafing, he will be immediately put into the army. If he "soldiers" in his work, he will be made to soldier in reality.



British Official. Western Newspaper Union

#### FRENCH WOMEN MECHANICIANS STUDYING A BRITISH PLANE

The employment of French women as mechanics at a British aviation base is a step forward in women's war work. It releases for more dangerous service as pilots or cannon drivers the men formerly needed as airplane mechanics.





© Western Newspaper Union

#### VETERANS OF THE FAMOUS FOREIGN LEGION CHEERING THE U. S. A.

These men, too often wounded to be able to serve any longer on the firing line, have come over to this country from France to celebrate the inauguration of our Fourth Liberty Loan. They enlisted from nearly all the countries of the world; they all wear now the decorations that proclaim bravery under fire. This photograph was taken on the roof of one of New York's big skyscrapers

Judging by the newspapers generally, this exertion of stern discipline is approved by the country, whose thrifty and industrious citizens have long resented the burden of supporting idlers and derelicts. Incidentally it is a practical exposition of the President's power to make unwilling men either work or fight, as Senator Reed maintained when he opposed the inclusion of that clause in the Draft law.

Less reprehensible, but equally ineffective, is the case of the man who is kept, or tries to keep himself, out of the army by employment in a "non-essential" industry. Attention has been given to this defect by the United States Employment Service, which hopes by a proper "combing out" plan, to be executed by the local draft boards, to bring half a million more men into the fighting ranks than would otherwise be available. Here the influence of community opinion is expected to produce the desired result in most cases, but recalcitrants will feel the strength of Crowder's arm. In connection with this search for recruits hiding behind trivial tasks Community Labor Boards thruout the country have been directed to prepare and publish lists of industries in which women may fill men's places, especially in such lines as accounting, cashier service, and salesmanship.

#### New Schoolhouses Forbidden

In various parts of the United States new schoolhouses seemed to be required by the increase of the pupil population, especially in the larger cities. The War Industries Board has felt compelled to deny permission to erect these buildings, for reasons given by Chairman Baruch in reply to an application by Mayor Hylan of New York—reasons applying to the whole country. In a word, we cannot afford the material and labor required. Mr. Baruch writes:

Every unnecessary undertaking of an industrial nature delimits the scope of our activities at the front. It ties up labor, capital, materials, facilities, transportation, and fuel—the six great elements that form the base of our economic structure. There is, at any given time, only a limited amount of each of these bases available. At the moment of strain all should be con-

centrated upon those enterprises directly connected with the war. To divert them to other ends, no matter how fine those ends may be in themselves, is at this period worse than a crime—it is a blunder that may cost us dear.

The board suggests that means be devised to utilize the present buildings more completely. "Surely," says the letter to Mayor Hylan, "under your direction New York, for the time being, can make one building do the work of two." This advice amused New York somewhat, for the most conspicuous of the mayor's preëlection contentions was that the part-time, or "Gary" system in the schools, which did this very thing, must go.

**Petroleum Supply** The tremendous importance of conserving the supply of petroleum as a fuel, as an illuminant, as a lubricant, and for other purposes, led to its control being invested in the Fuel Administration early last August; and this has been followed by a proclamation requiring licenses for all producers, large dealers in, and transporters of petroleum and its products (especially gasoline), and of natural gas, to go into effect October 1. A bulletin has just been issued by the National Museum giving a comprehensive survey of the oil situation by experts of the Bureau of Mineral Technology. The authors review the rapid exhaustion of the unmined supply of petroleum, the war needs for petroleum products, and the national importance of maintaining in the future an ample supply of motor fuel, in view of the limited nature of the resource and the wastes inherent in its present type of exploitation. As to the last point, they assert that scarcely 10 per cent of the resource value is now recovered, "while the unmined supply now available in the United States is only about seventy barrels to the person."

This situation has caused serious thought in Congress; and the discovery by the Fuel Administration that there would probably be a deficit of a million barrels this year in the gasoline supply caused the request not to use automobiles on Sunday except for really necessary travel, which has been so well o-

served, and has given as much pleasure to pedestrians as it has displeasure to joy-riders. Meanwhile the House and Senate are deadlocked in conference over the provisions of a bill regulating the leasing of oil-boring privileges on public lands, differing as to its effect on production. The placing of taxation on the various phases and products of the petroleum industry as arranged in the House revenue bill, is also arousing much opposition from certain interests, especially in respect to prospecting for new wells. These critics object to their business as producers being considered as a stabilized industry, like an ordinary factory, for success is a matter of chance—a gamble.



Bon

#### OUR NEW AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND

Solicitor General John Williams Davis has been appointed by President Wilson to succeed Walter Hines Page as Ambassador from the United States to the Court of St. James. Ambassador Davis is at present in Switzerland, as head of the American delegation conferring with a German mission on the treatment and exchange of war prisoners.



# THE COLLEGES AS WAR CAMPS

BY CHARLES F. THWING

PRESIDENT OF WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

THE greatest change which has ever occurred in the history of the higher education in America is now occurring; it is a revolution. The richest gift which the Government has ever made to the higher education—and it has made many and rich ones—it is now making. The change and the gift lie in the fact that all the best colleges and universities, some three hundred in number, have become, like the railroads, Government institu-

tions. As in the case of the railroads, the administrative offices are remaining, but the determination of policies is made by the Government.

The facts are: all students who enter the American colleges this year, being eighteen years of age, become by that entrance soldiers of the United States and members of what is known as a Students' Army Training Corps. They pursue a course of study which is either military or colored by military conditions. No less than eleven hours of each week are devoted to drill and work therewith connected. In addition fourteen hours of lectures and recitations are provided from many subjects, some of which have a certain relationship to military affairs. These subjects include English, French, German, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geology, mineralogy, geography, meteorology, topography and map-drawing, astronomy, descriptive geography, hygiene, sanitation, psychology, mechanical and free-hand drawing, surveying, economics, accounting, history, international law, military law and government. From these subjects the student makes such selection as the college officials think fitting. One course, however, is required of all, known as the underlying issues of the war-period, but this course is interpreted generously as standing for a course in the aims of the war or in history, government, economics, philosophy, or modern literature. It is to be noted that neither Latin nor Greek nor Biblical literature is included in this course. It is also to be noted that German is included.

All of these soldier-students, or student-soldiers, are required to live in barracks provided by the college and to have their meals at a common mess. The program of each day is (provisionally) arranged as follows:

6:45 a. m., Reveille.  
7:00, Mess.  
7:30-9:30, Drill.  
9:30-12:00, Recitation and study.  
12:15, Mess.  
1:00-4:30, Study and recitation.  
4:30-5:30, Athletics and recreation.  
5:30, Mess.  
Mess to 7:30, At student's disposal.  
7:30-9:30, Study under supervision.  
10:00, Taps.

The requirement of the Government, moreover, goes beyond the order of each day. It concerns the whole academic year as well. Each year is divided into four terms of three months each, beginning with the 1st of October. Each term will usually by each college be made a distinct unit of instruction.

The strictness of requirements has its counterpart in the generosity of the provision made by the Government for each soldier-student. The Government pays his tuition fee, lodging in the college barracks, board in the college mess, and gives him \$30 a month as the pay of a private as well as his uniform. The charge for tuition differs in different colleges, but assuming that this charge is \$150 a year, the Government pays for each student \$150 for tuition, \$360 for lodging and board, or \$510; his pay is \$360, which with the cost of his uniform, makes a total of \$900 at least. This most generous provision is without precedent in the history of liberal education.

Four bodies at least are immediately and deeply concerned with this academic revolution. They are the college faculty, the college trustees, the students, and the public. To this revolution college faculties are assenting, if not with alacrity, at least with willingness and cooperation. It is not, be it also said, the willingness of compulsion, but a willingness based on the assurance that this method represents one of the most ef-

fective forces for the winning of the Great War. Teachers recognize, as one of the advantages of the new system, the fact that students feel a certain obligation to work, an obligation which under the individualistic system of the former time was somewhat foreign to some of them.

Trustees, too, are shouldering the financial and administrative responsibility for housing and feeding these men with the same generosity with which they as private citi-

zens give to the Y. M. C. A. campaigns or buy Liberty Bonds. The few students are as yet enrolled in the S. A. T. C., yet all indications intimate that they will "take to" this new life, under unique conditions, with an enthusiasm born of a generous and direct interest. Be it said, too, that the number of these students promises to be large; in fact, the enrollment in the freshman class of the best colleges will be far greater than has ever been known. It may be added that the cause of this vast increase is not to be interpreted as slackness; for these men as college students are subject to the same general terms of the draft as if they dwelt outside of the college gateway.

The fourth body concerned with this revolution is the people themselves. The people seem to be responding to this change with an enthusiasm akin to that of the boys themselves. Education has become the greatest human interest of the American people; and the people recognize, moreover, that this development of the higher form of this interest is fraught with tremendous potentialities for righteousness intellectually as well as ethically.

In causing this transformation in the higher education, the Government has been moved by at least three considerations. First, the giving of relief from overcrowding to the cantonments. Second, the promotion of efficiency. The efficiency is promoted by the elimination of the unfit students and the discovering of the fit and even of the fittest for special jobs. For after a period which may be long or short, each man is assigned to military duty in one of the following forms:

(a) Transferred to a central officers' camp.  
(b) Transferred [Continued on page 28]



*The Harvard stadium, formerly devoted to sports, is now drill ground for radio students*



**D**ESPITE all the good work which has been done by economists, financiers and publicists to promote thrift campaigns, the great public is still largely unmoved. It does not realize the magnitude of our task or the true philosophy of economics.

This, the greatest of all wars, is greatest especially in its cost. It is estimated that the direct money cost alone, for all nations, is already far in excess of a hundred billion dollars. Every week it costs as much as did the entire Boer War; every month as much as the entire Russo-Japanese War; every two months as much as the entire Civil War, which hitherto has held the record for costliness.

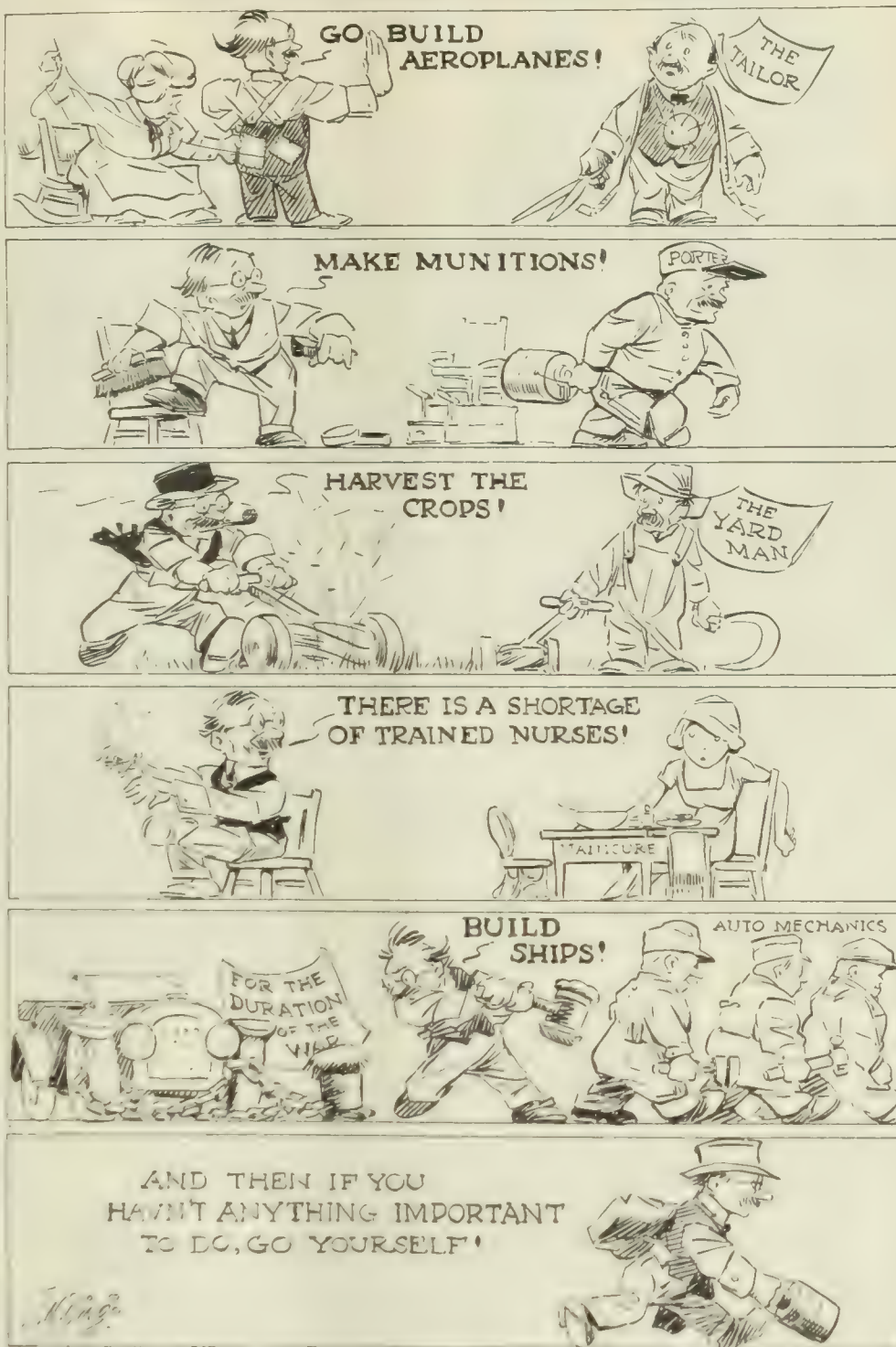
Never before in history has an understanding of the simple principles of economics been so sorely needed. In spite of efforts to supply this need, we find the public confused and vacillating between two economic philosophies—the simple, direct, old-fashioned, correct philosophy of thrift and industry and the specious philosophy, perhaps best epitomized as “Business as Usual.”

Behind that phrase there are two great fallacies, which, as we shall soon see, are boon companions and keep each other in countenance. One is what in the classroom we call the “money fallacy,” the idea that we can pay for the war simply by creating more money. The other is the “make work” fallacy, that we make a living merely by getting a job. Deceived by the former idea, we tried to pay for the Civil War by the printing press, and issued greenbacks until it took two and a half dollars in greenbacks to equal one dollar of gold. We tried to pay for the Revolution by issuing continental paper money, until that money became a hissing and a by-word. People joked of the housewife who “took a market basket full of this money to the meat market and brought back a beefsteak in her pocketbook.” There was a barber in Philadelphia who papered the walls of his shop with this continental money, saying it was

# BUSINESS AS USUAL VS. SAVE AND WORK

BY IRVING FISHER

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION



Courtesy of the New York Tribune

## LET YOUR WAR ECONOMY BEGIN AT HOME

the cheapest wallpaper he could get! To this day we have a reminder of that money in the expression “not worth a continental.”

We flatter ourselves that we are too wise to indulge in such inflation methods today, but, as a matter of fact, we are doing the same thing in a more subtle way. When people subscribe to Liberty Bonds, without having reduced their ordinary expenditures so as to save the money, they are indirectly inflating the currency. They go to the bank and ask the bank to lend them money, and the bank, wishing to be patriotic, lends them money which it manufactures, so to speak, by writing “deposits” on its books. Then the “depositors” of this book credit are supposed to have some

money in the bank. They transfer this by check to the Government; the Government transfers it to munition makers, food producers, and others and so it keeps in circulation—a vast addition to our deposit—or credit—currency.

This new credit currency is just as truly a dilution of the total circulating medium as were the greenbacks in the Civil War. We therefore have an abundance of purchasing power but a scarcity of things to purchase, so that prices go up. The first Liberty Loan we were, apparently, able to pay for mostly out of real savings. Inflation began to show itself with the second and increased with the third. Abroad, the same principle is at work, only in somewhat different ways. Everywhere that records enable us to judge we find that the issues of paper money or the making of new deposits out of new bank loans have increased almost exactly in proportion with the Government loans of the nations.

The second fallacy of the “Business as Usual” philosophy is the industrial or “make work” fallacy, namely, that making a living consists merely in getting a job, and that therefore, in war, we must not interfere with jobs.

Some people hail a cold winter, filling the city streets with snow, as “a good thing” because it “makes work.” Undoubtedly we can

put our fingers on many individual cases where a man has been bettered thereby. But has the country been bettered? If so, obviously what the country ought to do is, not to wait for the good fortune to fall from the sky, but to hire people to fill up the streets with rubbish and then hire them to shovel it away. This would make work twice, and without waiting for winter.

It is just as erroneous to argue that to keep the country prosperous in time of war we must keep people employed at non-essential jobs. This will doubtless help certain individuals, makers of intoxicants, tobacco, confectionery, jewelry, pleasure automobiles, etc.; but will it help the country as a whole?

It is significant that the loudest com-



plants against curtailing "non-essential industries" come from, or at least originate with, the special interests affected, altho often these interests are kept well in the background.

Many examples can be cited. The liquor interests not only fought war-time prohibition directly, but, thru the members of their allied "Association of Commerce and Labor," were behind the vigorous public opposition to that measure in the press and in general. The tobacco interests even more aggressively "put over" on an innocent public the tobacco fund campaign, magnifying a grain of truth into a mountain of false ideas.

The owner of a large department store has recently address working girls, saying: "You must buy more during the war and not less, because, don't you see, you are supporting the girl behind the counter. You must come to our department stores and buy all you can." I have no doubt that his advice was sincere, but the man's view was biased by the fact that his income depends on a department store.

A lady said to my wife not long ago that all this idea about saving food was wrong; that we ought to eat more and not less during war time, in order to "help the farmer." In discussion it transpired that her brother was a farmer, and she had, unconsciously, acquired the farmer's bias.

#### THE LADY WHO LIKES NEW GOWNS

Another lady recently went to a dressmaker to get a new gown. The dressmaker, nearly in tears because so many of her customers had stopped buying, said: "I am so glad that you came. I was almost thinking of giving up my shop. I don't know how I am going to get thru the winter. It seems as if everybody has stopped buying dresses. What are we dressmakers to do?" Her customer took much the same point of view, because she had the bias, not of the dressmaker, but of the dressmaker's customer. She wanted that dress; she didn't want to admit that it was wrong for her to buy luxuries in war time. It was a comfort to her to hear the dressmaker's tale of woe and to fall in with her philosophy. Both of them had a bias in favor of keeping up that dressmaking.

I received some time ago a printed pamphlet from a motor car company, which is trying to "educate" the public not to give up buying automobiles, especially automobiles "of quality," during the war; since what is really needed is to keep people at work. If the stockholders and directors and officers of that company looked at this subject as I look at it, and as I believe it should be looked at, they would have cut off their right hands before they would have put out such unpatriotic advertising.

The newspapers are often full of advertisements of non-essentials and both the advertiser and the paper printing the advertisements find it hard to surrender the "business as usual" idea. A Boston philanthropist recently published affidavits proving that certain newspapers were compelled by their un-

patriotic advertisers to exclude material designed to tell the reader the truth about his war-time duty to refrain from buying non-essentials.

But what the country needs is not so much cessation as transformation of industries. Automobile factories should stop making pleasure cars and make motor trucks and "tanks" for the Army. We must, to whatever extent is necessary, convert non-essential industries into essential industries. Distilleries which formerly made whiskey are now making alcohol for industrial and military purposes.

When we talk about keeping labor employed, are we conscious of what we are saying? There is the greatest shortage of labor today we have ever had. During the Civil War the North could import the labor that it needed for the war supplies. Today, for lack of ships and for the reason that the whole world is at war, we cannot import labor. Immigration has stopped; the station at Ellis Island is closed. The shortage of labor is aggravated by the fact that we have already taken out of our industries a couple of million men for the Army and we are likely, before we get thru, to send as many more to the front. Coincident with this double labor shortage on the supply side of the market, there is an increased and ever-increasing call for labor on the demand side. The munition factories want labor, the navy wants labor, the shipyards want labor, the aeroplane factories want labor, the farmers want labor. We should be progressively transferring, or redistributing, an immense amount of labor to produce more munitions and food. Our philosophy of keeping men on the old jobs means that the new jobs will go unfilled. It is natural that many should hold back from changing jobs. They would rather "let George do it," or in plain English, be slackers.

But there must be some painful dislocations. The war itself is the most terrific dislocation. We must "see it thru," however drastic the dislocation may seem to those who are uprooted from old habits, and who lose the advantages of acquired skill.

#### PUT YOURSELF IN CRUSOE'S PLACE

Suppose we take the problem in its simplest form, and see how Robinson Crusoe on his desert island would meet the situation. Because of a war with neighboring islands he needs bows and arrows. How can he get them? There are only two ways: one is to take them out of accumulated stock, or capital, that is, use bows and arrows that he had already made. The second way is to take them out of income, and that, in turn, he can do in two ways: either by working harder and having Man Friday work harder to produce more; or by stopping the production of things which they had been producing before, say to take Man Friday off the job of producing chewing gum from the resinous trees and set him to producing bows and arrows instead.

The same simple principles as apply to Robinson Crusoe's island apply also to the United States altho obscured by

the camouflage of a circulating medium and the division of labor and their respective fallacies, the money fallacy and the make-work fallacy. I strongly suspect that one reason that the amount requested for the third Liberty Loan was so surprisingly small was because we had not been able to divert the productive energies of the country sufficiently to the things for which we were subscribing.

#### IT'S NOT A QUESTION OF MONEY

To provide the real sinews of war we need not money and jobs but certain definite goods and war services. These can come either from existing capital, i. e., stock on hand, or from current income. There is little to be had from capital. We have plenty of peace capital but little war capital. We were caught "unprepared." We had no great accumulation of firearms in this country, no great accumulation of food. We could take a little out of stock in the case of cattle and have done so, thereby greatly endangering our future meat supply.

We must depend, therefore, chiefly on current production. We must be more productive and eke out by cutting off non-essentials so far as necessary. If we are to use twenty-four billion dollars' worth of goods and services in the next twelve months, reckoning these values at the present price level, it is scarcely conceivable that as much as a billion of this can be taken out of capital. The other twenty-three billions and more will have to be produced.

The total income of the people of the United States is apparently about seventy billions. Already, by the withdrawal of two million men it has been somewhat reduced. The reduction let us, very roughly, place at two billion dollars—leaving sixty-eight billions' worth which we can produce without these soldiers. Of this sixty-eight billions, twenty-three billions, or approximately one-third, we need to use toward carrying on the war. Professor David Friday estimates that there were in 1917 a total volume of liquid savings in this country of eleven billion dollars. We must increase this amount, for we are spending double that much a year on the war. We cannot secure this huge mass of goods and services except by speeding up production and by transforming production from non-essentials to essentials. The last named method must do the great bulk of the work. Like Robinson Crusoe we must divert our energy from the production of chewing-gum to the production of munitions.

As Mr. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, says: "No matter how well we can afford to buy unnecessary things, no matter how well we can afford to do it, the Government cannot afford to have us do it. If you saw a chauffeur driving an ambulance you wouldn't take him away to drive your car. Or if a woman was making a gas mask you wouldn't take her away to make a new hat. Or a mechanic working at a lathe on a shell—you would not ask him to repair your automobile."

If we expect "business as usual" to



# The Independent-Harper's Weekly NEWS-PICTORIAL

THE NAVY'S  
ANSWER TO  
"GIMME A  
RIDE"



Pratt Foundation

## SOME LUCKY YOUNGSTERS IN FRANCE

*It is common gossip over there that the doughboys are the children's favorites. And so they seem to appreciate the honor!*



© Committee on Public Information

## THIS IS BETTER THAN AN ORPHAN'S HOME!

*But isn't the photograph perhaps an alarming evidence to "the girl he left behind him" of the American soldier's susceptibility to those far-famed charming girls of France?*



Pratt Foundation

## THEY'VE LEARNED THAT THE RED CROSS MEANS FOOD

*With father at the front and mother at war work these French children are fed and taught and doctored by the American Red Cross*

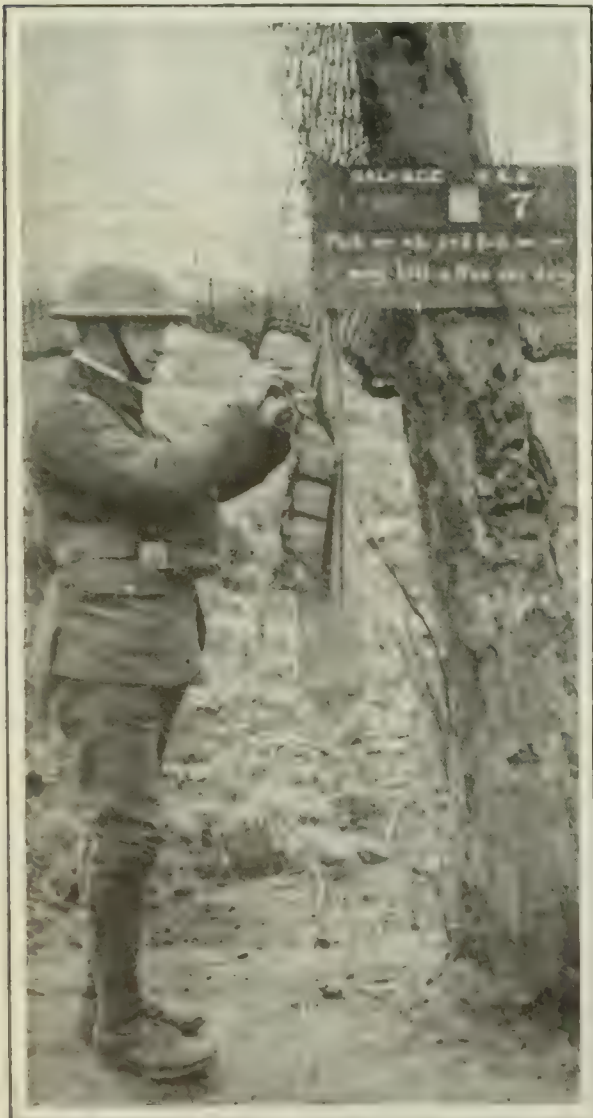




© Committee Public Information, from Bain

## SAVE THE PIECES

Salvage, as the cost of war piles up, is assuming more and more importance. Disabled guns and engines now are being sent back to salvage depots behind the lines and either fixed up there or taken apart and put to other uses. The American soldiers above are unloading scrap tin brought in from camp



Western Newspaper Union

### SALVAGING STRAY BULLETS

"Pick me up and pop me in. I may kill a Hun one day," reads this sign near the British front line trenches. The soldier standing there is putting some dud cartridges into the bag. Notice the camouflage screen behind him. Evidently the post is on a direct road



Press Illustrating

### NATURALIZING SOME CAPTURED GERMAN GUNS



© Underwood & Underwood

### THE AIRPLANE HOSPITAL

A corps of mechanics are kept busy here putting badly damaged airplanes into commission again. Not only Allied machines, but captured enemy planes are repaired to fly for us





Gilliams Service

#### WHEN THE YANKS GO INTO BATTLE

*This pleasant wooded road looks farther from the devastation of No Man's Land than it actually is; a few miles beyond are the enemy trenches which, not so very long after this photograph was taken, were captured by our men*



Intercontinental Film

#### AND THE BOCHIES COME OUT

*Americans and British are bringing back this horde of German prisoners, a part of those captured after one of our recent victories*



**I**N my two previous articles describing my trip from the American ports of disembarkation up to the battle front, I have taken the reader over two-thirds of the American communicating lines. This week I conclude my journey back of the American front. On this part of my trip I was accompanied by Lieutenant Wilson, of Texas, who was assigned to me from G. H. Q. Our next stopping place was a good sized French city where General Johnson, a West Point graduate, commands a force of 8000 American troops. We arrived in town before daylight and had to walk from the railroad station to the hotel a dozen blocks away, as there was no conveyance of any kind to be had for love or money. It was cold and drizzling and the city was strangely calm in its sleeping stillness. But after a couple of hours more sleep at the hotel, a shave, a cold rub down and a good French breakfast of rolls and hot coffee we proceeded to call upon General Johnson, who we discovered was a tall, handsome native of Minnesota and naturally of Swedish extraction. He received us with much kindness and at once put his limousine at our disposal for the day and assigned to us one of his aides—a bright young American college boy whom I had previously met on one of my lecture trips at home.

Our first visit was to the colossal locomotive repair shops which the United States has taken over from the French and which are now in the process of being enlarged. These shops are built of concrete so as to last long after the war is over. They are manned by 700 American engineers, all of whom were railroad experts before the war, and a battalion of troops. In addition the French have loaned us several squads of German prisoners, who seemed to be doing much of the unskilled work in the shops and about the yards.

The United States has now in France,

as I have already said, over 250 American engines and 800 freight cars, but 1000 more engines and 20,000 freight cars have been ordered. The shops when completed will maintain 1500 workers. They will be equipt to repair both French and American engines; the American engines being new will need little attention at first. I noticed a large number of Belgian engines in the yards. When Germany invaded Belgium the Belgians managed to get all their engines to France. These have now all been turned over to the American Army.

The officer who was conducting us about said the plant would be running at full capacity by September if the shipping was good in the meantime. Tho the engineers' battalion left the United States August 9, 1917, most of the time since then had been spent in getting the material for the shops shipped from home and enlarging the plant. The repairing of engines had only recently begun.

After walking about the yards and visiting the German prisoners' barracks, which we found clean and healthful, we rode out of town a mile and a half to a spot where America has erected an assembly and motor repair shop. I suspect that this is one of the most complete shops of its kind in the world. It employs 1500 automobile workers. It is really more of a hospital than anything else. I noticed hundreds and hundreds of cars in all stages of chronic illness. Some looked as tho they had fallen over precipices, others as tho they had actually been pinked by German shells. They ranged from aristocratic Wintons and Whites down to humble Fords and from giant Pierce-Arrow trucks to Indian motor cycles. We visited the various buildings where the Yankee mechanics were at work. Back of one of the sheds was a small mountain of used tires thrown higgledy-piggledy together. I have no doubt the Ger-

# KEEPING UP W

BY HAMI



French Official, from Pictorial Press

Camouflage along the sides and above the road is

mans would have given the Kaiser and the whole Potsdam family to capture them, so badly are they in need of rubber. This repair shop is complete from A to Z. It is said that nothing can happen to an automobile that cannot be mended there. Of course each automobile unit at the front has its own corps of mechanics to make minor repairs, so that only serious and chronic cases are sent to this auto hospital. This station, however, was only for temporary use. It will shortly be moved to another nearby town and amalgamated with three other automobile units. When the new station is in working condition, it will require 600 expert mechanics and a small army of helpers to keep the cars for all the American Army in running order. We were told that the American Army now has over 8000 automobiles in France.

Returning to town we next visited an automobile supply depot where 20,000 automobile parts are kept in stock. The depot has nearly \$3,000,000 worth of new tires in storage, all unpacked, classified and ready for instant requisition. In fact so many are on hand that 11,000 tires had to be piled out in a vacant lot protected only by a canvas covering. Such is the hard usage of tires under war conditions that the whole stock is turned over about every six weeks.

Before leaving town we motored out to the site of what is to be, when finished, one of America's largest base hospitals. This hospital is located in the open country on one of the main railroad lines so that the wounded can be brought directly to the hospital without having to be transferred to automobiles. It will eventually have fifty-six buildings and accommodate 10,000 patients. Now only a few buildings—all of red brick—are up. The grounds comprise 400 acres of dry, flat farming



British Official (c) Underwood & Underwood

Cars in all stages of chronic illness are cured at the Assembly and Motor Repair Shop



# TH THE FRONT

## ON HOLT



Effective screen that hides the movements of troops

land. The whole project gives one a realizing sense of the vast preparations that the United States is everywhere making. The Government is evidently taking General Pershing's advice, given to the American people thru The Independent, to prepare as tho the war would last five years and require 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 troops.

After bidding goodbye to General Johnson we took the train to our next stopping place. Its chief object of interest was the American camouflage works. This is one of the most fascinating sights to see in all the back lines of France.

The Camouflage Corps is a motley group of engineers, carpenters, blacksmiths, mechanics, sculptors, artists, architects, landscape gardeners, etc., all busily engaged in making things seem what they are not. We were shown how an artificial tree can be manufactured to look exactly like a real one. After dark they remove the real tree and in its place substitute the camouflaged one. The next morning a periscope peering out of the fake woodpecker's hole gives the observer in the dugout below a very excellent and safe view of No Man's Land. We were shown *papier maché* rocks that when placed on the ridge of a shell hole, a soldier could crawl under, and therefrom do some very efficacious sniping. We saw an artificial trench which looked as tho old shoes and tin cans were casually tossed on the side, but on closer scrutiny we could perceive that the shoes had fine wire screened soles and the tin cans transparent bottoms. They made very good concealed outlooks for observation posts. We were shown life sized soldiers' heads that were made of pasteboard and fastened on a stick. They could be raised over the trenches and draw concealed German fire. In one of the huts these cardboard soldiers were

being made lifesize and in wholesale quantities. Some were standing erect, some were crouching and some were lying flat. They suddenly are erected in front of the trenches and are very effective in the morning haze in making the enemy think that an attack was impending. There have been instances where the Germans have reported in their official *communiqués* that they have repulsed our attacks and driven our men to cover when it was only cardboard men that were opposing them. A mile away, it is said these dummies cannot be distinguished from real men. They generally draw the German barrage.

Some 275 French women were employed at the factory to manufacture the green camouflage that is put over concealed batteries in the open fields and the brown camouflage that is erected along the road sides to prevent the movement of troops being seen. The green camouflage is made by tying green strips of cloth on fish netting. The meshes of the net are so close together that the one on the inside can look thru and yet the enemy on the outside sees only a solid surface. The principle is the same as the large window curtain. The one on the inside can look out, but the one outside cannot see in. Whenever an army in the field needs any camouflage it orders it from this place. If a special kind is required outside the staple stock always kept on hand, a specialist is sent up to the firing line to draw the designs and then, after the material is manufactured, to supervise its proper installation.

I was greatly delighted to run across—it was quite by accident, for I had no idea she was there—my former colleague, Miss Eveline Brainerd, who left The Independent to do Y. M. C. A. work in France when the United States entered the war. She was acting as welfare worker, efficiency expert and

Mother Superior to the French women employees of the factory and at odd moments ladled out lemonade to the khaki boys in the Y. M. C. A. hut. Thru her good offices I was invited to speak to the battalion that evening and a fine audience turned out to hear me. My talk was preceded and followed by some old-time American songs familiar to every boy there and sung most sympathetically by a bright-eyed young American Red Cross girl.

Our next stop was America's greatest railroad station in France. It is the center of the hour glass thru which all the supplies from the various depots behind the lines come to a point before distribution to the different sectors at the front. It is the business of Colonel Hildgard, in command of this station, to know where all things are stored and whether the goods he orders are delivered on time or not. About 20,000 cars packed with supplies pass thru his hands every month and he has 6000 labor troops under his command. All goods are received by train except in case of emergency, and then by trucks. Colonel Hildgard assured me that the United States will have to have 5000 American locomotives to pull all the freight to the front before we get thru. Now we have only 200 American locomotives and 500 cars for our own use. The rest that we have already imported have been handed over to the French who need them for the moment more than we do.

Each day the United States sends a supply train to the so-called rail heads at the front containing enough food and ammunition for the army for one day. In addition each rail head is supposed to keep three days' supply of storage on hand. Each day Colonel Hildgard has a list of all the staple commodities owned by the United States in France put upon his desk with a statement of where they are so that if the railhead's sup- [Continued on page 34]



Press Illustrating

Enormous quantities of bread are baked in advance of the actual need for the A. E. F.



# The Countryside

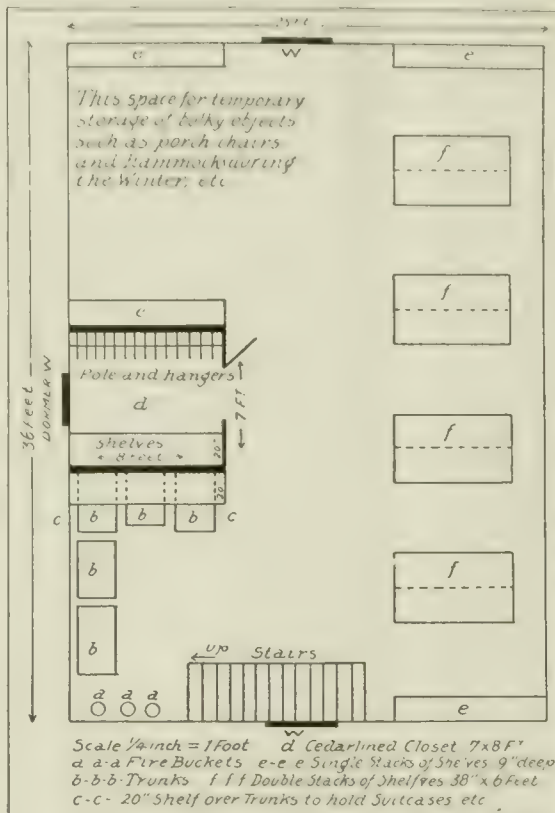
A MONTHLY SECTION DEVOTED TO SENSIBLE AND EFFICIENT COUNTRYSIDE LIVING : BETTER HOUSES : BETTER ROOMS : BETTER GARDENS : BETTER ROADS AND BETTER TOWNS FOR THOSE WHOSE INTERESTS LIE BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE FARM

## HAVE AN ORDERLY ATTIC

BY WINNIFRED FALES AND MARY NORTHEND

IN view of the many prophets who have arisen in recent years to preach the gospel of scientific home management and show the housewife how and why the practise of scheduling, timing, routing and other approved efficiency methods will cause the domestic machine to run with the smoothness and precision of a great industrial plant, it is amazing that so little mention has been made of a portion of the house wherein efficiency is sorely needed and but seldom found. To paraphrase the Revolutionary slogan, there are "Volumes on the kitchen, but not one line on attics," altho in the average home the attic may be tried and found wanting on at least four counts. It is a waster of space, of time, and of energy; and that it is also a constant source of danger from fire is proved by published statistics on the causes and points of origin of residential fires.

The need of reorganization being admitted, the first step toward the establishment of the attic on an efficiency basis is to rearrange its contents in such an order as will conserve space and reduce to a minimum the annual expenditure of time and effort involved in its care and management. As a preliminary it is imperative to dispose of all useless articles, which not only occupy space that might be better employed, but must be taken out, brushed, aired and returned to their places once or twice each year at a needless cost of time



A sample of efficiency in the attic

and energy. In the minds of most persons the word attic evokes a picture of a slanting roofed, cavernous interior, inadequately

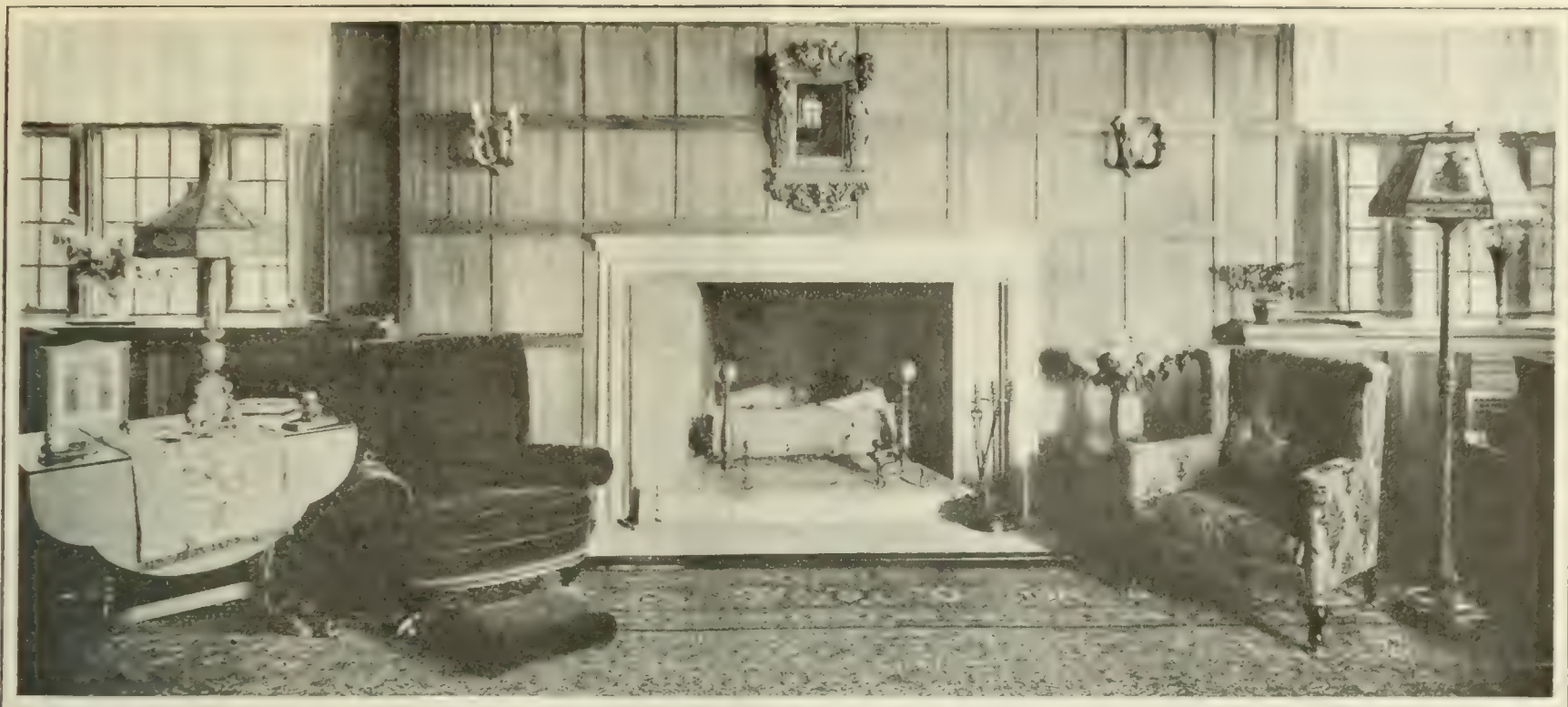
lighted by a small window at either end. Suspended from the rafters, half hidden under the eaves, and littering the floor are innumerable objects which no longer have a practical value for their owners, but which have been thus honorably invalidated for reasons of sentiment, or to save the trouble of destroying them, or because of that singular attitude of mind which admits that a thing is "not good enough to use," yet contends that it is "too good to give away." When these have been weeded out—those of the first class discreetly, and the remainder with uncompromising rigor—the actual work of reconstruction may be begun.

The storage area first of all should be roughly mapped out on paper and places assigned to the various classes of belongings according to their frequency of use, those oftenest needed being arranged in the most accessible positions. Thus, in a family given to travel, the trunks and suitcases in active service should be stored near the head of the stairs and nothing placed on or in front of them to interfere with ease of handling. In like manner, seasonable accessories such as slip covers and summer or winter draperies, which are brought out, used, and packed away again at regular intervals, should take precedence over great grandfather's brocade waistcoat and great grandmother's wedding gown whose wrappings are only [Continued on page 32]



The good old fashioned attic is getting rarer as heirlooms come into rightful prominence downstairs and the attic space is made over into an efficient storeroom. At the right is an excellent example with deep shelves and clothes pole and cedar lined chests





The housewife's version of "keep the home fires burning" calls for careful planning and keen common sense in doing over the house

## WHEN A ROOM NEEDS DOING OVER

BY HAROLD DONALDSON EBERLEIN AND ABBOT McCLURE

**N**OTHING is more depressing, and nothing has a worse effect upon morale, than environment, shabby, careless and down at the heel. It is a standing regulation in the British Army that directly a man is relieved from trench duty he must polish up his buttons, clean his arms and put his kit generally in immaculate condition. This rule was found necessary in order to keep the men cheerful and punctilious and to contribute to the proper preservation of morale.

Upon all of us now lies the patriotic obligation to keep cheerful and mentally as well as physically fit. If we allow our domestic surroundings to lapse into a visibly neglected and depressing condition, we thereby detract materially from our efficiency. It is a very poor and mistaken policy to let things go and to say of this room or of that, "Yes, it's getting shabby and doesn't look cheerful and inviting, as it once did. But it will have to wait till after the war. We can't do anything about it now."

That is not the true spirit of carrying-on. You can do something about it, and you can do it now. By refusing to do anything about it you are inviting mental depression and indifference and are thereby making yourself less fit to serve vigorously and well. This article does not urge, nor even suggest, making any considerable expenditure. If your conscience and your pocketbook permit you to spend a moderate sum, and you feel that by so doing you are helping to keep legitimate trade from stagnation or collapse, then spend what you deem expedient. If you do not feel justified in spending, then make your wit take the place of dollars. A reasonable amount of decorative rehabilitation may be accomplished either at a minimum of cost or without any money outlay at all.

The chief obstacles to doing over or rehabilitating a room, under present conditions, are lack of a clear grasp of the situation and lack of a definite constructive policy on the part of the owners. The all-important thing is first to form some definite conception of what one wishes and then see how it may be accomplished in a systematic manner. Nothing worth while will be achieved by an unsystematic, spasmodic course of bestowing unrelated dabs first

here, then there, and then somewhere else. The second important thing is to know where to begin and, having decided that, to do the first thing first. If the transformation has to be made gradually, let each step be calculated to bring the desired result one degree nearer achievement. Done in this way, it will be surprising how soon the scheme will be fully perfected.

It may seem a piece of superfluous advice to caution people not to begin at the *wrong* end first in the process of doing a room over, but experience has proved that there are a great many well-intentioned folk who do that very thing, of course with discouraging results. They pick out their upholstery stuffs and hangings before they give a thought to the walls, woodwork or floors and then wonder why the effect is disappointing. Rehabilitation, as well as original creation, is to be done in a constructive, well-ordered way. Before all else, one must consider the room's exposure, the kind of light and the amount of light entering it. It will then be possible to arrive at some satisfactory and logical choice of color for the walls, woodwork, floor covering, and ceiling. In other words, it will be possible to determine the setting or background upon which the rest of the scheme is to be built. An artist must know what kind of background he is going to have before he can work out the scheme of a picture, for the function of a background is very humble it is, nevertheless, indispensable. The background must serve both as a foundation and a foil for the rest of the work and, without a properly calculated background, all color values and all effects of contour will be spoiled. The value of a proper foundation is precisely the same in dealing with the composition of a room and, whether a decorator is employed or not, it is well that the owner should have some intelligent idea of the method of procedure.

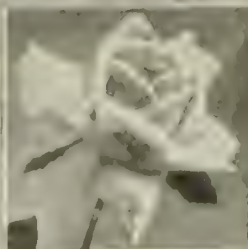
The background settled upon, a selection of upholstery stuffs and hangings can then be made with the added advantage of a base for experimentation with samples. The next step is to take stock of the furniture to be used. Not infrequently, when a wise choice of paint, paper and floor covering has been made, it will be found possible to make an entirely satisfactory composition

either by merely rearranging the same furniture that was used before but not judiciously placed, or else by eliminating one or two undesirable pieces and purchasing one good and suitable, but not necessarily expensive, thing to take their place, being always careful to avoid overcrowding. Keep in mind, too, the way in which the room is used and let utility be the guide to rearrangement or the purchase of new articles. A room should not be merely smart in its effect; it should be homelike as well.

Many a piece of furniture that we have, perhaps, long despised, may be acceptably transformed, and without appreciable expense, by a little judicious attention. A well known decorator's shop in one of our large cities has recently made a series of edifying window displays showing the results of this very process. Carved walnut or rosewood chairs and sofas of the much-decried Victorian pattern—the kind we usually associate with prickly haircloth, faded rep or threadbare brocade—have been revived and even endowed with a certain degree of charm by rubbing up the frames and upholstering with inexpensive but becoming chintz or cretonne. One of those obsolete creatures, an *etagere* or "what not," was even reduced to seemly subjection in an interesting bit of composition. Bedsteads, dressers and tables of the same vintage were redeemed by removing superfluous "ornamental" projections and painting them. The process of paint and simplification sometimes works wonders. Even offensive golden oak monstrosities will often yield to its transforming influence. Occasionally the mere lopping off of an undesirable member will be all that is necessary. This instance will illustrate the possibility: the galleried top and "barber shop" mirror at the back were removed from a Victorian walnut sideboard. What was left was not at all a bad substitute for an Italian Renaissance *credenza*.

For the sake of a concrete example of inexpensive doing over, let us briefly consider an unattractive room that was transformed, and note how the exercise of a little decorative common sense and orderly thinking produced a result entirely incommensurate with the trifling outlay involved. It was a combination library and living room. On the west [Continued on page 33]

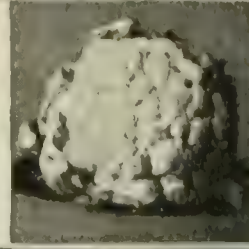




# What to Do in October

A GARDEN GUIDE BY HUGH FINDLAY

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURE IN SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE



## IN THE GREENHOUSE

**Cuttings** This is the last opportunity to make cuttings of geraniums, carnations, colons, ageratum, heliotrope, antirrhinum, petunia and stocks, if winter bloom is desired.

**Seedage** Sow the seed of sweet peas, verbenas, candytuft, stocks and mignonette.

**Storage** Store plants of hydrangea, fuchsia, azalea, camellia, genista and geraniums. The storehouse should be dark and cold. The temperature should be a little above freezing.

**Christmas Plants** Repot cyclamens, primulas and cinerarias in a rich, light soil. Fancy ferns should be repotted in a leaf mold compost. Apply dried blood to the poinsettias. Stir this fertilizer into the surface soil and water freely. This treatment will cause the plant to hold the foliage longer and it will be a bright green.

**Chrysanthemums** Select clumps of the desired varieties and store them in a coal house. The clumps should be labeled. Do not give much water. The plants need a rest.

**Late Bulbs** Hyacinths and tulips potted this month and stored will give a late bloom.

**Roses** Dust the foliage with the flowers of sulfur and paint the heating pipes with a paste of sulfur to prevent the mildew. Fumigate with punk or tobacco stems on cloudy days and after 5 p. m. This will keep in check the aphides. Spray the plants with clear water on bright days to check the red spider. Feed with a weak application of liquid cow manure once each week.

The three year old canes of the Rambler should be cut out this month. If the plant has been winter killing or is exposed to the north winds, spread on the ground in front of the bush excelsior one foot deep. Bring down the plant and cover it with one to two feet of excelsior or straw. This should be held in place by pegs or heavy branches. Small roses should be wrapt with excelsior, straw and burlap. A half bushel peach basket placed on the young plants after they are wrapt often prevents injury.

**Strawberries** This is the time to lift strawberry plants for pot culture under glass. Transplant into six inch pots and keep shaded for a few days until the plant becomes established. The plant should be well ripened before lifted and this is shown by the reddish green color of the foliage.

**Carnations** Continue to support the plants by wire and string. Spray on bright days. Do not neglect disbudding. Feed the plants a weak solution of liquid cow manure.

**Hardy Perennials** Mulch canterbury bells, columbine, fox glove, hollyhock and hardy chrysanthemums with a heavy coating of decayed stable manure mixt with a little coarse bonemeal. This mulch is to be dug into the soil in the spring. Mulch the wild flower and fern garden with leaf mold.

**Spring Pansies** Sow the seeds now. Transplant the seedlings into flats about two inches apart each way. When they grow large enough, transfer to the permanent bed. Scatter a few tobacco stems between the plants to keep the green aphids in check. Dust them with tobacco dust. Keep them growing slowly all winter, and

very early in the spring they will gain an abundance of bloom.

**Bulbs** Before planting bulbs at this date, prepare the soil by making it rich with stable manure which is very well decayed. Never use fresh manure. Plant golden jonquils, blue scilla, Spanish iris, crocus, snow drops, narcissi, grape hyacinths, Darwin tulips and anemones. These bulbs should be protected with litter before the soil is locked by frost. Do not use fresh manure. Dig and dry the tops of dahlia, gladioli, caladium and canna roots. After cleaning these roots pack them in a cool place in sand where they may retain their plumpness until spring. It is a good practise to change the location of the bulb bed each year and in this way avoid the danger of insects and disease which are found in old beds. The Darwin tulips like a partial shade. Do not plant the bulbs too close.

**Wild Flowers** When the leaves of the maples ripen is the best time to transplant trillium, hepatica, violets and ferns. The plant is ripe and they should be moved when the soil is moist. Take as much of the natural soil with the root as possible. These wood plants must be given their natural shade, soil and moisture if you expect them to thrive.

## VEGETABLES

**Fall Sowing** There are five general rules for sowing fall vegetable seed to be harvested next spring.

1. The soil must be rich in humus and deep.
2. Fertilizer, both stable manure and commercial, should be near the surface.
3. Sow the seed deep enough to prevent alternate freezing and thawing.
4. Sow extra early varieties.
5. Sow the seed just before the hard freezes when soil is cold, thus preventing germination.

**Peas** Sow the smooth seeded and dwarf varieties. Draw a furrow four inches deep, sow the seed thickly. Rows two feet apart. One quart will plant 100 foot row. Yield, four pecks.

**Carrots** Seed should be planted one-half inch deep. Rows, eighteen inches apart. One ounce to 100 foot row. Yield, twenty bunches.

**Lettuce** Seed planted one-half inch deep in rows eighteen inches apart, will yield greens very early. In the spring thin out the plants and transplant the uprooted seedlings. One ounce seed to 100 foot row. Yield, 100 heads.

The Grand Rapids variety may be transplanted to the hot bed the first week of this month. Keep the temperature between 45° and 55° F.

**Radish and Turnips** Both of these vegetables require the same treatment as the carrot. They mature early and require little attention. One ounce to 100 foot row. Yield, radish, seventy-five bunches; turnips, two bushels.

**Spinach** The New Zealand and Prickly seeded are the best for fall. Sow in rows twelve inches apart and plant one-half inch deep. One ounce to 100 foot row. Yield, one bushel.

**Potatoes** Sort out all bruised and small potatoes. Diseased tubers should be buried in an out of the way place. Do not put them in the manure or on the compost heap. Do not expose tubers to the sun for any length of time. The skin turns green and the potato becomes poisonous.

This is the last call to plant the sets of Multiplice, Potato and Egyptian Tree onions. One quart will plant 100 feet. Yield, seventy-five bunches.

**Storage** Cut the tops one inch from the root of beets, carrots, parsnips, salsify, rutabaga and turnips before storing. The pit or cellar must be well drained and the air pure. Do not store any bruised roots. Late celery may be lifted with the roots. The plants placed upright and a little sand packed about the roots. Both the roots and celery plants should be kept from frost.

**Rhubarb and Asparagus** Mulch the rhubarb and asparagus rows heavily with decayed manure. Never use fresh manure. It not only heats the soil but produces a heavy crop of weeds the following spring. If desired for forcing, lift the plants before the soil is frozen, pile them and cover with straw or some other litter. The roots must be protected from injury of snow and ice. Light frost does not hurt them. When ready to use, thaw them out gradually.

## ORCHARD AND SMALL FRUIT

**Harvest** This is the time to harvest the later varieties of apples.

1. Don't pick the fruit on wet days.
2. Don't pick the fruit when the dew is heavy.
3. Don't pile the apples in the orchard if you expect to store them for winter. The danger from bruises is increased on account of the number of times they must be handled.
4. Don't pull out the stem.
5. Don't bruise the fruit by dropping it into the container.
6. Don't fail to ventilate the fruit storehouse on warm days. The air must be kept fresh.
7. Don't fail to pick over the fruit once each month, especially if it is a variety that is ripening.
8. Keep the fruit in a dark, cool place.

**Young Trees** Place wire guards about the trunks of young trees. The guard should be placed a little below the surface soil to prevent the action of field mice. All weeds, suckers and water sprouts should be cleaned away from the base of the tree. The guard should be made stationary so as to prevent the upper rim girdling the tree. Tar paper makes a very satisfactory guard but should be removed in the spring. Mulch the surface soil with manure and straw where the feeding roots are thickest and where the water drips from the foliage. Mulching should be done after the steady frosts have come to stay.

**Strawberries** Mulch the strawberry bed after the foliage turns a reddish green. The soil should be frozen a little. This heavy straw mulch may be used next June to place under the fruit.

**Raspberries and Blackberries** This is the time to cut out all of the old wood. Also wire up the rows to prevent neglect next spring when the rush is on.

**Soil** Prepare your soil now. If you are troubled with quack grass, spade or plow the soil and leave the clods exposed to the elements. A little salt scattered on the soil will help to destroy this weed. Apply a heavy coating of stable manure but no commercial fertilizer. A little lime scattered on the surface after cultivation will keep the soil sweet.



# GETTING READY FOR NEXT YEAR

BY WILLIAM C. McCOLLOM



*Don't provide a home for insects*

**G**OOD gardens are primarily the result of properly constructed foundations. The garden's foundation is the soluble chemicals that the soil contains, and these soil chemicals are made by the disintegration of elements which we place into the soil, and which are made available for the use of the plants when properly neutralized by the action of the air and light. That is why successful gardening means the constant and deep working of the soil, as it brings in direct contact with the elements the greater body of earth.

A productive soil must be properly balanced. If it is too heavy in texture it contains an excess of water but not enough air. Soils of this character require deep and constant working, or in some cases it may be necessary to underdrain the land with open tile. For many reasons the fall is the best time of the year to prosecute such work. Digging is much easier than in spring, when the soil is wet and heavy. The ground has an opportunity to settle over the winter, and labor is always more plentiful at this season of the year.

Light soils that are porous and sandy, contain large quantities of air but do not retain moisture; this must be overcome by adding large quantities of manure or other forms of humus, which closes up the openings between the soil particles, helping to retain the moisture. No amount of artificial watering will offset this deficiency of humus, as the builders of the soil chemicals are minute organisms that must have sufficient decayed vegetation in the soil to exist.

Soils that are water logged become sour and acidulous. This condition is noticeable by a greenish scum on the soil surface, due to the accumulation of surface water which should percolate to the subsoil. Rains in spring and fall are warmer than the earth, encouraging growth; in summer the rains are cooler than the soil, having a tendency to harden the growth. The value of this

process of nature is lost if the rains don't penetrate properly.

In mild cases of soil acidity lime is the best means of correction, in fact it should be used on all soils at biennial periods; new soils of all kinds should be thoroly limed before starting to cultivate. Any grade of lime may be used, such as air slacked rock, or granular, special agricultural grades are preferable, as screened or hydrated; the latter is the best of all grades for land purposes. Lime is used in quantities of 100 pounds to 500 square feet of surface.

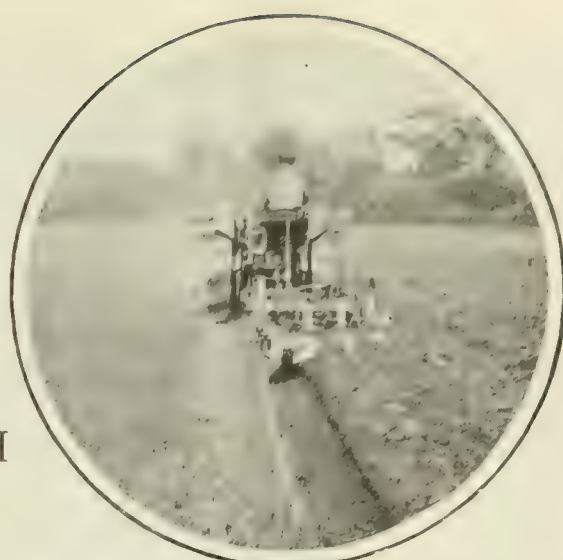
Land or unglazed tile properly installed is the best type of drainage; from 3 inch to 4 inch pipes are used placed in lateral rows from 4 feet to 20 feet apart according to the requirements. They should be placed from 2 to 3 feet below the surface so that they will not interfere with cultivation. The pipe should be laid with open joints only, using a tar paper collar over the joint to prevent the soil from working thru and clogging the pipes. The water is drained to a lower level, or a silt bed may be made of stone or cinders at the termination of each run of pipe. Where stones are abundant they may be used in preference to the tiles for drainage. The trenches should be not less than three feet deep and just as narrow as they can be made; about twelve inches of coarse stone is placed in the bottom. A little hay or coarse material placed over the stones before filling will retain the soil until it is properly settled.

Light soils are very quick in action; they produce earlier and are more responsive to treatment. The reason for this is that the soil is more open, heating and cooling much quicker than heavy soils. Light soils are very productive when fertilized frequently, as the rapid percolation of water dissolves the plant foods. Light soils are deficient in humus; that is, decayed vegetation that fills the openings between the soil particles. Any decayed vegetable or animal matter applied to the ground will increase the humus; leaves, manures, garbage from the house, or cover crops which may later be ploughed under, should be applied during the fall and winter months.

New land that is intended for cultivation next year should be ploughed now, lime should be used liberally, and the ground should be left fallow over winter, to start the natural decay of the surface growth which when rotted is a valuable fertilizer.

There are a great many of the more hardy types of vegetables that may be sown now with the idea of carrying them over the winter. Fall sown crops build up a tremendous rooting system which is certain to result in a more healthy, vigorous and productive growth than spring sown seed.

The common error with wintering crops is covering them too early; even the most hardy plants will winter kill if protected before the growth has been well ripened by exposure during cold weather. The proper time to cover them is when a thin crust is formed on the ground by the frosts. No mulching is necessary, just a light covering with salt hay or other light material



*That new field should be ploughed now*

It is a dangerous practise to allow vegetation of any kind to accumulate and decay in the garden, insects of all kinds naturally seek such shelter to hibernate or lay their eggs to be protected over the winter. The garden and surroundings should be thoroly cleaned, dry stalks of plants should be burned, those that decay quickly should be thrown on the compost heap.

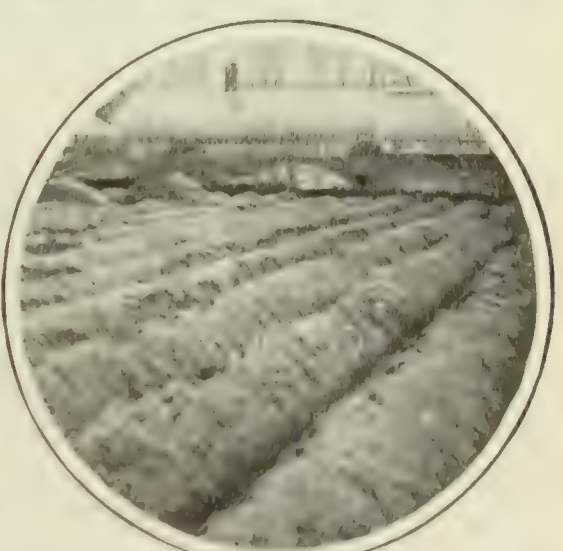
The best gardens are trenched at least every third year; this practise destroys the pupae of various insects that hibernate in the soil. Its principal value, however, is that it brings to the surface the subsoils which are more abundant in soil chemicals than the surface soils, but require the action of air and light to make them available. The trenches should be the width of a spade, about two feet apart and eventually three feet deep. Gardens that have never been trenched should not be trenched more than two feet deep, gradually deepening with each succeeding operation.

It is by no means premature to start planning now for next year's garden while your mistakes are fresh in your mind. Quantities are a very important garden factor; if you make a few notes now of how your's worked out this year, it will save both time and money next season. Varieties vary with personal taste and requirements; this is the time to jot down those you prefer or intend to discard. Next summer, when dry weather cuts your garden dividends, you will wish you had installed an irrigation system in the garden, this is the time to study these problems.

A garden without a hedge or fence is lacking in individuality and is easy prey for your neighbors' chickens, dogs or other livestock. Why not overcome this now? Have you a trellis for the cane fruits? Successful gardening means thinking of the garden, and working for the garden at all seasons of the year and not for a very spasmodic spell in spring



*For soil acidity use lime liberally*



*This is the width to trench the garden*



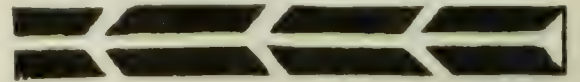
# STENCILS AND HOW TO USE THEM



BY MAXWELL ARMFIELD

effective patterns will be found to be simple ones.

The next exercise might be a square repeated both ways with only a narrow strip



It is very much more amusing, as a number of people have already found out, to decorate one's own belongings than to buy them ready made. It is also much more individual, for no one else will think of just the same pattern used in just the same way as it is on one's own work. Many are held back by the thought that "it takes so long to do" and is so difficult; and still more by the argument that they know they "never could design anything." But neither of these is a good reason. Anyone with a little humility and perseverance can soon learn to make a simple pattern, and the stencil process enables him to work out rather elaborate patterns very speedily.

Stenciling is not difficult. It is, on the contrary, one of the easiest of all the crafts to learn and requires very few tools. It is far simpler than embroidery, for instance, as well as being so much quicker.

Stenciling is a form of printing, and its theory is really much the same as that of the photographic print. You can see the principle very clearly by looking at the leafy shadows on a sun-dappled lawn. The sunlight is, you may say, printed on the grass in shapes decided by the leaves—where there are no leaves it can come thru. The theory of the stencil is just this. The sunlight corresponds to the paint, and the leaves to the stencil-plate from which the pattern is cut out and which keeps the paint off the material to be decorated in the other parts.

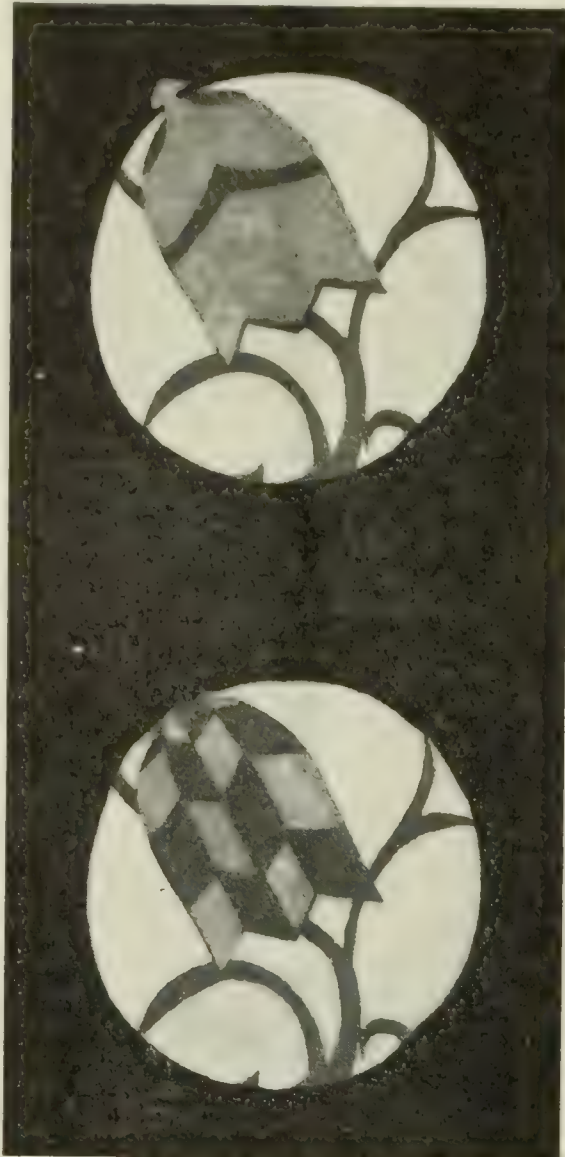
Making the plate. The materials required for making the stencil are very simple—a sheet of glass or zinc to cut on, a sharp knife and paper. Knife and paper especially made for the purpose can be bought, and if possible this kind should be used. The paper is often sold in different thicknesses—the thickest for the largest patterns. It is easy to prepare one's own by taking a stout sheet of uncrumpled wrapping paper and coating it with spirit varnish on both sides.

Draw your design on the prepared paper, or trace it with carbon paper. Let us suppose it to be a row of squares, like this.



Place the paper on the glass and cut along each line, holding the knife like a pen if it is thin paper, and like a table-knife if the paper is very tough. (In this case you will need to have your seat higher than usual above the work to hold the knife at the proper angle.) If the knife is sharp, you should be able to cut each line quite cleanly into the corner (and not beyond), and the square of paper will fall out. You can do as many squares as you wish; it saves time in printing to have several repeats on the plate if your work is large. Also the plate wears longer. The plate is now finished. This is a very simple pattern, but the procedure is just as simple, however complex the pattern may be.

Anyone can do this, obviously, and a good-sized square or triangle of scarlet, for instance, repeated at intervals over a lavender ground, makes quite an effective cushion-cover, especially if it be bound or frilled with black silk. It is much better to begin with very simple patterns of this sort, until they become easy, than to discourage oneself trying to cut out elaborate patterns. Stenciling is a simple craft, and the most



*This design shows clearly the trellis-like nature of stencil patterning. It shows, too, what a striking effect may be obtained by printing the design on a dark ground*

between. If you rule your paper in parallel lines, alternately, the width of the square and the strip, and similar ones crosswise, you can then cut out just which ones you fancy. The design can be varied to any extent in this way, and nothing is more stimulating to the sense of design than to make a series of variations on a simple theme. Most of the best of medieval painting and music was invented in this way.

You will notice in this last design that the plate is kept together by the narrow strips between the squares. You should also notice that these are just as much a part of the design as are the squares themselves. These strips are the "ties" that teachers of design make such a bogey of. One need have no trouble at all with them, however, if two things are kept constantly in mind. First, that a stencil pattern is always a design in at least two tones—say black and white—both of which are important and often equally so; and second, in all-over patterns especially, that the pattern is a sort of trellis with the sky showing thru. The color of the material you are decorating is always the trellis, and the paint is always the sky. The people who talk a lot about "ties" are usually the ones who don't know how to use them, thinking of their design as a series of isolated identities that they are obliged to bind together somehow with strips that have nothing to do with the

pattern; and that is the reason one sees so many vulgar and uninteresting stencils. The basis of the design should be the relation of the sets of tones (at least two) to one another—the black tones and the white tones. Where one is not the other must be, for there is no vacant space. In some patterns one tone may be the pattern and the other the background, but in this case the different parts of the design should not give the sense of being strung together by irrelevant bands that merely interrupt the shapes. When you look at your pattern you should not be conscious that there are such things as "ties."

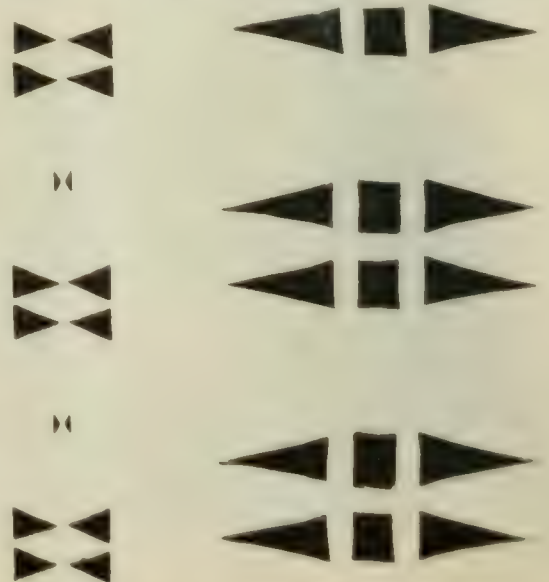
Printing the pattern. Having made your plate you now have to print it. For this, paint and brushes and the material to be decorated are required. Special brushes made of very short hair are necessary: hog, for most things, and some finer hair for very minute designs.

The paint may be of various kinds. No paint washes well. Oil paint will wash after a fashion, if it is not badly treated. For washing, dye is the only thing. For most things one can rely on dry cleaning, and then the paint put up in tubes as tempera will be found most convenient. Martini colors are good for the purpose, being moist and keeping moist. If the design is to be on a shiny or hard surface, the paint can be used as it comes out of the tube, but for softer things such as shantung or casement cotton, it should be diluted with a little water. Oil paint should be diluted with rectified petroleum.

To print the pattern, lay your plate flat on the material, seeing that there are no wrinkles on it, take the brush, charged with color, and dab it onto the plate wherever the pattern comes. The brush should be kept quite upright, and the motion should be straight up and down. If the paint spreads under the plate it is because it is too wet or because there is too much on the brush, or the plate was not kept flat down on the material. A large plate may be kept down with drawing-pins.

This finishes the very simple process.

In the case of two or more tones in addition to the ground, a separate plate must be made for each tone, and the one printed after the other exactly over the same place. To get the exact place, or "register," there are several devices in use. The best is to arrange the first plate so that a part of the pattern may be cut on the second plate but not printed. If two of these holes be cut and the second plate placed so that the

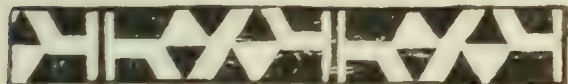




printed color exactly fits them, the rest of the second plate will also be in the right position. For simple patterns a key of this kind is not necessary. It was not used for the one on the preceding page. In this pattern the ovals are printed in solid gray, and the black plate is easily fitted over them by sight. It is always best to arrange so that the lightest color is printed first where there is another to be printed over it, otherwise the last color will not be clean.

To repeat a larger pattern regularly, such as the leaf pattern below, you may arrange it so that the size of the plate is the size of the repeat, or so that one edge of the plate just touches a point of the printed design when in position for the next repeat, or the material may be marked out by pencil lines, tacking, or by stretching cotton across a row of pins on either side.

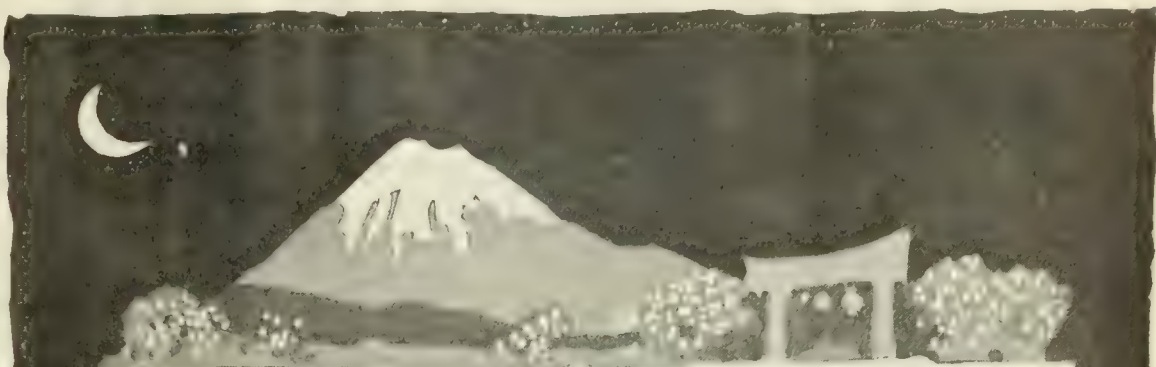
Making the design. The examples given here of stencils actually made are graded from the simple to the more complex, but all are quite simple to cut and print. The material should always be allowed a large share in the making of a design, for the character of one's tools is the first consideration. A rose may be a very pretty thing, but it does not follow that it is a suitable shape to stencil over window-curtains, and it may have to be very much altered in order to translate it into a motif for a design.



The only way to become a good designer is to study good designs and copy them. Individual alterations will gradually suggest themselves until the old models are completely absorbed and part of one's mental makeup. It is obvious that, apart from stencils (which are curiously rare), the best things to study will be fretted patterns, pierced patterns and such things as drawn thread and bold lacework. Some of the most helpful designs are those severe leafy capitals and screens of Byzantine churches, especially those of Ravenna. Photographs of these are easily found.

Stenciled stuffs in the house. Stenciled decoration can be used in a great many ways in the home. As was remarked in a previous article on Mural Decoration, a plain wallpaper is sometimes much improved by a delicate border, either following the joints of the paper or forming panels for pictures or arranged in other ways in connection with the architectural features. In this work the paint must be used drier for smooth papers than for rough ones, to avoid blotting.

Other charming uses of the stencil are the decoration of boxes of all kinds, and even furniture and curtains. I have seen very delightful ribbon that had been stenciled and then used for the decoration of a clothing dress. One could not tell that the design was not printed in the usual way. After some masters of the craft have been gained, such dainty work as letter headings, seals and monograms may be added to the list.



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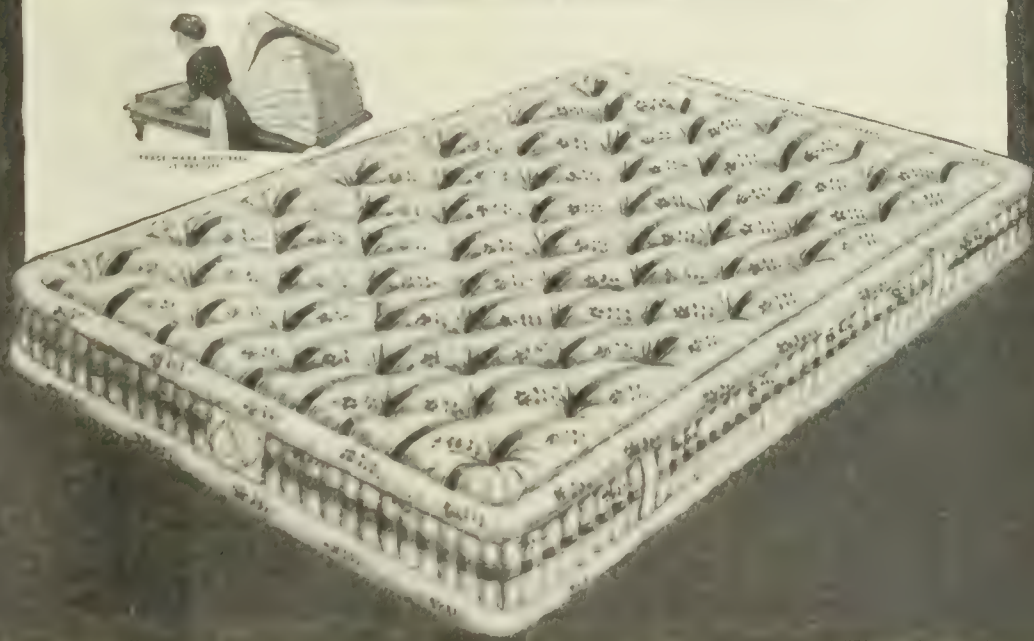
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# AERIAL MOTORING AFTER THE WAR

BY JOHN R. EUSTIS

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT MOTOR SERVICE



*Press Illustration*

*The big Caproni triplane carries a dozen passengers successfully. This Caproni, originally Italian, is now being made in America*

IT is doubtful whether twenty years of peace would have brought aerial motoring to the same point of advancement that four years of the war have done. Largely hidden beneath the veil of military secrecy is a story of aircraft achievement which shows that a new mode of transportation will be available, ready made, so to speak, when the war ends. Then the manufacturing facilities, the skill, and the experience, which are now devoted solely to making aircraft highly efficient instruments of warfare, will be directed into commercial and sporting channels, and the results will astound the lay mind.

Outside of the aerial mail services already established in this country as well as abroad, there is no flying except of a military nature anywhere in the world. A forecast of the after-war uses of aircraft must therefore be largely made from performances in military service. Not that the aerial mail services in themselves are insignificant, but rather that they are surpassed by military performances. However, at this writing, the Post Office Department has just announced that during the past week the air mail service between Washington and New York was one hundred per cent. In other words not a single trip was missed despite the rain and heavy winds which prevailed on three days, or fifty per cent of the time. A time record of two hours and ten minutes for the trip between the two cities was also set in the same week, which means, with the speedy light motor truck handling of the mails at either end, an average of less than six hours between the mailing of a letter in Washington and its delivery in New York, or vice versa. A similar service between New York and Chicago is already in operation and the same standard of reliability may shortly be expected on this route. These aerial mail services were inaugurated with army aviators, but recently a corps of civilians was employed, made up entirely of civilian aviators previously employed by the army to train men at the various army aviation camps, and some of the improvement can be attributed to the change, inasmuch as none of the present aerial mail carriers has had less than one thousand hours of flying, the equivalent of about 75,000 miles. Even better progress in this field of aviation has been made in France and Italy, while the British have long been operating both mail and passenger aerial services between their armies in France and different points in England.

Some idea of the capabilities of modern aircraft can be gained from the official

British and French reports of the tonnage of bombs being dropt regularly on railroad junctions, munition plants, etc., within the enemy lines, but these figures cover only the work of fleets and tell little or nothing about the performance possibilities of individual machines. One easily grasps the fact, however, that after the war these fleets can more readily carry an equal tonnage of freight in the line of commercial transportation. A few weeks ago the French brought down one of the new German aeroplanes, called by the Huns a Riesenflugzeugen and by the Allies a Zeppelin aeroplane, and a description of it has been published abroad. This machine is a biplane with a wing span of 135 feet, and is 72 feet long and 21 feet high. There are two smaller fuselages on either side of the main fuselage, each carrying two motors of 300 horse power, one driving a tractor propeller, the other a pusher propeller, giving a total of 1200 horse power. A crew of eight men is carried, four being gunners, and eight machine guns are mounted. In addition this machine has a weight carrying capacity of two tons, which is devoted to bombs. The aviation expert who gave this description stated that it should occasion no alarm because the Allies already had machines of equal capacity.

Since our Allies have secured, apparently for all time, aerial supremacy, it is not amiss to acknowledge the ascendancy which the Germans gained at the start of the war and held for a considerable time. In fact they began some time before the war started by going after every important record, which the French had largely held for years, with competition only from a coterie of Englishmen and from the Wrights and Glen Curtiss representing this country. Between June 24 and July 14, 1914, German aviators established new records for endurance, distance, and altitude, far surpassing the best performances of aviators of any other countries. These were 24 hours and 14 minutes for endurance or continuous flying, 1178 miles for distance on a single flight, and 25,725 feet for altitude. Thus the German air forces went into the war with all the prestige of aerial superiority. Then, too, they had their Zeppelins, which lost effectiveness as the Allies developed aeroplanes and anti-aircraft gun defenses. In fact the dirigible balloon, of which the Zeppelin represents the highest development, has failed by a wide margin to keep pace with the aeroplane and can virtually be ignored in discussing the after-war types of aircraft.

A year ago an Italian made a round trip between Turin and Naples,

without alighting, a distance of 1043 miles, and later flew from Turin to London, crossing the Alps at an altitude of 12,000 feet, a distance of 700 miles in seven hours. Shortly afterward a British machine flew from London to Salonika, making eight stops en route, a distance of 2000 miles, the longest point to point flight on record. The feature of this flight, especially in its bearing on the commercial possibilities of modern aircraft, is that this aeroplane carried two officers, four mechanics, a spare motor, three spare landing wheels, two reserve propellers, and a complete outfit of smaller repair parts and tools. This machine is twin motored, and two days after arriving at Salonika it made a bombing trip over Constantinople, where one motor was disabled by gunfire, the aeroplane returning successfully to Salonika with only one motor running.

In the matter of safety in aerial motoring, reports made to the British House of Commons show a loss of less than five per cent in bombing flights made over German territory by British aeroplanes. In considering this it must be remembered that these flights are largely made at night, with the hazards of hostile aircraft and anti-aircraft gun fire; also that part of the five per cent lost were merely obliged to land on German soil, both machines and crews escaping injury. The records of British training camps show only one fatality to every 75,000 miles of flying.

The principal factor in the after-war progress of aircraft will be the nature of the peace attained. If it brings general disarmament then the governments of the various nations will be only incidentally interested. If, on the other hand, military preparedness must be continued, then great fleets of highly developed aircraft will be essential. In this case in addition to direct ownership of special military machines, the governments will support aerial travel and transportation in order to have available both quality and quantity in aircraft in case of another war. In any event there will be thousands of machines with the facilities to maintain their numbers and improve their design and thousands of highly trained aviators, to inaugurate mail, passenger and freight services thruout the world. With the important centers in Europe served, the lines will extend southward to Cape Town, South Africa, eastward to Bombay, Hong Kong and Tokio, westward to America, and after connecting the principal points in the United States and Canada, will extend down thru Mexico and Central America to the end of South America.



THE POULTRY YARD  
IN OCTOBER

BY E. I. FARRINGTON

EARLY October should find the pullets in their permanent winter quarters. If they were hatched early, they should begin to lay this month, and to move them after that would be to set them back. Be sure that the laying house is given a good overhauling before the new flock goes into it. Sweep down all the cobwebs and clean out the litter. If the nests are portable, as they should be, take them outside and give them a thoro cleaning. If you can whitewash the interior walls, that will be a sanitary measure. Even spraying them with kerosene is a good plan. Two or three days before the pullets are put into the house, apply a coat of lice paint to the under side of the roosts. This will keep away red mites for several months. If the house has glass windows wash the glass so that the sunlight can enter freely. Don't make the mistake, tho, of having a tight house or keeping the windows closed. The freer the circulation of air, the better the hens will thrive, altho, of course, there must be no drafts. When pullets have been grown in open air houses, they will be in condition to go thru the winter in a house the windows of which are closed only on unusually cold nights.

Disturb the pullets as little as possible when you move them. It is best to do the work at night, and to make the evening meal a light one, so that the birds will be hungry in the morning. If intent upon scratching for grain, they will pay less attention to their new surroundings. Contentment on the part of the hen has much to do with egg production.

When the ordinary poultry keeper shifts his hens from one place to another, he grabs them by the feet and carries them several at a time, head downward, often for a considerable distance. This is not the proper plan, and is likely to have an injurious effect on the birds. A good way to move laying stock or pullets about to lay is to take two at a time, one under each arm, facing backward. The hands should grasp the legs of the birds, the body resting on the arm. Another way is to have the birds face toward the front, with the breast and body resting on the hands and wrists. When carried in this way the hens feel secure and are not frightened. If a considerable number of pullets must be moved, it is better to use a crate or coop. If the pullets find food and water at hand in their new homes, if the roosts are not too high, and the nests are filled with fresh lay, they will quickly adjust themselves to their changed surroundings.

It may be that the pullets have had wide range, but must be confined to yards from now on. That being the case, you must not fail to supply them with considerable green food, lessening the amount gradually. If they have been accustomed to forage, they will need a liberal green ration.

From now on feeding for eggs must be the rule. It is impossible to formulate any exact feeding system, for one must use whatever grain he can obtain in times like these. Good results have come from feeding a crumbly moist mash in the morning, with whole or cracked grain at night, a dry mash being kept before the birds all the time. A good mash can be made by using eight parts of moist feed or of bran alone, four parts of corn meal, and one part of beef scraps or fish meal. Be sure not to have this mash too wet.

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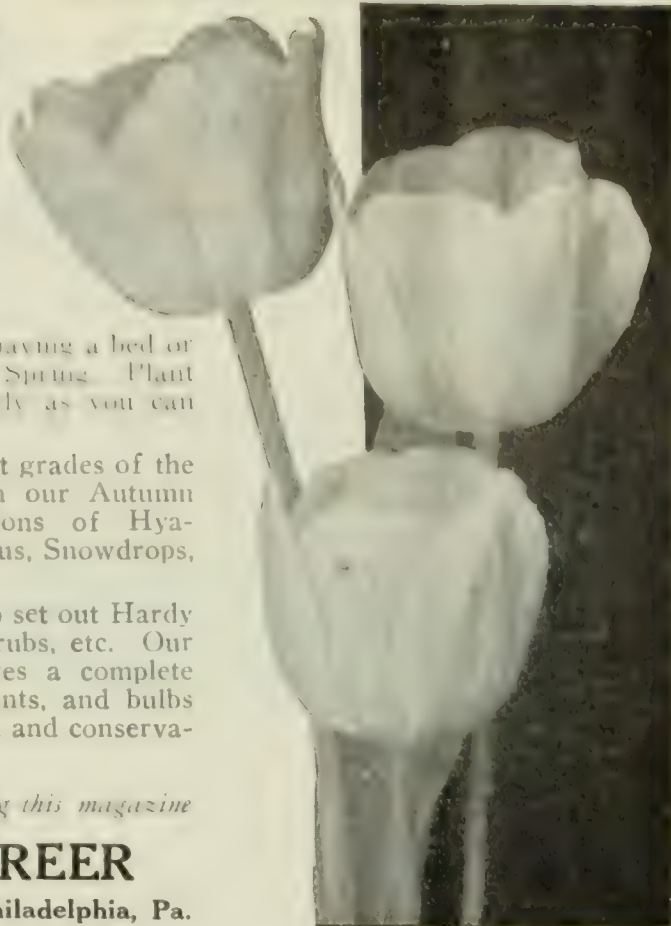
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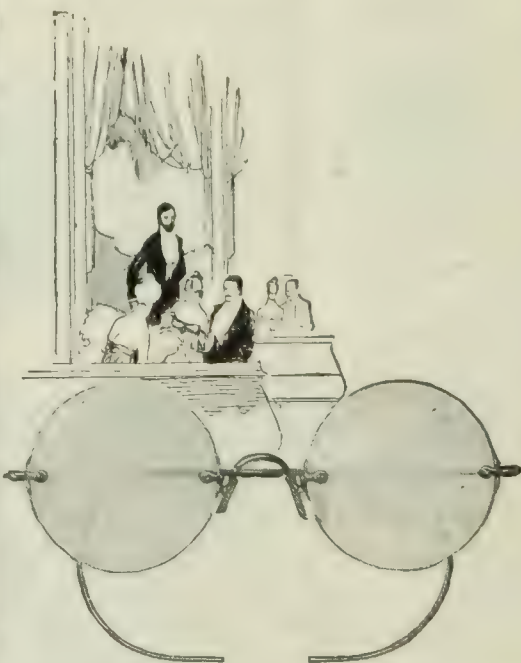
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mangel wurzels or of common beets this fall, you will be fortunate. In some sections it is possible to buy these vegetables from farmers at a low price. Store them in boxes of sand in the cellar, if you have no other place to keep them. The free use of vegetables will help to reduce the grain bill. You can use cabbages, but they are more difficult to keep thru the winter. Sprouted oats are a little more expensive, but make a good ration if fed when the sprouts are about an inch long.

Get rid of the cockerels now. This doesn't mean that you will need to sell them, for they can be canned to advantage. In former times amateur poultry keepers often carried a considerable number of cockerels into the winter to be eaten from time to time. You can save much expense and conserve the grain supply by killing and canning these chickens as soon as they have come to weigh from four to six pounds. Very likely some of the pullets have failed to grow well, and give no promise of laying for several months. It will be better to use them for meat, too, unless you happen to have a lot of waste feed.

The pullets which begin to lay earliest should be marked. They will make the hens for you to use as breeders. It is a simple matter to slip a celluloid band on the leg of each bird which you find on the nest. If you can use different colored bands for those which start to lay in October, those which lay their first eggs in November, and those which do not lay until December or later, this simple plan will give you considerable valuable information later.

## THE COLLEGES AS WAR CAMPS

(Continued from page 12)

to a noncommissioned officers' training school.

(c) Transferred to a school for intensive work in a specified line.

(d) Transferred to a technical training school.

(e) Transferred to a cantonment to serve as a private.

A third motive of the Government is the saving of the colleges from disruption. The draft would have gone a long way toward the temporary dissolution of the colleges. No favoritism could or should have been shown by the Government to the academic class. These men could not and should not have been made the subjects of exemption, as medical students have been made. Most men of the college age would have declined to enter a college that thus exempted them. They would, with or without cause, have long felt the implied shame of cowardice. The men who enter the college are still open to conscription as men without the academic walls. They are allowed to stay in college for a time. Just how long that time will be, no one knows. It may be for a quarter, it may be for several quarters, but whether the time be long or short, many men will in this time get the college "touch." The college vision will have become theirs.

I have space left for one brief question. Will the General Government continue such generosity after the war? The question cannot, of course, be now answered. But, be it said, that if this or some similar method of the higher education should be brought to the door of every home in America, and if the requirements laid on the students for the great intellectual and ethical qualities of accuracy, thoroughness, promptness and obedience should be made equal to those now laid down, what a nation the American would ultimately be come!



# The New Books

## For Countryside Homes

**THE SMALL PLACE**, by Elsa Rehmman, gives wise and practical advice from the standpoint of landscape architecture to the people who are interested in making the most of moderate sized grounds. Fifteen places, varying in size from 90x100 to 250x400 feet, and representing the work of such of our landscape artists as Oglesby Paul, Harold Caparn, Warren Manning and Elizabeth Clark, are discussed as fifteen separate problems.

There are three considerations with which the landscape architect must concern himself chiefly—the house, the approach and the planting—none of which can be treated individually, as they are component parts of the whole, and mismanagement of any one will destroy the effect of the others. Warren Manning in problem VII proves to us that it is possible on a plot 100x275 feet to have a shrubbery-bounded lawn, a flower garden and a woods with a curving drive. The once popular idea of bare and uninterrupted views of houses has given way to something more akin to the English wall and hedge. Not only are the views from the street made more attractive by a judicious placing of vine-covered walls, fences and borders, but the owner is given a very desirable privacy.

Problem III tells of an innocent looking little piece of woods in which E. Gorton Davis has planted, in order to make possible its present beauty, Bloodroots, Dutchman's Breeches, Wild Bleeding Hearts, Solomon's Seals, Wild Ginger and many another eccentric plant. When we read this we realize the extent of the care and thought that goes into even the smallest detail of these seemingly natural wild-gardens.

The book has numerous illustrations and will prove immensely valuable to owners or prospective owners of small estates.

*The Small Place*, by Elsa Rehmman. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

## Indoors and Out

**HANDBOOK OF FURNITURE STYLES**, by Walter A. Dyer. (Century Co., \$1.50.) A practical handbook on period furniture explaining the salient features of each type and its present usefulness. There are numerous illustrations.

**THREE ACRES AND LIBERTY**, by Bolton Hall. (Macmillan, \$1.75.) This enthusiastic tract for life on the owned farm has been revised and republished.

**FARM ACCOUNTING**, by H. T. Scovill. (D. Appleton & Co., \$1.) Shows how to keep exact records of operations and how to analyze them to get the greatest benefit.

**FARM DIARY**, by E. H. Thompson. (World Book Company, Yonkers, N. Y., \$1.50.) An account book based on a study of various forms of farm bookkeeping invented by practical farmers. It has proved valuable in use.

**HOME AND FARM FOOD PRESERVATION**, by William V. Cruess. (Macmillan Company, \$1.50.) A clearly stated explanation of why food spoils, and directions and recipes for preserving meats, fruit and vegetables by various methods.

**FOOD POISONING**, by Prof. E. O. Jordan. (University of Chicago Press, \$1.) A scientific consideration of the extent of poisoning thru food. The volume, replete with cases, is a valuable addition to the science series.

**DEVELOPMENT OF TURKEY CIGARS**, by J. J. Taubenschlag, Ph.D. (E. P. Dutton & Co., \$5.) Cigars recently introduced by the title, giving the accurate records and valuable information, a study of which will save money and labor.



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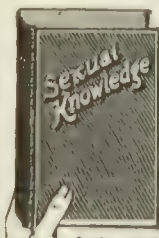
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## BUSINESS AS USUAL VS. SAVE AND WORK

(Continued from page 14)

continue for us, while "business unusual" is superadded by the Government, we are perhaps going thru the forms of giving money to the Government, but by refusing to get out of the Government's way, are actually preventing it from carrying on its business.

We cannot have business as usual because, as Mr. Simmons, president of the Simmons Hardware Company, so well says, "What we spend for the war is a most unusual expenditure. If we blindly or stubbornly persist in our own expenditures for luxuries, wastes or detriments, which are worse than wastes, then we will be forced of necessity to take the cost of the war out of active industry or out of our wholesome living. There is no way for us to escape this alternative."

If the average man or woman doesn't set aside more than a third of his or her annual income and savings for taxes or loans to the Government, or make up the difference by working for it harder or more efficiently, or by getting the boys and girls and idle women to do something, what is going to happen?

The answer is simple. In the first place, Mr. McAdoo will still get his loans because people, out of patriotism (and quite properly, if they cannot do otherwise) will borrow in order to lend.

But if they are deceived by the money fallacy, and imagine that they can pay for the war by some kind of magic, and without the need of real sacrifices, they will find themselves greatly mistaken. We cannot supply new munitions by supplying new money any more than Robinson Crusoe could get bows and arrows with the gold he found in the ship.

We shall find that unless we all do our bit, of giving or lending a third of our income per annum it will be screwed out of us on the torturing rack of the high cost of living.

A rise in the cost of living is a sort of indirect war tax and it falls very inequitably. Some incomes are fixed while the cost of living is not fixed. Consequently their recipients will have less real purchasing power. Think of the school teacher. Suppose, as it may well be, that within a year or two prices are twice what they are now, and suppose school teachers' salaries remain the same. That means that the school teacher will be getting half as much as before for his money. Nominally his salary is the same; really it is half of what it was. He has been taxed 50 per cent of his income in order to help win this war. In effect, half his food and clothing and other supplies have been commandeered because the rest of us have not done our share.

This is not all. There is something more subtle and more terrible. When prices go up all creditors lose, including savings-bank depositors and bondholders, including small holders of Liberty Bonds. If the rise of prices is 4 per cent a year and a creditor gets 4 per cent interest, all of that interest, as measured in commodities, is taken away from him. This is nothing new, but has been going on for years as one of the evils of the high cost of living. Let me illustrate. A servant girl who put \$100 in the savings bank in 1896 getting 4 per cent would find in 1914 that she had \$200, or double what she put in. But when she tried to spend it she would not be able to buy as much with her entire \$200 as she could have bought for her \$100 eighteen years before. She was mulcted of all her interest

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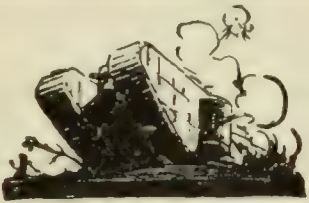


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thru the depreciation of the dollar. Like Alice in "Thru the Looking-glass," she had to run as fast as she could in order to stand still!

And the same is true of the bondholder. Suppose a bondholder in 1896 had left to his widow \$100,000 in bonds. He thought to put her in a safe position, and instead of investing in stocks, he invested his fortune in bonds. He left it to her, dying with the thought that she would have a sure income of \$4000. In that thought also she had been spending that \$4000 a year for eighteen years, and she still has the \$100,000 of bonds, the parent capital, unimpaired—apparently. But that \$100,000 of bonds, if she tried to cash it in now, would buy only half as much in commodities as eighteen years ago and, from now on, her \$4000 income will buy only what \$2000 would buy originally. Really, then, her principal is only half what it had been. She has been eating up her capital without knowing it. Had she set aside each year a sinking fund or depreciation fund to offset this loss of principal, she would have had to set aside her entire 4 per cent! She had therefore been virtually taxed 100 per cent on her income.

The war has greatly aggravated this injustice. If prices double in a year and stay double, the bondholder will be taxed in the year 50 per cent on his capital, or twelve and a half times his income. In other words, this is exactly as much a hardship as if during times of a stable price level, the bondholders were taxed 1250 per cent on their incomes. This is what the war may cost some people if we are afraid to take those measures which will make all share the burden equitably. Thousands of persons get all or mostly all their income from bonds—widows, orphans, hospitals, philanthropic foundations and endowed universities. Furthermore, millions of persons have all their savings in bonds, mortgages, notes, savings-bank accounts or other form the rights to which are express in a specific number of dollars. These persons suffer grievously by the depreciating of the dollar. Lastly, many millions of people are now putting their savings into Liberty Bonds and War Savings certificates. These subscriptions are supposedly not taxes but loans, and not forced contributions, but voluntary. To the extent, then, that the war is financed out of the high cost of living, we shall create grievous injustice. This will breed discontent, and, among other things, discontent with the war. All these evils can be avoided if we learn and practice true economics.

It is heartening to note that we are making great strides in this direction. Within the last year and especially within the last half-year there has been a partial revolution in sentiment on this subject. Many editors and publicists have been converted from the "business as usual" fallacy, which they first held, to the "save and work" principle, which they now advocate with all the fervor of new converts.

But much further effort is needed to complete the task. We shall do it most quickly if we go back to first principles.

Let us remember that business is not as usual in Belgium or France. It is not as usual for the millions of our men who are in the army and navy. These have sacrificed all but the necessities of life, and may at any time sacrifice life itself. What right have we to indulge ourselves?

With the sacrifices of our soldiers before our eyes, the very least that we can do is to contribute cheerfully our own share of the sacrifices which must be made at home. This means we must give up "business as usual" in non-essentials and instead "save and work" in essentials.

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(Continued from page 20)

removed on special and infrequent occasions. Only when all objects and materials have thus been sorted out and classified can the construction of storage shelves or closets be intelligently planned. The commonest and likewise the least efficient storage receptacles are trunks and packing cases. Owing to their depth, only the top layer of their contents is readily accessible, and the innate perversity of things which invariably causes the object sought to lurk at the very bottom of the pile is familiar to all. In case, however, their employment should for any reason be unavoidable, their practical disadvantages can be partially overcome by filling each trunk or case with large, shallow boxes, plainly labeled with lists of their contents and tied with stout twine. These can easily be lifted out in turn until the one desired is reached.

That shelving should be built to the measure of the objects to be stored would seem too obvious to deserve mention but for the fact that the cupboards and closets in the average home constitute visible proof that it seldom is so built. Either strong cardboard boxes should be procured to hold the goods to be packed away, and the shelves made of corresponding depth and placed close enough together so that not more than two tiers of boxes can be placed on each, or the shelving may be enclosed at the back with wall board—which costs less than wood—and divided into compartments of suitable sizes, like giant pigeonholes, with fronts hinged at the bottom so as to drop down when opened.

Of course the highest efficiency demands that there be some sort of index to the contents of each bag, box, shelf and trunk. This may consist merely of a tag or label affixed to each receptacle and bearing an itemized list of the articles contained, but a greater ultimate time saving will be effected by supplementing the individual labels with a small card cabinet or loose leaf blankbook in which are entered in alphabetical order the names and descriptions of the various classes of goods stored, together with their location.

As a final measure of efficiency, special precautions should be taken against fire. At first blush it might appear that an attic, visited but seldom, and not usually provided with light or heat, should be practically immune, but in reality this is far from being the case.

The prevention of danger from this source begins with the weeding out of all worthless or useless objects, to prevent overcrowding. The second step is the orderly arrangement of stored materials in closed boxes or other convenient receptacles, as previously described. This facilitates dusting, which should be done at reasonably frequent intervals. The chimneys should be regularly inspected and repairs made promptly when needed; and under no circumstances should an open flame of any description be permitted in the attic. If the house is wired for electricity, the added cost of lighting the attic will be negligible in comparison with the increased safety and convenience thus assured. In homes where gas or kerosene is the only illuminant, an electric hand lamp, preferably of the lantern type which can be hung on a peg or set securely on the floor, thus leaving both hands free, is the only form of light which should be carried into the attic. In addition, a small chemical fire extinguisher, or two or three fire buckets kept constantly filled with water, should be hung at the head of the stairs.

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## WHEN A ROOM NEEDS DOING OVER

(Continued from page 21)

side were two windows; on the north and south sides each, a door near the western wall; on the east side, opposite the windows, a fireplace banked by low, built-in bookcases. The woodwork was cream white, the paper a pinkish tan, the carpet green. For furniture the following: between the windows a handsome old Hepplewhite half round console table, above it a late Georgian mahogany and gilt mirror, a walnut rocking chair in brown corduroy at one window and a Moravian armchair painted French gray at the other. On the north side, beside the door, an oak Morris chair with green corduroy cushions and, farther along, a walnut lounge covered with brown leather. At one side of the fireplace an ugly, high-backed modern oak chair that ought to have been in a dark hall; at the other a little bent-wood rocker in green plush; above the mantel an old oval mirror, hung with its length horizontally and tipped out at an angle from the wall—an unsuitable shape for the place and badly hung. On the south side a handsome old walnut cabriole-legged wing chair in dark brown leather and, beside it, quite out of center with the pictures above, a fine Queen Anne drop-leaf walnut table with cabriole legs, club feet and shaped apron. In the center of the room a square Eastlake walnut table with a lamp and books and, besides this, a white wicker armchair and an old straight and high ladder-backed chair with turned legs.

Altogether it was an exceedingly ugly room. Making intelligent use of its potentialities, this is how it was transformed:

Paint and paper needed renewing so that it is hardly fair to count that item of cost against the work of remaking. The walls were scraped and painted a light, cream putty color with woodwork of a whiter tone than before. The carpet was dyed a rich brown, not too dark. The one hopeless piece of furniture, the Eastlake center table, was eliminated. The oval mirror, manifestly unsuitable in shape for its position, was replaced by an oblong mirror in a heavy gilt Empire frame, from another room, hung flat against the wall. The Morris chair's golden oak frame was painted black, as was also the ugly oak hall chair by the fireplace, its grotesque cresting, however, being first sawed off. All the old upholstery was replaced by coverings of tobacco brown velours with the exception of two chair seats that were not subjected to much wear. These were of champagne-colored rep, for the sake of a lighter note. The high, ladder-backed chair had its rush seat restored and its mate, an armchair of the same type, was brought into the room. For these two, and for the wicker chair, loose cushions were made and covered with printed linen of an old-fashioned polychrome flower design. The one wholly new purchase was enough printed linen to make hangings for the windows.

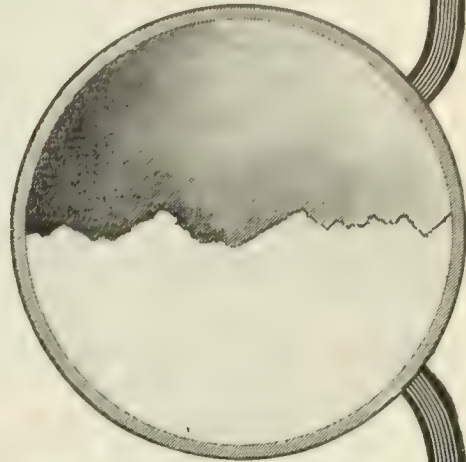
By rearrangement the center of the room was left free, the requisite lamps were placed on side tables where they gave more and better light, the small and insufficient chairs were moved from beside the fireplace and comfortable armchairs put there instead. Pictures were rehung.

The whole remaking of the room, barring the fresh painting, cost the price of linen for the window hangings and for three chair cushions, brown velours for a lounge and two chairs, \$5 for dyeing the carpet, \$2.50 for rehung a chair seat, a little black paint for two chair frames, rearrangement and elimination, consistent and orderly planning, and common sense.

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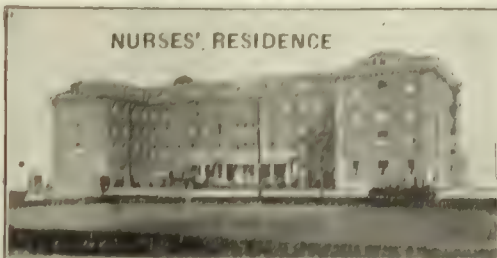
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## KEEPING UP WITH THE FRONT

(Continued from page 19)

plies get down below the above requirements he can remedy the defect before the situation gets serious. "Then we have to hustle," he said. This necessity, however, is seldom likely to arise, for the chiefs of the front supply services are charged with keeping their supply station up to the standard. The colonel informed me that 90 per cent of the food for the army comes from the United States and the remaining 10 per cent consists mostly of vegetables bought in France. This is not the case, however, with the ordnance supplies, which, in order to save tonnage, are bought in France, tho even so we furnish much of the raw material for their manufacture.

Another one of Colonel Hilgard's duties is to keep these base hospitals supplied. Between the railroad center and the front we have eight of these colossal hospitals in addition to the numerous field hospitals directly behind the line. The base hospitals will eventually have some 20,000 beds. Today nearly 5000 are available.

At present the United States has erected at this railroad center three storehouses, each 50 feet wide by 300 feet long. When I visited them there were 1,230,000 balanced rations in each one. These colossal warehouses were built by the American engineers and more will be completed soon. The station was nothing but an openfield last October. But since then our engineers have put up thirty-five warehouses in various sections of our communicating lines. Colonel Hilgard hopes soon to have installed a model water supply system and an electric light plant. As we walked thru the warehouses we found them stacked to the roofs with conglomerations of oats and wheat and canned goods. What a feast for the hungry Germans if they should ever get their talons on them! The cow in the cornfield would be a feeble analogy.

We also visited the very interesting and mysterious balloon shop where America was assembling her stationary balloons. What fat, dumpy elephants they were. I poked my head thru the little round flap on the side of one to see what the inside looked like. What I saw can best be represented by a cipher without the ring around it. About the balloon shed and warehouses 100 negro troops were employed. Wherever two or three were gathered together one could hear them singing their native songs—I did not say whether plantation or rag. A Southerner could easily imagine himself back in "our beloved Southland."

In another part of this town is situated the famous bakery where all the bread needed for the United States army can be baked for a month ahead. Some people have criticized our Government for making so great an outlay, but it is only another evidence that the United States has planned "the overhead" of our army on a scale large enough to meet all possible eventualities.

After leaving this railroad center we come to the fringe of the war zone itself. The only large hospital I had an opportunity to visit in this section was Base Hospital No. 18, manned by the Johns Hopkins unit. It was one of the finest hospitals in all the Allied armies. It has a staff of 100 doctors, 63 trained nurses and about 200 enlisted men. Its capacity is 1000 patients and it was a quarter full when I was there. The most it has had at one time is 800. Every kind of a case is taken to it. I was told that 90 per cent of those who go to base hospitals are returned to the line. Most of the remaining 10 per cent are sent back home. There are comparative-

ly few deaths in these hospitals, for the men who are badly wounded generally die at the field hospitals.

Base Hospital 18, like all others I visited in Europe, was a series of oblong huts. It was constructed of wood and not brick like some of the ones nearer the coast. I noticed our convalescent soldiers wore black uniforms and that the blankets on all the beds in the wards were also black. This gave the whole hospital a decidedly gloomy air. It seems that these supplies were furnished by the French. They do things, however, much better in England. There the hospitals are provided with red blankets and red window curtains and the convalescents wear sky blue uniforms. The whole atmosphere of an English hospital is thus delightfully warm and cheery.

In some of the wards were wounded New England boys of the 26th Division, whose fight at Seicheprey I have already described in *The Independent* of August 3. Tho pretty badly "shot up," they were a cheerful lot and all seemed to be pleased to meet one who was a native of their own "neck of the woods."

After taking the names of the parents of some of the patients, whom I promised to write to on my return home, I visited the famous new hospital train of sixteen cars just built by the English Government for the use of our army in France. This train stood on a siding and whenever there was a call for it a French engine with engineer, fireman and two trainmen would take it to where the wounded were waiting to be brought back to one of the large base hospitals. All the cars are enameled on the inside. A separate heating plant keeps the whole train warm in cold weather. The first car I inspected was a staff car with a separate dining room each for the four medical officers and for the three trained nurses. The rooms where the nurses and the staff slept have tables, beds and closets on the English compartment plan. Next came the kitchen car. This has a large pantry with soup cauldrons, ice box, cubboards, electric fans and lights and quarters for the cooks. It also boasted of a sitting room for sick officers, equipt with a sterile water cooler and a real bathtub. The next eleven cars were ward cars. Each had three tiers of beds on either side of the center aisle, giving a capacity to each car of thirty-six patients. If the patients, however, were not badly wounded the lower beds could be converted into lounges by lowering the center berth and making it the back of the lower berth. I noticed such conveniences as ash trays and magazine racks at the head of each bed. At the end of each car was an orderlies' room with running water and an electric switch turning on both day and night lights. There was a medicine cabinet in each car, telephone service using the Morse code, two portable fans for gas cases, and also a fire extinguisher. Then came the car containing the pharmacy and the sterilizing room and after that the second kitchen car with food for the patients and the crew of thirty-two men. There was also on the train a storage car in which is kept all the time 1000 rations.

The whole train will run three days without revictualling. It has been in operation since the 24th of February and had already made three trips averaging twenty-four hours on each trip. So far it has been used only for American wounded, but, of course, it will be used whenever called upon by the Allies. The United States has six of these trains which are considered the best in the world. England has good



trains but nothing to compare with them. The French hospital trains are usually nothing but box cars.

I cannot conclude these three articles on my trip behind the American lines without a word about the American Motor Artillery School on the outskirts of Paris. Major A. S. James, the very efficient Assistant Chief of the Intelligence Department, took me out in his motor car one afternoon to visit it. It consisted of the usual row of barracks and then across the road a large flat field edged with wooded hills and ravines.

I have already described the American Artillery School west of Paris for the training of our officers and men in the theory and practise of artillery. In this school the technique of moving artillery was exclusively taught. As it was Sunday no practise was going on, but it was easy to see that actual battle conditions were reproduced as nearly as possible. Sometimes the boys would bring the artillery out in the middle of the night and set up their emplacements in the forest just as tho it was to be ready to be used at daybreak. As they could not, of course, use a lantern or light of any kind, being theoretically near the German trenches, everything had to be done in total darkness. Then I saw sloughs of slime thru which the men had to drag their heavy guns. They are taught how to use ropes and pulleys so that when they get into difficulties on the actual battle front they will know exactly how to extricate themselves. There were hills to climb and sand pits to negotiate and tree trunks to overcome. It must have been a real man's job to carry a 16 inch gun safely over the various obstacles in their path.

While we were admiring the hundreds of great cannon stored about the field, waiting to be taken to the front, the Big Bertha from across the German lines, 70 miles away, dropt one of her shells only a few blocks from where we stood. This monster gun had been going off intermittently all the time I was in Paris. But this was the first time I actually heard it. The report was not very loud, for the shell is of only moderate dimensions. I am glad to say that this gun made very little impression on the daily life of Paris while I was there, tho the first day it sent its shells into the capital with clock-like regularity every 15 minutes, it made a real sensation and many people left town. But after that the Parisians went about their daily tasks just as tho a shell might not burst from the sky at any moment dealing death and destruction wherever it exploded. Nobody is permitted to say that he has seen where the shell has landed, for the Germans must not know whether their range is good or bad.

Stupid Germany! Her calculated frightfulness has had just the contrary effect from what she intended. Instead of terrifying the Allies into a premature submission, it is the one thing above all others that will make us never give up until Germany is completely beaten and disarmed.

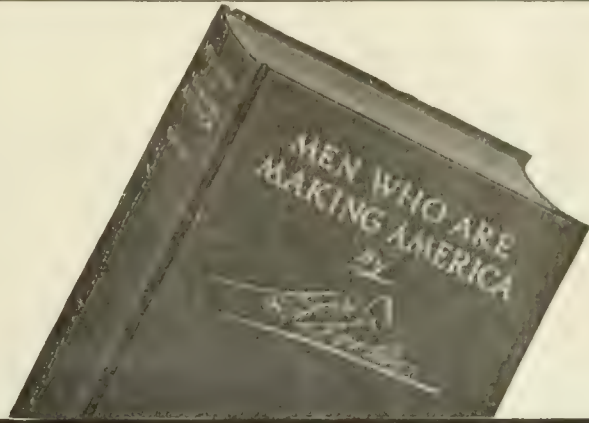
A bishop has suggested prayers for the war victims. Perhaps he agrees with us that a good many of the old ones are past praying for. *London Passing Show.*

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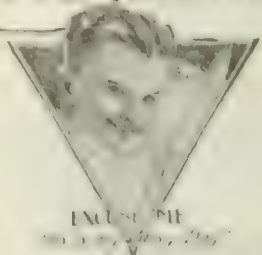
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## HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

### The Independent Lesson Plans

#### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

##### I. The Aims of the War.

Every American should be able to talk intelligently about the history and progress of the war, the aims of the United States, the needs of the Nation, and the ways in which individuals may aid the Country.

##### A. Business as Usual.

1. Explain orally how you can use *The Independent* as an aid in helping people to realize the magnitude of our war task.
2. Give a one-minute talk designed to impress your hearers with the vast cost of the war.
3. You are speaking to an audience at a moving picture show. Present and explain the "money fallacy."
4. You are speaking to an audience of people who have lost work in a non-essential industry. Present and explain the "make-work" fallacy.
5. You are speaking to a general audience. Prove that a "transformation of industries" is absolutely necessary for the winning of the war.
6. Speak to your class in such a way that you will prove beyond doubt that no member of the class, and no person in the United States, should now spend money for unnecessary things.
7. Explain to a general audience how it is possible for any person to set aside one-third of his income and savings for Government use.
8. Give a spirited patriotic talk based on the six cartoons presented with the article.

##### B. Colleges as War Camps.

1. Explain, as if to your school assembly, the great change that has taken place in American education.
2. Give a talk, as if to the members of the senior class in your institution, explaining how the subjects now to be taught in colleges are related to the needs of the war.
3. Give a talk to your class explaining why the Government of the United States wishes all college students to study the aims of the war.
4. Prove to your class that the welfare of the United States depends upon the education of its people.

##### C. Keeping Up with the Front.

1. Give a one-minute talk on the general characteristics of the American officer and the American private soldier.
2. Give a talk in which you present the gigantic preparations of the United States.
3. Invent a series of imaginary experiences in connection with camouflage.
4. Give a talk, as if to your own physician, describing a hospital train in France.
5. Imagine that a friend has written to you of his life in an artillery school. Retell his experiences.

##### D. The Secrets of Bolsheviki.

1. Give a one-minute talk explaining the importance of the recently published Bolsheviki documents.
2. Prove, as if to a foreign-born audience, that no true American can in any way sympathize with the Bolsheviki.

##### E. The Story of the Week.

1. Tell the story of the conquest of Palestine. Use a blackboard map for the sake of clearness.
2. Explain the present situation on the western front.
3. Compare the Red Terror in Russia with the Reign of Terror in the French Revolution.
4. Draw a blackboard map to illustrate the campaign against the Bulgarians. Give a clear explanation of recent events in the campaign.
5. What is the importance of the loss of Baku?
6. Give a talk announcing the Fourth Liberty Loan.
7. Summarize recent important events in the United States.

##### II. Composition.

##### A. Have an Orderly Attic.

1. Prove that the article has, or does not have, the following: A good subject, a good introduction, clear development, coherence, a good conclusion.

##### B. When a Room Needs Doing Over.

1. Prove that the article has, or does not have, the following: Interest, good choice of words, good paragraph structure.

##### C. Write an original short story based on any picture, or any series of pictures in *The Independent*.

#### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

##### I. Progress of the War—"The Conquest of Palestine," "The Battle of Armageddon," "The Loss of Baku," "The Underground Gibraltar," "On the Kriemhild Front," "Driving Back the Bulgars."

1. What, in your judgment, is the most important military event discussed in this week's issue of *The Independent*?
  2. "Macedonia is again on the war map." How long since it was there before? Explain the "strategic significance of this new movement."
  3. Aside from the immediate effects of the British success in Palestine what permanent results may grow out of General Allenby's victory?
  4. Which is more important: the victory in Palestine or the loss of Baku?
- ##### II. Our Army in France—"Keeping Up with the Front."
1. Tabulate the various American military agencies described in this article.
  2. Which one of these establishments would you most like to see?

##### III. Organizing the Nation for War—"Loyalty as Camouflage," "Convicts in War Service," "Congress," "Fourth Liberty Loan," "Petroleum Supply," "Industrial Slackers."

1. Compare the attitude of our people toward the war today with their attitude a year and a half ago. What has brought about the change?
2. What are the advantages and the disadvantages of the scheme discussed in the second editorial?
3. What measures have thus far been taken for the purpose of financing the war? Explain the various tax schedules referred to in the paragraph in small print.
4. Give a brief summary of the conditions governing the Fourth Liberty Loan.
5. Why was the "gasless Sunday" order necessary? Mention other similar regulations which have been issued as a result of the war.

##### IV. The Russian Revolution—"The Secrets of Bolsheviki," "The Red Terror."

1. Explain the reference to the Lichnowsky memoir and the "secret treaties" of Petrograd.
2. What are some of the things which are proved by the documents published by the Committee on Public Information?
3. Do you see any relation between the conditions disclosed by these documents and present conditions in Russia?
4. "The Bolsheviki documents reveal the reasons for various acts of our Government," etc. What are some of these?

##### V. The Economic Basis of the War—"Business as Usual vs. Save and Work."

1. What is the "money fallacy" referred to in this article? the "make work" fallacy? Give one or more historical examples which show the error of the "money fallacy."
2. Prove that "this new credit currency is just as truly a dilution . . . as were the greenbacks in the Civil War."
3. Cite some of the examples which show the fallacy in the "Business as Usual" philosophy.
4. Prove that "what the country needs is not so much cessation as transformation of industries."
5. "If the average man or woman doesn't set aside more than a third of his or her annual income . . . what is going to happen?" Answer this question.
6. Prove that when prices go up all creditors and all people on fixed incomes lose.
7. Study the cartoon at the top of this article. Suggest other subjects which might be treated in the same way.

##### VI. Modern Transportation—"Aerial Motoring After the War."

1. Upon the basis of this article, indicate those uses of the aeroplane which will probably come into existence after the war.
2. In what respects does the development of aeroplane travel correspond to the development of motor car travel?
3. What are the present limits of practical aeroplane flight? Of aeroplane carrying capacity? Compare these with the limits which existed four years ago. Have you any ideas as to the probable limits of the future?



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Hamilton Holt Editor  
Harold Howland Associate Editor  
Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

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# The Independent

Founded 1848

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

## HARPER'S WEEKLY

119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

### INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

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**NATIONAL EFFICIENCY**  
A monthly section devoted to business, personal and national efficiency. Official organ of the National Efficiency Society. Published in the third issue of The Independent each month

**THE COUNTRYSIDE**  
Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## THE NEW PLAYS

*The Walk-Offs.* Fair acting wasted on poor material. No action and plenty of stupid speeches. Uniformly dull thruout. (Morosco Theater.)

*An Ideal Husband.* by Oscar Wilde. Brilliant Victorian drawing room comedy without very strong appeal to this generation. Acceptably produced and acted. (Comedy Theater.)

*Daddies.* A delightfully humorous play of European war orphans adopted by a group of American bachelors. Presented with the usual completeness of a Belasco production, and decidedly worth while. (Belasco Theater.)

*Fiddlers Three.* Comic opera with the scene laid in Cremona, the violin city. Depends for its effect more upon the agility of the dancing and the brilliancy of the costumes than upon music or novelty. (Cort Theater.)

There is a "Gilbert and Sullivan" snap about *The Maid of the Mountains*, a really musical "musical comedy" from London, well played, well sung. William Courtenay stars as a pirate chief; Sidonie Espero is altogether charming as the Maid of the Mountains. (Casino Theater.)

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

KING ALBERT This is the decisive hour.  
MRS. CHARLES S. MELLER Most women are cats.

WALTER CAMP It is never too late to exercise.

HARRY KEMP Writing poetry is an essential industry.

JOHN GALESWORTHY Your hat must be worn tilted forward.

H. G. WELLS Cursing is a way of cheating one's own diet.

BLANCH BATES It is motherhood that hurls woman with heaven.

LOUIS LEE ARDS Friday is a good day to be left a million dollars.

QUEEN MARIE Rumania will never remain the vassal of Germany.

PREMIER CIEMENCHAK I do not like politicians. I like patriots.

BERTHA KALICH I dare to speak with authority about American audiences.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN Why cannot people designate an actor from his work?

SOCIALIST LEADER SCHNEIDERMAN This kang making business must terminate.

THE BELGIAN MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES We are a small nation, but we gave what we had.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR. Brother hood implies, yes involves, personal relations between men.

FLORA BICEFIDA GUEST We have most of us put money in the plate at church because we were afraid not to.

MRS. GERALDINE FARRAR TELLEGEN My Tellegen gripped my hand in a case since vice and without preface exclaimed

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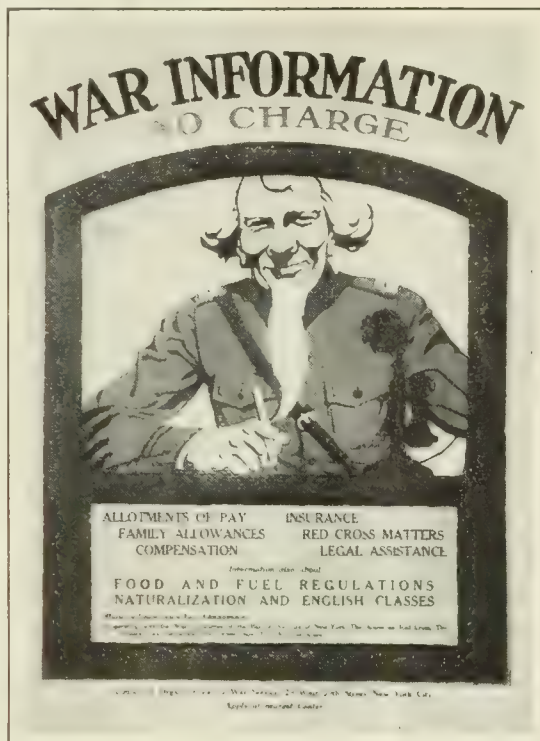
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Winning the War in the Kitchen  
The Independent Lesson Plans ..



Here is a branch of Government service, inaugurated in New York, that ought to spread thruout the country. At information centers, convenient of access, bureaus are maintained to give free information to any one who wants to know more about food or fuel regulation, to find out why Johnny's pay allotment hasn't come, to join a class in naturalization or English, or to get legal assistance. In addition to the practical benefits it confers, such a bureau does much to bring Government and people together in the right way.

## THE COVER

Before he had even seen the painting of a camouflaged warship that we reproduce this week on the front cover, a contributor to The Independent wrote this dazzling description of it:

### THE CAMOUFLAGED SHIP

O blend of emerald wild and drunken amethyst,  
O wild, hysteric nightmare of psychoanalyst,  
O purple cow of Burgess, O blazing tiger of Blake,  
O neo-impressionist lily, O super Barnum-cular fake,  
What madman out of Potsdam, what loon from Blagovetschenskgeorgsknlintvoff,  
What Bolshevik or side-show freak or Greenwich village toff  
Told you that the way to hide was with vivid gobs of blue  
Cutting athwart green triangles and gray gridirons askew  
All done on a painted background of most unearthly hue  
Like a sunrise up at midnight dabbled with evening dew?

with vehemence and conviction, "I am going to marry you."

G. A. LEW—God helping me I will continue to throw inkstands at the devil until he is utterly vanquished and I blot out the belief in Eternal Hell from the minds of the people.

PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE There are people in many countries who regard any effort to make peace as dishonorable and treasonable. That attitude must be steadily discouraged.





# How We Improved Our Memory In One Evening

## The Amazing Experience of Victor Jones and His Wife



"Of course I place you! Mr. Addison Sims of Seattle.

"If I remember correctly—and I *do* remember correctly—Mr. Burroughs, the lumberman, introduced me to you at the luncheon of the Seattle Rotary Club three years ago in May. This is a pleasure indeed! I haven't laid eyes on you since that day. How is the grain business? And how did that amalgamation work out?"

The assurance of this speaker—in the crowded corridor of the Hotel McAlpin—compelled me to turn and look at him, though I must say it is not my usual habit to "listen in" even in a hotel lobby.

"He is David M. Roth, the most famous memory expert in the United States," said my friend Kennedy, answering my question before I could get it out. "He will show you a lot more wonderful things than that before the evening is over."

And he did.

As we went into the banquet room the toastmaster was introducing a long line of the guests to Mr. Roth. I got in line and when it came my turn Mr. Roth asked, "What are your initials, Mr. Jones, and your business connection and telephone number?" Why he asked this, I learned later, when he picked out from the crowd 60 men he had met two hours before and called each by name without a mistake. What is more, he named each man's business and telephone number, for good measure.

I won't tell you all the other amazing things this man did except to tell how he called back, without a minute's hesitation, long lists of numbers, bank clearings, prices, lot numbers, parcel post rates and anything else the guests gave him in rapid order.

\* \* \* \* \*

When I met Mr. Roth again—which you may be sure I did the first chance I got—he rather bowled me over by saying, in his quiet, modest way:

"There is nothing miraculous about my remembering anything I want to remember, whether it be names, faces, figures, facts or something I have read in a magazine.

"You can do this just as easily as I do. Anyone with an average mind can learn quickly to do exactly the same things which seem so miraculous when I do them.

"My own memory," continued Mr. Roth, "was originally very faulty. Yes, it was—a really poor memory. On meeting a man I would lose his name in thirty seconds, while now there are probably 10,000 men and women in the United States, many of whom I have met but once, whose names I can call instantly on meeting them."

"That is all right for you, Mr. Roth," I interrupted, "you have given years to it. But how about me?"

"Mr. Jones," he replied, "I can teach you the secret of a good memory in one evening. This is not a guess, because I have done it with thousands of pupils. In the first of seven simple lessons which I have prepared for home study I show you the basic principle of my whole system and you will find it not hard work as you might fear—but just like playing a fascinating game. I will prove it to you."

He didn't have to prove it. His Course did; I got it the very next day from his publishers, the Independent Corporation.

When I tackled the first lesson I was surprised to find that I had learned—in about one hour—how to remember a list of one hundred words so that I could call them off forward and back without a single mistake.

That first lesson *stuck*. So did the other six.

Read this letter from C. Louis Allen, who at 32 years became president of a million dollar corporation, the Pyrene Manufacturing Company of New York, makers of the famous fire extinguisher:

"Now that the Roth Memory Course is finished, I want to tell you how much I have enjoyed the study of this most fascinating subject. Usually these courses involve a great deal of drudgery, but this has been pure pleasure all the way through. I have derived much benefit from taking the course of instruction and feel that I shall continue to strengthen my memory. That is the best part of it. I shall be glad of an opportunity to recommend your work to my friends."

Mr. Allen didn't put it a bit too strong.

The Roth Course is priceless. I can absolutely count on my memory now. I can call the name of most any man I have met before—and I am getting better all the time. I can remember figures I wish to remember. Telephone numbers come to my mind instantly, once I have filed them by Mr. Roth's easy method. Street addresses are just as easy.

The old fear of forgetting (you know what that is) has vanished. I used to be "scared stiff" on my feet—because I wasn't sure. I couldn't remember what I wanted to say.

Now I am sure of myself, and confident, and "easy as an old shoe" when I get on my feet at the club, or at a banquet, or in a business meeting, or in any social gathering.

Perhaps the most enjoyable part of it all is that I have become a good conversationalist—and I used to be as silent as a sphinx when I got into a crowd of people who knew things.

Now I can call up like a flash of lightning most any fact I want right at the instant I need it most. I used to think a "hair trigger" memory belonged only to the prodigy and genius. Now I see that every man of us has that kind of a memory if he only knows how to make it work right.

I tell you it is a wonderful thing, after groping around in the dark for so many years, to be able to switch the big searchlight on your mind and see instantly everything you want to remember.

This Roth Course will do wonders in your office.

Since we took it up you never hear anyone in our office say "I guess" or "I think it was about so much" or "I forget that right now" or "I can't remember" or "I must look up his name." Now they are right there with the answer like a shot.

Have you ever heard of "Multigraph" Smith? Real name H. Q. Smith, Division Manager of the Multigraph Sales Company, Ltd., in Montreal. Here is just a bit from a letter of his that I saw last week:

"Here is the whole thing in a nutshell. Mr. Roth has a most remarkable Memory Course. It is simple, and easy as falling off a log. Yet with one hour a day of practice, anyone—I don't care who he is—can improve his memory 100% in a week and 1000% in six months."

My advice to you is don't wait another minute. Send to Independent Corporation for Mr. Roth's amazing course and see what a wonderful memory you have got. Your dividends in increased earning power will be enormous.

VICTOR JONES

### What the Course Did for Mrs. Jones

From what Mr. Jones tells us, the Roth Memory Course did just as wonderful things for Mrs. Jones. She became fascinated with the lessons

the first evening she could get them away from her husband, and he is forced to admit that not only did she learn the magic key words more quickly and easily than he did—but so did Genevieve, their twelve-year-old daughter.

But the fun of learning was only the beginning. In a few days Mrs. Jones was amazed to see how her newly acquired power to remember the countless things she had to remember simplified her life. The infinite details of housekeeping smoothed themselves out wonderfully. She was surprised how much more time she had for recreation—because she remembered easily and automatically her many duties at the time they should be remembered. And when evening came she missed much of the old "tired feeling" and was fresher than she had been in years.

At her club she became a leader because her fellow members could count on her to conduct club matters with a clear head and in orderly procedure.

In her social life Mrs. Jones began to win a popularity that she had never dreamed of attaining. The reason was easy to understand—because she never forgot a name or face once she was introduced—and this also made her a successful hostess—much to the wonder of her friends. In short, Mrs. Jones, in developing her own perfectly good memory, discovered a secret of success, not only in housekeeping, but in her social life.

Now we understand the Roth Memory Idea is going like wildfire among Mrs. Jones' friends—for she has let them into her secret.

Read the following letter from Mrs. Eleanor A. Phillips, State Chairman of the Tennessee Woman's Liberty Loan Committee:

"Enclosed please find check for \$5.00 for Memory Course forwarded me. This course, to my mind, is the most wonderful thing of its kind I have ever heard of, and comes to hand at a time when I need it greatly.

"As Chairman for the State of Tennessee for Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, it is very necessary for me to remember the names of thousands of women, and with the very little acquaintance I have had with your wonderful course, I find my memory greatly strengthened. I feel sure that after having completed the course I will be able to know my women and the counties they are from the minute I see them."

### Send No Money

So confident is the Independent Corporation, the publishers of the Roth Memory Course, that once you have an opportunity to see in your own home how easy it is to improve your memory power in a few short hours, that they are willing to send the course on free examination.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter and the complete course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once. If you are not entirely satisfied send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the course, send only \$5 in full payment. You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon now before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.

### FREE EXAMINATION BLANK

## Independent Corporation

Division of Business Education, 119 W. 40th St., New York

Publishers of The Independent (and Harper's Weekly)  
"The Most Satisfactory War Journal in America"

Please send me the Roth Memory Course of seven lessons. I will either return the course to you within five days after its receipt or send you \$5.

Name .....

Address .....



Ind-10-12-18



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## THE PRESIDENT VOICES THE WORLD'S DESIRE

**P**RESIDENT WILSON'S address in the Metropolitan Opera House at the opening of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign sets forth in clear and convincing language the peace aims, not of America alone, not of the Allies alone, but of the entire world including those who are not with us and those who are against us. If this war should be followed, as we believe it will be, by the formation of a League of Nations, this address will rank with the English Magna Carta, the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the American Declaration of Independence as milestones in the march of humanity toward liberty and law. That America is now listened to with such respect is not due merely to the fact that she commands the only unexhausted reservoir of men and money, but more because her President has spoken for a higher ideal and a broader justice than has been heard from the rulers of other lands. As we now know, the President's voice is listened to not only by the people of the Allied nations but also by a large and increasing portion of the people of enemy countries. As he says, the plain, workaday people are still demanding that the leaders of their governments declare exactly what it is that they are seeking in this war and they are not yet satisfied with what they have been told. The Liberty Loan speech will go far toward satisfying this popular demand for a statement of war aims commensurate with the sacrifices demanded. The Great War will not be won unless it results in a Great Peace.

The President's words will revive the fainting hopes of liberals the world over. For instance, we may quote from the last number of the *English Nation* received:

The cause of Liberalism passed from our keeping to America's. The war, as an agent for repelling a German supremacy of Europe, is essentially won. The task remains of restoring sanity and security to the society it has almost destroyed. What are to be the character and the cement of the new structure? If it is to be built up of the old scheme of Power balances, the conscription, the rivalry of armaments, and the rule of the Veiled Prophets of Cabinet and Embassy, then youth has been cruelly deceived, and the governments of Europe may yet sustain the utmost effort of their despair. Is there no danger of such an issue of the war? There is. We have much lip service at the altar of the League of Nations. But in every one of the combatant countries, save America, either the governments, or the men who move governments, have already taken steps to make a unitary, reconciled, international society impossible. Many powerful men have their projects for the reërection of freshly fortified zones of exclusive wealth and power.

It is against the evils here specified, the balance of power, conscription, armaments, secret diplomacy and entrenched interests, that President Wilson has spoken out. His plea will be received with concealed resentment by those whose plans it thwarts and they will do their best to bury it in oblivion. Contracts have already been made which control the greater part of the world's supply of raw material for years to come. The Non-Ferrous Metals Act passed by Parliament practically makes a close corporation of the British

Empire in regard to these metals. The Paris Economic Conference committed the Allied Powers to a policy of exclusion and discrimination. In accordance with that agreement France and Great Britain have denounced all their commercial conventions containing "the most favored nation" clause, which provides for equal trade rights to all nations. At the recent conference of the premiers of the British dominions with the English Cabinet a policy of imperial preference was decided upon, altho that involves throwing over the traditional English theory of free trade. Territorial arrangements and divisions of power are, as the President says, still the chief issues discussed. The secret treaties exposed by the Bolsheviki are still unrepudiated even where they are at variance with the principles laid down by the President or where they have been made impossible of fulfilment by the changed situation. Mr. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, declares before Parliament that secret diplomacy is indispensable. In *The Independent* of August 24th we called attention to the danger of reckless signing of resolutions to boycott the products of our present enemies and we argued that this weapon, the most powerful in the armory of the Allies, should not be left to individuals but reserved for governmental use. Mr. Wilson goes still further and argues that the boycott cannot be entrusted safely to an individual government or group of governments, but must be reserved for the League of Nations. These are some of the points where President Wilson comes into conflict with ideas and plans current here and abroad. But "it will be necessary that all who sit down at the peace table shall come ready and willing to pay the price, the only price, that will procure a secure and lasting peace."

Earl Curzon, the spokesman of the British Government in the House of Lords, says that a League of Nations is already in existence, the Allies, and that it will be opposed by another League of Nations, composed of our enemies. But that is virtually the old, disastrous balance of power idea on a larger scale. The object of the League of Nations, as the President conceives it, is to prevent forever the formation of such rival aggregations. In France and England it is questioned whether Germany ought to be allowed to come into the League of Nations. The American idea is that Germany ought to be compelled to come into the League of Nations and we propose to fight until she does. Lord Curzon's plan implies an indecisive peace, a drawn game, a perpetual deadlock. America demands that Germany be beaten until she is ready to submit to the judgment of the world court or be outlawed by all civilized nations.

As in his former addresses the President insists that each question be decided upon its own merits and not be made a matter of bargaining, compromise and mutual concession. His wording is curious: "The impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we



wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just." This reminds us of the story of the Populist senator of a western state who said: "The trusts come to us asking for justice, but I tell you, gentlemen, the trusts don't deserve justice, and by Heaven they are not going to get it from us." It is this sentiment, commonly felt but rarely so frankly expressed, that the President would repudiate. We must confess that now in the heat of conflict and the fire of indignation we have little disposition to deal with our enemies as we would be done by, yet we must realize with the President that any settlements not made in a fair and impartial spirit will cause trouble for the future. The President's address may be regarded as a sermon preached from the text of Kant's categorical imperative: "I must act in such a way that I can at the same time will that my maxim should become a universal law."

## ONE FROM FOUR LEAVES TWO

THE surrender of Bulgaria means more than the elimination of the weakest of our four antagonists. It means also that Turkey is virtually out of the game. It means that the spinal cord of the enemy coalition, the Berlin-Bosphorus-Bagdad railroad, has been cut and that a new and vulnerable front of Austria-Hungary has been laid open to our attack. It opens the possibility of recovering Serbia, Montenegro and Albania and of bringing Rumania again into the war.

The armistice gives the Allies the right to use the railroads and rivers of Bulgaria for military purposes. This implies that Bulgaria not merely breaks with her old allies to become neutral as Russia and Rumania have nominally done, but that she has virtually come in on our side, for if she were neutral she would have no right to allow military operations to take place on her territory. Allied troops can now be transported from Salonica to the Tchatalga line and attack Constantinople from the land side. If such land operations could have been combined with the attempt to force the Dardanelles by the British navy, Constantinople would have speedily fallen and the Gallipoli disaster avoided. But thru some diplomatic fumbling, chiefly as we now know due to the incapacity and treachery of the Russian Government, the Allies failed in 1915 to win over either Bulgaria or Greece and in consequence lost Serbia, Montenegro, Albania, Rumania and Russia. Both Greece and Bulgaria were under pro-German kings, but the people of both were favorable toward the Entente Allies. It would have been difficult to have got both of them, but if the Allies had raised their bids a little higher and used a little more tact or pressure one if not both could have been won over and the war shortened by a year or so. But since their efforts in 1915 failed it became necessary to occupy Greece and conquer Bulgaria. King Constantine fled into exile and a Greek army is fighting in the ranks of the Allies. Now King Ferdinand has fled into exile and we should not be surprised to see before long a Bulgarian army fighting in the ranks of the Allies. A good many of them would have preferred that side on the start and some of them have voluntarily gone over to that side since.

The collapse of Bulgaria is not primarily due to the military victories of the Allies in Serbia or, to put it more accurately, the military victories were largely due to the internal collapse of Bulgaria. King Ferdinand has perceived for some time that he had "put his money on the wrong horse," to use Lord Salisbury's phrase about the Crimean War. His people were continually getting more restive and a revolution was imminent. America has always had a great influence in Bulgaria thru the emigration of Bulgars to this country and their return and thru the education of the leading men and women in the missionary schools. This influence, we may surmise, has not been inactive or fruitless during the past year. Fortunately Presi-

dent Wilson has been able to resist the pressure put upon him by certain senators to declare war with Bulgaria. Some days before the Bulgarian Government approached the Allies a despatch was sent to Stephen Panaretoff, the Bulgarian Minister at Washington, asking the good offices of the United States in favor of an armistice, and the American Consul General at Sofia, Mr. Murphy, accompanied the Bulgarian peace delegation to Sofia, altho purely as an observer and without authority from the Department of State. It is not known whether the President was consulted as to the terms of the armistice, tho he doubtless will be as to the final terms of peace.

Today we have received a belated letter from a distant subscriber calling us ignorant, prejudiced and pro-German because in *The Independent* of May 25 we said: "The Bulgarian people are now realizing that they are on the wrong side. Before many weeks they will realize that they are on the losing side. When they find that they are not bound to their present allies by bonds of sympathy or of interest or of fear, it will be hard to keep them even nominally numbered among our enemies." It will not be necessary to answer our irate correspondent. The event has answered him. The separate peace with Bulgaria which he regarded as a betrayal of the Allies has already been made by the Allies and it is their greatest victory so far.

It is fortunate that Bulgaria is the first to give up, for the Allies can grant her easier terms with a good conscience than they could to any of the others. The Allies and America are committed to the dismemberment of the Ottoman and Austrian empires, and the greater part of the territory of the German empire is claimed by Great Britain and France, but no considerable curtailment of Bulgaria has been authoritatively proposed. In fact, if the map of the Balkans is redrawn on racial lines, as the Allies propose, Bulgaria would be more likely to gain territory than to lose what she had in 1913, for the treaty of Bucharest was notoriously unfair to Bulgaria in this respect and was imposed as a penalty for her guilt in precipitating the second Balkan war. She deserves a still heavier punishment for her guilt in partaking in the present war, but it is difficult to see how she can be adequately penalized without violating our own principles. No indemnity could be extracted from her sufficient to cover her ruthless destruction of Serbian property and the expense of keeping an army of half a million on her frontier for three years. To depose her King would not be a penalty but a favor; nevertheless we ought not to shrink from it on that account. Bulgaria went into the war for her own advantage and she comes out of the war for the same reason. She has saved herself from invasion by unconditional surrender in the nick of time. She does not deserve gratitude, but the Allies do deserve congratulations. It gives us reason to hope that one of her late allies may soon see that it would be to its advantage to follow her example.

## GERMANY'S FATAL HANDICAP

SOMETIMES it is well to hold the war at arm's length and look at it as a whole in order to avoid being overwhelmed by details. Now, the broadest strategic factor of the present war is that it cannot be carried on at all without a mobilization of industry on a stupendous scale for the manufacture of war necessities. There are just three first class industrial areas in the world, besides, of course, several of the second rank. One is the northeastern quarter of the United States. Another is the manufacturing region of Great Britain. The third includes Belgium, northeastern France and a large part of western Germany on both banks of the Rhine: we may summarize this region, which is an economic unit, tho divided into several political divisions by national boundaries, as "Rhineland." Two of these major manufacturing centers are in the hands of the Allies; one



in the hands of the Germans. The American and British industrial areas can only be reached by an enemy who has command of the sea. But "Rhineland" lies directly behind the German trenches, indeed at Lens and in Lorraine the advancing armies of the Entente are already treading the edge of this region of maximum mining and manufacture. A few days' unobstructed march would bring the Germans to Paris; but without Paris the Allies could still continue the fight. A few days' march in the opposite direction would not, indeed, bring the Allies to Berlin, but it would bring them to a much more important city: Essen. Deprived of her biggest coal-iron-factory district Germany would be disarmed. That is why nothing but loss of sea-power (or loss of heart) can defeat the Allies, no matter what defeats they sustain, while a single disaster on the western front would lay the very heart of Germany open to the final blow.

## THE CRUEL GOVERNMENT

**W**HEN the Government takes over things the fur flies. But who would ever have expected to live to see all the American colleges and universities opening this week with the classics abandoned, the secret societies abolished, athletics reduced to recreation and the students made to study?

It all seems too sensible to be true.

## A HEARTENING TALK

**T**HE English are getting encouragement from President Wilson's speeches. We on our side can listen with advantage to the good counsel and wise warning that Premier Lloyd George gave in a recent speech when the country was jubilant over the greatest victory yet achieved by British arms:

It is not over. This country has got to depend on its resolution, on its courage. It has got to keep up its heart in the long struggle. It is the heart that tells in the long climb; it is the heart that tells going over rough country; it is the heart that tells in the long run. It is the heart that tells, and I want that heart to be steady; not a heart one moment throbbing wildly with excitement and the next moment you can barely feel its pulsations; not an intermittent heart, not an irregular heart, but a good steady heart, beating with hammer strokes—that is the heart that will go thru, that is the heart I want. We are now doing well. Do not get too excited over it. Keep steady. You will want your heart again, don't work it too much.

# OUR PRACTICAL PROGRAM FOR PEACE

From President Wilson's Address in New York, September 27, 1918

**A**T every turn of the war we gain a fresh consciousness of what we mean to accomplish by it. When our hope and expectation are most excited we think more definitely than before of the issues that hang upon it and of the purposes which must be realized by means of it. For it has positive and well defined purposes which we did not determine and which we cannot alter. No statesman or assembly created them; no statesman or assembly can alter them. They have arisen out of the very nature and circumstances of the war. The most that statesmen or assemblies can do is to carry them out or be false to them. They were perhaps not clear at the outset; but they are clear now.

The war has lasted more than four years and the whole world has been drawn into it. The common will of mankind has been substituted for the particular purposes of individual states. Individual statesmen may have started the conflict, but neither they nor their opponents can stop it as they please. It has become a peoples' war, and peoples of all sorts and races, of every degree of power and variety of fortune are involved in its sweeping processes of change

and settlement. We came into it when its character had become fully defined and it was plain that no nation could stand apart or be indifferent to its outcome. Its challenge drove to the heart of everything we cared for and lived for. The voice of the war had become clear and gripped our hearts. Our brothers from many lands, as well as our own murdered dead under the sea, were calling to us, and we responded, fiercely and of course.

The air was clear about us. We saw things in their full, convincing proportions as they were; and we have seen them with steady eyes and unchanging comprehension ever since. We accepted the issues of the war as facts, not as any group of men either here or elsewhere had defined them, and we can accept no outcome which does not squarely meet and settle them. These issues are these:

Shall the military power of any nation or group of nations be suffered to determine the fortunes of peoples over whom they have no right to rule except the right of force?

Shall strong nations be free to wrong

## IN A NUTSHELL

**T**HE wealth of the United States totals 250 billions. The national yearly income is 40 billions. The bank resources are 37 billions. One third of the wealth of the world belongs to this country. America is twice as wealthy as England and three times as wealthy as Germany. In the Civil War we raised 3 billions, altho our bank resources were only 1½ billions. On this basis we could now raise 74 billions. The Government asks for a loan—not a gift—of 6 billions. If each citizen will plan to devote one-third of his income this year to taxes and Liberty loans, there will be enough and to spare. It shall be done.

## BEHIND THE TIMES

**I**T is difficult to write patiently of the Senate's latest block against the progress of woman suffrage. In spite of President Wilson's special plea for the passage of the Anthony amendment for national woman suffrage as "a measure vital to the winning of the war and to the right solution of the great problems which we must settle, and settle immediately when the war is over"; in spite of the explicit pledge for woman suffrage in both the Republican and Democratic party platforms; in spite of the example already set by Great Britain and other nations supposedly more conservative than our own; in spite of the evidence of the people's will as expressed in our daily press; in spite of the fact that full woman suffrage has already been granted in twelve states of the Union and partial woman suffrage in eighteen more; in spite of the proof that women everywhere are giving of their ability and willingness to share equally in the work of winning the war—with resolute disregard of all these facts, another little group of wilful men, largely of the President's own party in the Senate, has succeeded in blocking the people's will to progress.

It goes without saying that the block is not for long. Already suffragists are planning to return to the Senate at the next election men who are not bound by the narrow traditions of outworn times.

## THEY THAT TAKE THE SWORD—

"As nature needs storms, as God has given beasts teeth and claws, man also needs the sword."—*Grand Admiral von Koester.*

weak nations and make them subject to their purpose and interest?

Shall peoples be ruled and dominated, even in their own internal affairs, by arbitrary and irresponsible force or by their own will and choice?

Shall there be a common standard of right and privilege for all peoples and nations or shall the strong do as they will and the weak suffer without redress?

Shall the assertion of right be haphazard and by casual alliance or shall there be a common concert to oblige the observance of common rights?

No man, no group of men, chose these to be the issues of the struggle. They *are* the issues of it; and they must be settled—by no arrangement or compromise or adjustment of interests, but definitely and once for all, and with a full and unequivocal acceptance of the principle that the interest of the weakest is as sacred as the interest of the strongest.

This is what we mean when we speak of



a permanent peace, if we speak sincerely, intelligently and with a real knowledge and comprehension of the matter we deal with.

We are all agreed that there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the governments of the Central Empires, because we have dealt with them already and have seen them deal with other governments that were parties to this struggle, at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest. They have convinced us that they are without honor and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, accept no principle but force and their own interest. We cannot "come to terms" with them. They have made it impossible. The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement.

**I**T is of capital importance that we should also be explicitly agreed that no peace shall be obtained by any kind of compromise or abatement of the principles we have avowed as the principles for which we are fighting. There should exist no doubt about that. I am, therefore, going to take the liberty of speaking with the utmost frankness about the practical implications that are involved in it.

If it be in deed and in truth the common object of the governments associated against Germany and of the nations whom they govern, as I believe it to be, to achieve by the coming settlements a secure and lasting peace, it will be necessary that all who sit down at the peace table shall come ready and willing to pay the price, the only price, that will procure it; and ready and willing, also, to create in some virile fashion the only instrumentality by which it can be made certain that the agreements of the peace will be honored and fulfilled.

That price is impartial justice in every item of the settlement, no matter whose interest is crossed; and not only impartial justice, but also the satisfaction of the several peoples whose fortunes are dealt with. That indispensable instrumentality is a League of Nations formed under covenants that will be efficacious. Without such an instrumentality, by which the peace of the world can be guaranteed, peace will rest in part upon the word of outlaws and only upon that word. For Germany will have to redeem her character not by what happens at the peace table, but by what follows.

And, as I see it, the constitution of that League of Nations and the clear definition of its objects must be a part, in a sense the most essential part, of the peace settlement itself. It cannot be formed now. If formed now it would be merely a new alliance confined to the nations associated against a common enemy. It is not likely that it could be formed after the settlement. It is necessary to guarantee the peace; and the peace cannot be guaranteed as an afterthought. The reason, to speak in plain terms again, why it must be guaranteed is that there will be parties to the peace whose promises have proved untrustworthy, and means must be found in connection with the peace settlement itself to remove that source of insecurity. It would be folly to leave the guarantee to the subsequent voluntary action of the governments we have seen destroy Russia and deceive Rumania.

But these general terms do not disclose the whole matter. Some details are needed to make them sound less like a thesis and more like a practical program. These, then, are some of the particulars, and I state them with the greater confidence because I can state them authoritatively as representing this government's interpretation of its own duty with regard to peace:

First, the impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be a justice that plays no favorites and knows no standard but

the equal rights of the several peoples concerned.

Second, no special or separate interest of any single nation or any group of nations can be made the basis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common interest of all.

Third, there can be no leagues or alliances or special covenants and understandings within the general and common family of the League of Nations.

Fourth, and more specifically, there can be no special, selfish economic combinations within the league and no employment of any form of economic boycott or exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the League of Nations itself as a means of discipline and control.

Fifth, all international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the rest of the world.

Special alliances and economic rivalries and hostilities have been the prolific source in the modern world of the plans and passions that produce war. It would be an insincere as well as an insecure peace that did not exclude them in definite and binding terms.

The confidence with which I venture to speak for our people in these matters does not spring from our traditions merely and the well known principles of international action which we have always professed and followed. In the same sentence in which I say that the United States will enter into no special arrangements or understandings with particular nations let me say also that the United States is prepared to assume its full share of responsibility for the maintenance of the common covenants and understandings upon which peace must henceforth rest. We still read Washington's immortal warning against "entangling alliances" with full comprehension and an answering purpose. But only special and limited alliances entangle; and we recognize and accept the duty of a new day in which we are permitted to hope for a general alliance which will avoid entanglements and clear the air of the world for common understandings and the maintenance of common rights.

**I** have made this analysis of the international situation which the war has created not, of course, because I doubted whether the leaders of the great nations and peoples with whom we are associated were of the same mind and entertained a like purpose, but because the air every now and again gets darkened by mists and groundless doubtings and mischievous perversions of counsel, and it is necessary once and again to sweep all the irresponsible talk about peace intrigues and weakening morale and doubtful purpose on the part of those in authority utterly, and if need be unceremoniously, aside and say things in the plainest words that can be found, even when it is only to say over again what has been said before quite as plainly if in less unvarnished terms.

As I have said, neither I nor any other man in governmental authority created or gave form to the issues of this war. I have simply responded to them with such vision as I could command. But I have responded gladly and with a resolution that has grown warmer and more confident as the issues have grown clearer and clearer. It is now plain that they are issues which no man can pervert unless it be wilfully. I am bound to fight for them, and happy to fight for them as time and circumstances have revealed them to me as to all the world. Our enthusiasm for them grows more and

more irresistible as they stand out in more and more vivid and unmistakable outline.

And the forces that fight for them draw into closer and closer array, organize their millions into more and more unconquerable might, as they become more and more distinct to the thought and purpose of the peoples engaged. It is the peculiarity of this great war that while statesmen have seemed to cast about for definitions of their purpose and have sometimes seemed to shift their ground and their point of view, the thought of the mass of men, whom statesmen are supposed to instruct and lead, has grown more and more unclouded, more and more certain of what it is that they are fighting for. National purposes have fallen more and more into the background and the common purpose of enlightened mankind has taken their place. The counsels of plain men have become on all hands more simple and straightforward and more unified than the counsels of sophisticated men of affairs, who still retain the impression that they are playing a game of power and playing for high stakes. That is why I have said that this is a peoples' war, not a statesmen's. Statesmen must follow the clarified common thought or be broken.

**I** take that to be the significance of the fact that assemblies and associations of many kinds made up of plain workaday people have demanded, almost every time they come together, and are still demanding that the leaders of their governments declare to them plainly what it is, exactly what it is, that they were seeking in this war, and what they think the items of the final settlement should be. They are not yet satisfied with what they have been told. They still seem to fear that they are getting what they ask for only in statesmen's terms—only in the terms of territorial arrangements and divisions of power, and not in terms of broad-visioned justice and mercy and peace and the satisfaction of those deep-seated longings of oppressed and distracted men and women and enslaved peoples that seem to them the only things worth fighting a war for that engulfs the world. Perhaps statesmen have not always recognized this changed aspect of the whole world of policy and action. Perhaps they have not always spoken in direct reply to the questions asked because they did not know how searching those questions were and what sort of answers they demanded.

But I, for one, am glad to attempt the answer again and again, in the hope that I may make it clearer and clearer that my one thought is to satisfy those who struggle in the ranks and are, perhaps above all others, entitled to a reply whose meaning no one can have any excuse for misunderstanding, if he understands the language in which it is spoken or can get some one to translate it correctly into his own. And I believe that the leaders of the governments with which we are associated will speak, as they have occasion, as plainly as I have tried to speak. I hope that they will feel free to say whether they think that I am in any degree mistaken in my interpretation of the issues involved or in my purpose with regard to the means by which a satisfactory settlement of those issues may be obtained.

**U**NITY of purpose and of counsel are as imperatively necessary in this war as was unity of command in the battlefield: and with perfect unity of purpose and counsel will come assurance of complete victory. It can be had in no other way. "Peace drives" can be effectively neutralized and silenced only by showing that every victory of the nations associated against Germany brings the nations nearer the sort of peace which will bring security and reassurance to all peoples and make the recurrence of another such struggle of pitiless force and bloodshed forever impossible, and that nothing else can. Germany is constantly intimating the "terms" she will accept; and always finds that the world does not want terms. It wishes the final triumph of justice and fair dealing.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK



Kirby in The New York World

ALL IN ONE DAY

**Bulgaria Surrenders** Within ten days after the Allied offensive was started in Macedonia, September 14, the Bulgarian Government decided to capitulate. The French and Serbs gained the mountains beyond Monastir, swept on thru Serbia to Veles and Uskub, and crossed the Bulgarian frontier. At the same time the British and Greeks advanced up the Vardar River and took the Bulgarian town of Strumnitza.

Meanwhile Sofia was in a turmoil. Bolshevik propaganda had gained many converts even in the army. On September 22 the central committee of the Socialist party called upon Premier Malinoff to open peace parleys. At a cabinet council held on the following day it was decided to take this step, and a message was sent over the lines to General d'Esperey asking for a suspension of hostilities to permit of negotiations for an armistice. The French general declined to stop operations, but agreed to pass a delegation to the rear. Accordingly, three delegates, General Lonkoff, commander of the Bulgarian Second Army; Mr. Liapcheff, Finance Minister, and Mr. Radoff, a former cabinet minister, accompanied in an unofficial capacity by American Consul General Murphy, reached Salonica on September 28. The terms imposed by the Allies were stringent, involving not merely the withdrawal of Bulgaria from the war and her neutrality, but the occupation of her territory and the surrender of her munitions and transportation facilities without any conditions as to future peace terms. At noon on the following day, Sunday, the armistice was signed.

**Terms of the Armistice** The armistice signed at Salonica at noon, September 29, deals only with military matters and does not concern itself with territorial or political questions or the terms of perma-

rent peace. Bulgaria agrees to demobilize her army immediately and place all of her stores of arms and ammunition under the control of the Allies. All boats on the Danube and all railroads in Bulgaria are to be turned over to the Allies, who will have the right to occupy all strategic points and conduct military operations on Bulgarian soil. The territory of Greece and Serbia now occupied by the Bulgars will be evacuated by them and turned over to Greek and Serbian troops, but only British, French and Italian troops are permitted to enter Bulgaria proper.

The armistice is to continue in force until a final general peace is concluded.

Some move of this kind has been expected ever since June, when Radoslavoff, the pro-German Premier, was forced to give way to Malinoff, who opposed Bulgaria's entrance into the war in 1915. Premier Malinoff asserted his intention of making peace in the fall, independently if the Central Powers would not agree to it also. Germany tried all means to induce him to change his mind, but in vain. Kaiser Wilhelm talked with King Ferdinand in August and later the Kings of Saxony and Bavaria visited Sofia to try to prevent Bulgaria's secession. Talaat Bey, the Turkish Foreign Minister, was called to Berlin to see if he could not be induced to withdraw the Ottoman claims

to the Dobrudja which Rumania took from Bulgaria in 1913 and which Bulgaria now reclaims. Talaat Bey demanded as the price of this concession the possession of the Caucasian oil field of Baku and a loan of \$200,000,000 from Germany and a strip of Bulgarian territory in Thrace. This was agreed to by the Central Powers, and in return for it, Turkish troops were to be sent to Bulgaria's aid in Macedonia. But when Talaat returned to Constantinople his bargain was not confirmed by his colleagues, and Bulgaria received no reinforcements from Turkey. But the Turks took Baku just the same by driving out the British.

Berlin claims that the dispute with Turkey had been at last arranged on Bulgaria's terms and that a message to that effect and promising military aid was sent to Sofia, but that Premier Malinoff concealed the receipt of this telegram from the council which decided to make peace.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has taken refuge in Vienna. Whether he favored or consented to the peace negotiations or not is not known, but shortly before they were begun he issued a ukase pardoning former Minister Ghenadieff and Stambulivsky, leader of the Agrarian party, whom he had imprisoned for opposing him in 1915, when he proposed to take the side of Germany. Anti-dynastic and pro-Ally riots in Sofia threatened revolution if the King did not consent to peace.



THE KEY TO THE BALKANS

The surrender of Bulgaria gives to the Allies immediately the shaded area as well as an opportunity to regain all of Serbia, Montenegro, Albania and Rumania. The arrow shows the point of attack by the Serbs and French that forced the surrender.





Darling in New York Tribune

THE RATS ARE BEGINNING TO LEAVE

**British Take Damascus** General Allenby's victory in Palestine turns out to have been even more sweeping than was supposed last week. The Seventh and Eighth Turkish armies, which occupied Palestine west of the Jordan River, were completely encircled by the cavalry that came down from Nazareth thru the plain of Armageddon. The British took 50,000 captives and 350 guns, together with all the rolling stock and supplies. This also gave the British possession of the ports of Haifa and Akka (the ancient Acre).

But on the east side of the Jordan there was still the Fourth Turkish Army guarding the railroad that runs north to Damascus. This was attacked by the Arabs of King Hussein of the Hedjaz, who took 1500 prisoners at the Derat railroad junction. This cut off the remnant of the Fourth Army from retreating to Damascus and British

troops crossing the Jordan on the Jerusalem-Jericho road to Es-Salt. This brought them on the flank of the Turks at Amman railroad station (the Rab-bath Ammon of the Bible), and they were compelled to surrender. Ten thousand of them were captured east of the Jordan.

It was thought that Field Marshal Liman von Sanders, the German generalissimo, who escaped from Samaria six hours before the British net closed around his armies, would make a stand on the Damascus road with the remnants of his force, but the British cavalry swept on northward and took Damascus, while on the coast the French cavalry are approaching Beyrout. When the Australians and the Arabs entered Damascus they captured 7000 prisoners.

General Allenby's quick conquest of Palestine is one of the most brilliant exploits of the war considering the difficulty of campaign in a rough and arid region with so composite a force. He has under his command Englishmen, Australians, New Zealanders, Frenchmen, East Indians, West Indians, Arabs and a new national force, the Jewish troops, who are now fighting under the blue and white banner of Zion for the recovery of their ancient land.

Only by taking a wide survey of the week's progress can we appreciate the full scope of the gigantic strategy now being carried out. No commander ever before has been able to exercise immediate control over military forces in all parts of the world and to coördinate in one campaign armies on different continents. From the Pacific, the Arctic and the Caspian the troops of the Allies are entering Russia. The army from Salonica, composed of seven nationalities, has elim-

Foch's Battue



Press Illustration

GENERAL D'ESPEREY, HERO OF THE BALKANS

Thru the success of his advance upon the Bulgarians, to General Franchet d'Esperey fell the honor of being the first commander to receive an enemy surrender in this war. General d'Esperey has won previous notable victories at Charleroi and on the Marne. He was made commander-in-chief last June of the Allied armies in the Balkans.

inated Bulgaria. The army from Suez, equally composite, has conquered Palestine. In France all the active Allies are engaged in a continuous battle that extends three hundred miles from Pont-a-Mousson on the Moselle to Nieuport on the North Sea. Of all the points of contact with the enemy only the Alsatian side and the Italian front are, for some unknown reason, comparatively quiescent. Hitherto Germany, tho inferior in total numbers, has been able to outnumber the Allies at any particular point, but she cannot withstand a general drive from all quarters. The rising tide flows and slackens here and there, but never ebbs.

The accompanying map shows the relation to one another of the various operations on the French front and why the resultant of all of them is greater than the sum of their individual achievements. Beginning at the top it will be seen that the drive from Ypres as a center is of peculiar importance and promise, for it offers the only opportunity of outflanking the German line. Here the Belgians under General de Golette have forced forward a salient toward Thourout and Roulers that if continued a few miles farther will compel the Germans to abandon Ostend and Zeebrugge, their only ports this side of Holland.

Directly east of Ypres the British under General Plumer have made an equal advance which not only supports the Belgian movement to the north but may compel the prompt evacuation of the three important towns just south of this new salient, Turcoing, Roubaix and Lille. These as well as Lens, La Bassée and Armentières, lie in a pocket formed by the advances of the Allies from Ypres above and Arras below. The Germans have stuck to these points with the utmost tenacity, but this, the only reentering angle remaining in the



Press Illustration

WHERE BULGARIA CHANGED HER MIND

The Allies' advance over this region and their capture of Strumitza, in Macedonia, were followed almost immediately by Bulgaria's plea for an armistice and her acceptance of a separate peace



Allied front, must soon become untenable and the line straightened.

The British and interrelated troops of other nationalities on the stretch between Ypres and St. Quentin are under the general command of Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and divided into four armies under Generals Plumer, Horne, Byng and Rawlinson. These forces have during the past week smashed up the Hindenburg line about and below Cambrai.

Next in the line come the French armies, all of which have achieved considerable successes during the week. General Debeney has entered St. Quentin. General Mangin has taken Fort de Malmaison. This puts pressure on the Laon salient from the north and south. On the Champagne front General Berthelot has started a drive from Reims and farther east General Gouraud has made an advance down the Aisne in coöperation with General Liggett, who with the American army has advanced down the Meuse.

These attacks by the French and Americans from the south coöordinate with the Belgian, British and French attacks from the west to put pressure on both sides of the right angle that the Germans thrust into France in 1914, and it shows signs of giving way altogether.



THE COORDINATED OFFENSIVE IN FRANCE

The black area is the territory gained by the Allies since July 15. The arrows indicate the chief points of attack

#### A Belgian Drive

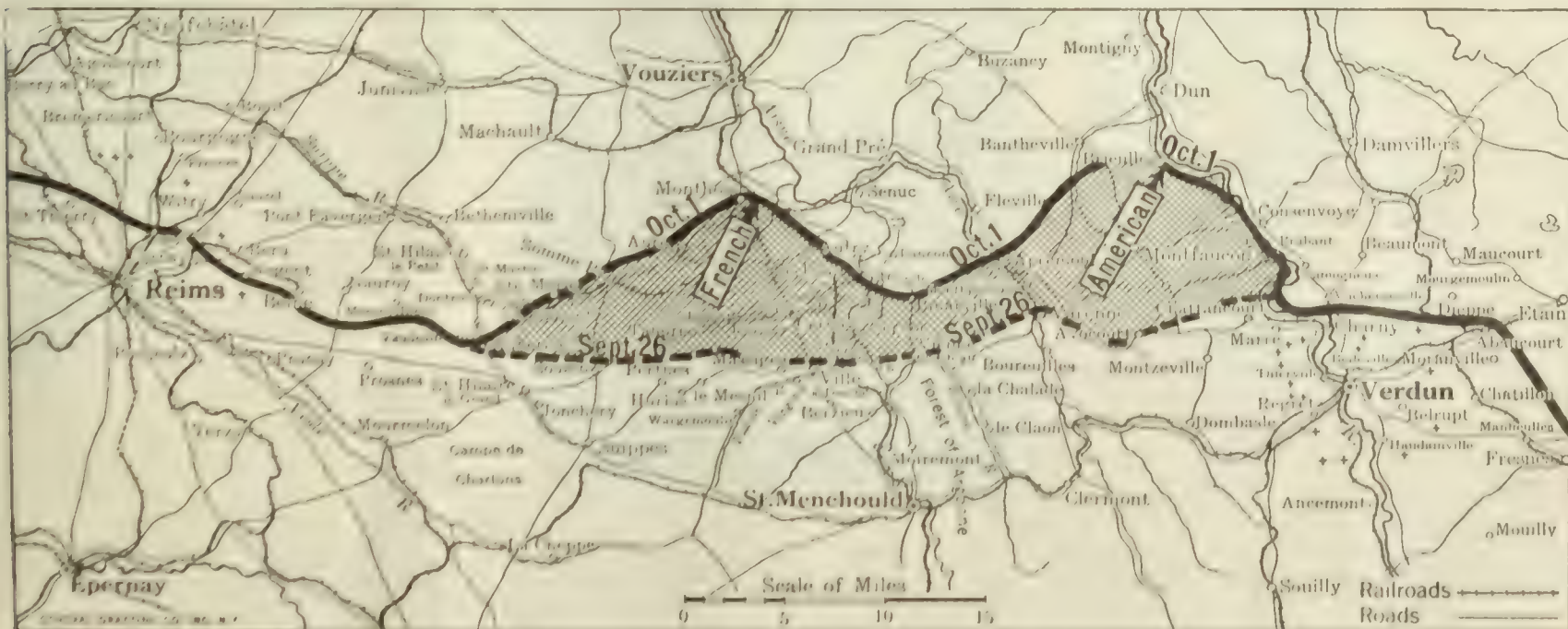
A new movement of great strategic importance was launched on September 28 against the northern end of the German line where it cuts across a corner of Belgium from Ypres to the sea. This sector has been the scene of continual skirmishing but no decisive operations since it was first occupied in the fall of 1914. The ground is flat and marshy, cut by streams and canals, and the adjacent waters are too shallow for naval maneuvers. There are no hights for artillery and the "trenches" have to be built up instead of being dug down. Just east of Ypres is the Passchendaele Ridge and just south of it is the Messines-Wytschaete Ridge, and these, because they are the only commanding

positions in this quarter, have been the bone of contention for the last four years. Last April the Germans swept forward from Armentières and gained the hights south of Ypres before they were halted. Now this ground has been fully recovered and new points gained which the Germans have held since 1914.

The line between Ypres and the coast has been held by the Belgians and now the army of King Albert, larger and better equipt than ever before, has started out to reconquer their native land. They swept forward swiftly and by the end of the second day had taken 6000 prisoners and 300

guns. What remains of the town of Dixmude was taken in spite of a stubborn defense of the Town Hall. Passchendaele Ridge was carried and before the end of the week the Belgians were close to Roulers, nine miles in front of their former positions. Houltulst Forest, which has in former wars been regarded as the key to Belgium, has been captured, and with it an entire battery of 150 millimeter guns.

South of Ypres the Second British Army under General Plummer joined in the Belgian advance with equal success. They have reached Menin, which, like Roulers, is an important station on



THE FRANCO-AMERICAN OFFENSIVE IN THE CHAMPAGNE

The Americans have made a strong drive between the Forest of Argonne and the hights of the Meuse, while on the west, toward Reims, the French are rivaling them



the railroad connecting Lille with the ports of Zeebrugge and Ostend. Unless the Germans can soon check the Belgian-British advance they will be cut off from the coast and lose these naval bases.

Closing in on Cambrai Between July 18 and September 30 the British have regained a thousand square miles of French soil, including 250 villages, and captured 120,000 prisoners. Of these prisoners 40,000 were taken in the last three days of the month. They have definitely broken thru the Hindenburg line in its strongest stretch between Cambrai and St. Quentin, and both these towns are closely encircled. In this sector the First Army under General Sir Henry Horne and the Third Army under General Sir Julian Byng have made big gains during the week all along a thirty-mile front. Cambrai was deemed sufficiently protected by the Canal du Nord and Boursillon Wood in front of it, but both these obstacles were overcome and the British brought to the northern suburbs of the town.

Half way between Cambrai and St. Quentin, at Le Catelet and Gouy, American troops, chiefly from New York, Tennessee, and North and South Carolina, under Major General G. W. Read, are coöperating with the Australian and New Zealand forces. On September 29 they were given a particularly hard piece of work to do, the capture of the tunnel thru which the Scheldt canal passes under a mountain. The galleries, tow paths and dug-outs of this tunnel formed a subterranean fortress of vast extent and well garrisoned. After the Americans had passed by the southern end of the tunnel the Germans emerged from it to attack them in the rear. The Americans and Australians met them and fought at the tunnel mouth from six in the evening till eight in the morning.

The Germans are making a hard fight to hold the Hindenburg line. The Canadians north of Cambrai have been confronted with eight fresh divisions, about 100,000 men.

**French Take St. Quentin** While the British, including Colonial and American troops, were breaking thru the Hindenburg line north of St. Quentin, the French were attacking that stronghold from the south. General Debeney entered St. Quentin on the afternoon of October 1.

In the salient south of Laon General Mangin continues his advance and as a reward for his previous hard fighting he took Fort de Malmaison without trouble. This fort, on a high bluff above the Aisne, dominates the Chemin des Dames, the highway running along the river on its northern side. The capture of Malmaison last year was one of the greatest and most difficult of the French exploits. General Mangin now commands half of the Chemin des Dames and on the Ailette River has come within plain sight of Laon, only six miles north.

## THE GREAT WAR

September 26—American drive in Argonne started. Serbs take Vele. British take Strumitza.

September 27—President states peace terms in Liberty Loan speech. Chile seizes German ships.

September 28—Germans evacuate Fort Malmaison. German Chancellor von Hertling resigns.

September 29—Bulgaria signs armistice at Salonica. French gain east and west of Reims.

September 30—Belgians take Dixmude and Passchendaele. Kei Hara replaces Terauchi as Japanese Premier.

October 1—French take St. Quentin. British take Damascus.

October 2—British reach Cambrai. Prussian Upper House votes franchise reform.

Between Laon and Reims the Germans still retain a foothold on the Vesle River, but on September 30 General Berthelot launched an attack against this salient, with the aim of driving the Germans back behind the Chemin des Dames on the eastern end and taking 2000 prisoners in two days.

Farther east the French under General Gouraud are attacking the middle of the line between Reims and Verdun, in coöperation with General Pershing on the Verdun end. The Americans have gained most ground, but the French have driven a deep dent in the front that formerly resisted their utmost efforts. In their first two days' advance they took 10,000 prisoners. At Somme-Py the Germans had occupied and fortified the railroad tunnel, but after carrying the ground beyond, the French cleared them out by charging one en-

trance with grenades and shelling the other with a trench mortar. By the end of the week the French had reached Monthois, seven miles from their starting line.

**Americans Gain in the Argonne** The Verdun salient, as we pointed out two weeks ago, affords the only opportunity of Foch for delivering a blow from one point in two directions, east and north. Last week the Americans struck eastward and brought the front out of the depths of the St. Mihiel salient one-half way to Metz. This week they have struck north and advanced a salient ten miles toward Sedan. This brings them over the old Hindenburg line and close to what the Germans call the *Kriemhilde-Stellung*. The Kriemhild line on this side of Verdun extends from Grand Pré on the Aire to Dun on the Meuse. Its construction was begun a year ago, but was not completed when the American advance in this direction began, and is now being hastily put into shape to resist our onslaught during the winter.

The Germans anticipated an American attack on the east side of the Meuse in the direction of Metz and were shifting guns and troops to this sector when General Pershing started his offensive northward on the west side of the Meuse. The bombardment opened at midnight and at 5:30 on the morning of September 26 the infantry started their advance. The line extended twenty miles, with the right on the Meuse and the left in the forest of Argonne. The ground is exceedingly difficult, consisting of rocky hills and wood, fortified with steel and concrete blockhouses, deep trenches and barbed wire barricades ten feet high. In this battle for the first time American-made and American-driven tanks and airplanes were used extensively. Secretary Baker watched the operations from a high near Fort de Marre.

The town of Varennes—famous as the place where the flight of Louis XVI was halted—was promptly taken by Pennsylvania, Kansas and Missouri boys. A five mile gain was made in five hours. The artillery fire had to be shut off because the infantry would go ahead of it. Malancourt, Forges, Montfaucon fell into our hands, and on the following day Brioules and Cierges. On the left the gain was not so great, for Vauquois in the Argonne forest was stoutly held by a division of Prussian Guards.

General Pershing reports the capture during the week of 120 guns of all calibers, 750 trench mortars, 300 machine guns and 100 heavy tank guns, with large amounts of ammunition.

**In Congress** In the House the Nolan Minimum Wage bill was passed on the 24th. This enacts that no Federal employees, outside of the military, postal and railway services, with certain exceptions, shall receive less than \$3 a day, or its equivalent, if they have been at least two years on the Government's pay roll. The Naval Committee ordered a favorable

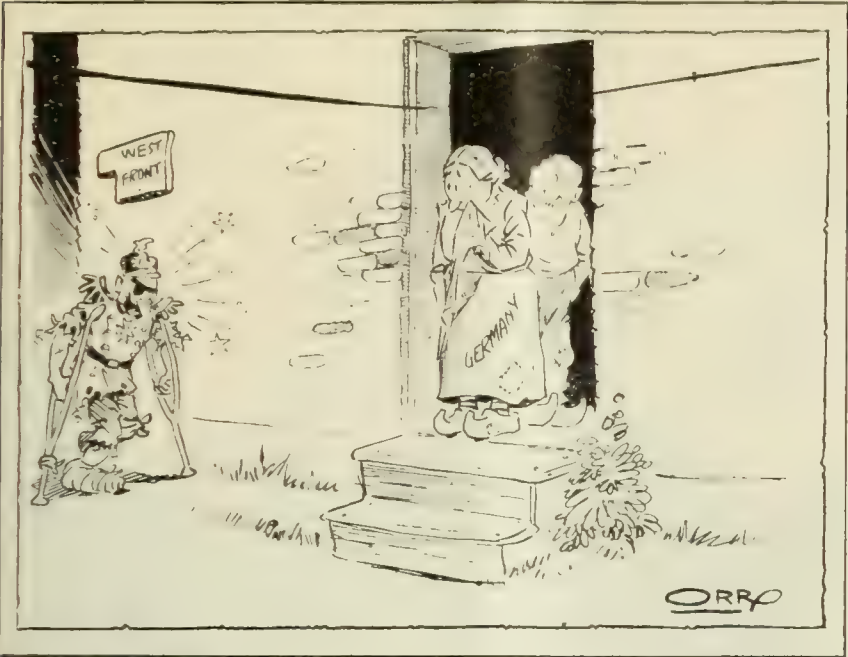


Press Illustrating

### THE AVENUE OF THE ALLIES

Never was a city's patriotic enthusiasm more adequately expressed than in the inaugural celebration of the Fourth Liberty Loan in New York. Fifth Avenue was ablaze with the flags of all the Allies; banners and posters and colored lights added their decorative effects; and the first day's loan subscriptions for the district exceeded \$200,000,000.





Orig in Chicago Tribune

POOR WILHELM! HE HAS WON ANOTHER "VICTORY"



Borne in Asheville (N. C.) Citizen

SH-H, I'M COAXING HIM INTO GERMANY

report on the bill for the Government's purchase of a drydock under construction at Boston, at an estimated cost of \$4,450,000. The bill for Government control of the supply and distribution of metals essential to war work was passed and sent to the Senate; also a bill making offensives against Federal law of wire-tapping and other interferences with the operation of telegraphs, telephones, etc.

On the 28th and subsequently debate continued without result on the Emergency Power bill.

This bill gives the President authority to build power plants, to install new machinery in existing plants, to advance loans to power companies, to take over private plants, to build transmission lines, to suspend existing contracts held by power companies, and to fix the compensation of all employees of any plant that may be taken over by the Government.

Mr. Hurley appeared before the Appropriations Committee on October 1, asking for further appropriation of \$184,000,000 for the Shipping Board.

The Senate was engrossed from September 26 to October 1 in consideration of the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution. Meanwhile its Finance Committee studied the House Revenue bill, particularly those sections relating to income taxes and workers in shipyards. The conferees on the Food Emergency Agricultural bill failed to agree, except in part. The annual agricultural appropriation bill, carrying a total of \$28,000,000, was repassed late Saturday afternoon. This is the bill vetoed by the President because it contained a provision increasing the guaranteed price of wheat for the 1918 crop. As repassed, the objectionable item was eliminated.

**Woman Suffrage** The most conspicuous feature in Congress during the past week was the struggle in the Senate to obtain an affirmative two-thirds vote for the proposed amendment to the Constitution requiring submission of the question of woman suffrage in the states. Those in favor of it made a forceful attempt to bring the matter to a decision on September 26. Both that and the next day, however, were consumed in stormy de-

bate. Senator Pittman, of Nevada, asserted that his state would be lost to the Democratic party unless the amendment was carried, because the women would charge the failure to that party. Reed, of Missouri, made a long speech against the "petticoat brigade" that, he asserted, had captured Congress. Every one knew by that time how the Senate stood—32 Republicans and 31 Democrats pledged in favor of suffrage—that is, 63 for it and 34 against it. On Saturday a filibuster developed. All had returned. Suddenly Mr. Benet, of South Carolina, who had been counted on the suffragists' side, announced that he would vote against the amendment. This altered the status completely, and was commented on in a rapid fire of speeches and exchange of political reproaches until they were ended at 4.30 p. m. by a motion from the suffrage side to go into executive session.

The debate was renewed on Monday, the 30th, but was halted at noon by the appearance before the Senate of President Wilson with an appeal for a favorable vote on the grounds of democratic justice, and that the measure "was vitally essential to the prosecution of the great war of humanity." He declared that it was not in the least a matter of party politics, or even an exclusively American question, for peoples elsewhere, looking to the United States as an exemplar of democracy, deemed the inclusion of women a logical implication. "They have seen their own governments accept this interpretation of democracy," Mr. Wilson told his hearers, adding:

Are we alone to refuse to learn the lesson? Are we alone to ask and take the utmost that our women can give—service and sacrifice of every kind—and still say we do not see what title that gives them to stand by our sides in the guidance of the affairs of their nation and ours? We have made partners of the women in this war. Shall we admit them only to a partnership of suffering and sacrifice and toil, and not to a partnership of privilege and right? We shall not only be distrustful, but shall deserve to be distrustful, if we do not enfranchise them with the fullest possible enfranchisement, as it is now certain that the other great free nations will enfranchise them.

After extolling the services of women in the war, and the impetus enfranchisement would give to their further service, the President declared:

I tell you plainly, as the commander-in-chief of our armies and of the gallant men in our fleets, as the present spokesman of this people in our dealings with the men and women throughout the world who are now our partners, as the responsible head of a great Government which stands and is questioned day by day as to its purposes, its principles, its hopes, whether they be serviceable to men everywhere, or only to itself, and who must himself answer these questionings, or be shamed, as the guide and director of forces caught in the grip of war and by the same token in need of every material and spiritual resource this great nation possesses—I tell you plainly that this measure which I urge upon you is vital to the winning of the war and to the energies alike of preparation and of battle.

And not to the winning of the war only. It is vitally to the right solution of the great problems which we must settle, and settle immediately when the war is over. We shall need them in our vision of affairs, as we have never needed them before, the sympathy and insight and clear moral instinct of the women of the world.

As soon as Mr. Wilson departed the discussion was resumed. On Tuesday, a count was obtained, resulting in a rejection of the joint resolution by a vote of 54 to 30—two short of the requisite two-thirds.

**The Liberty Loan** The campaign for raising the fourth Liberty Loan began all over the country with an enthusiasm and rush that expressed the determination of the people to make it a quick success. The extraordinary preparations for the "launching" made by those who had them in charge were perfectly coordinated; and when thousands of whistles and other noise-making things "turned loose" at precisely nine o'clock on the morning of Saturday, September 28, a veritable army of workers charged on the pocketbooks of the people. President Wilson made it the occasion of a speech in New York which was among the most momentous of his utterances; and leaders in thought and action were heard on that day, and will continue to be heard on thousands of platforms throughout the land.

The response was instantaneous.



Money was poured out as if no previous call had ever been made. Alaska "cashed in" on the very first day, with a frontier flourish, by men in San Francisco, paying in the whole allotment to that territory, leaving the people up there to repay and add what they pleased. Iowa and South Dakota had filled their quotas by Saturday night, and Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan were racing close behind. Many counties in the Middle West had exceeded their quotas, and some doubled them, by Monday. Dozens of cities and towns in New England reported over-subscriptions within twenty-four hours. The New York City district was given an allotment calling for \$100,000,000 a day, and began by giving twice that offhand. All the great cities have surpassed anything seen before in the extent and beauty of their decorations, parades, pageants and the like, as if the lending of money "to the utmost" was the most joyous of things.

**State Banks Admitted to the Reserve Board** The admission of state banks to the Bankers' Association was the most important action taken at the bankers' convention in Chicago in the last week of September. The holding of the meeting in a western city was in itself a notable departure from custom. The inclusion of state bankers in the membership had long been advocated by the Administration, because that carried with it the admission of their banks to the Reserve system, which was desired by the board. This fundamental change of policy had been opposed by the association, which has hitherto been confined to men controlling national banks; and this appeared in the discussions. The opposition was finally overcome and the association pledged itself to obtain the passage of state laws to make it desirable for state banks to join the Federal Reserve system.

A most gratifying report of accomplishment in this direction has been made by the association's committee on agriculture. This showed:

that in forty-two states there are State Committees of Bankers working constantly on agricultural problems, in ten states every county is organized under committee, 600,000 farmers have joined banker-farmer bureaus; 5,000,000 women and girls have enlisted for home demonstration work, banks have hired agricultural experts and demonstrators and formed clubs, classes, and contests in which 2,000,000 boys and girls are doing propaganda work.

**Enforced Economy** The steady development of the plans of the War Industries Board for the conservation of material, labor, fuel, transportation, etc., to the end that the maximum resources of the country shall be put forth in the winning of the war, is forcing itself on the attention of the public—which must help. The means for saving the chief of necessities, iron and steel, by diminishing the supply ordinarily consumed in industries outside of war work, is shown in a list of the articles that the board will permit to be made only in reduced quantities. Among those allowed only half or less as much iron, steel or brass as their

normal quantity, are passenger automobiles, pianos, corsets, metal beds, boilers and radiators, baby carriages, gas stoves and appliances.

Special effort is being made to overcome the serious shortage in tin, which is now almost as valuable as platinum, the use of which in jewelry is prohibited. Manufacturers are required to substitute other elements for this metal in alloys where it is customarily used, or quit making the articles—plated silverware, for example. The most fruitful method of saving here, however, is



BERLIN UNWITTINGLY SPEAKS TRUE  
"Damn it, I fear I shall arrive too late for the triumphal entry into Berlin," says Uncle Sam as he rushes to the front, in this cartoon from *Kladderadatsch*, a Berlin paper

the substitution of containers formed of paper or cardboard for those made of tinplate—a double conservation, since both iron and tin are saved at once. Hence the board is bringing into cooperation with it makers of cardboard, corrugated and packing papers, cartons, folding and other pasteboard boxes, fiber specialties, and so forth, who are devising with truly Yankee ingenuity substitutes for the tin boxes and cans so generally used and thrown away. On the hearty cooperation of the paper mills and the boxmakers will depend their allotments of coal and supplies during the coming season.

**Cotton Control** Committees have been appointed by the War Industries Board for the purpose of conserving the country's supply of cotton and regulating its disposal. The principal objects in view are: To broaden the channels of distribution and use of the great stock of low-grades now practically unmarketable; to eliminate hoarding and speculation; and to apportion the foreign orders. Thomas W. Page, vice-chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, was made chairman of the Cotton Committee, with eight associates representing planters, seed-growers, spinners, manufacturers, dealers and other phases of cotton production and utilization. A second group, styled Cotton Distribution Committee, has been appointed, whose chairman is Charles J. Brand, hitherto chief of the Bureau of Mar-

kets in the Department of Agriculture, and whose constituents have been cotton merchants of wide experience. This committee has authority to buy cotton for the Government and the Allies at prices to be approved by the President, and to allot cotton, as to quantity and grade, to all domestic and foreign consumers. It announced that it would begin service immediately, and plans to exercise its supervision thru customary channels, but will require every buyer to take an equitable proportion of the grades below middling.

In view of the fact that, according to the President, it might be a part of this committee's duty to recommend basic prices on cotton, and that if, after investigation, it be found necessary, a fair price would be fixed, the cotton men immediately took alarm. A dozen of the Southern Senators and Representatives in Congress thereupon, it is said, agreed to the formation of an "informal" committee, whose function it will be to protect as far as possible the cotton grower's rights. It was stated that it would prevent, if it could, any price fixing by the Government; yet interviewers report that the growers are prepared to yield patriotically if the President thinks that should be done.

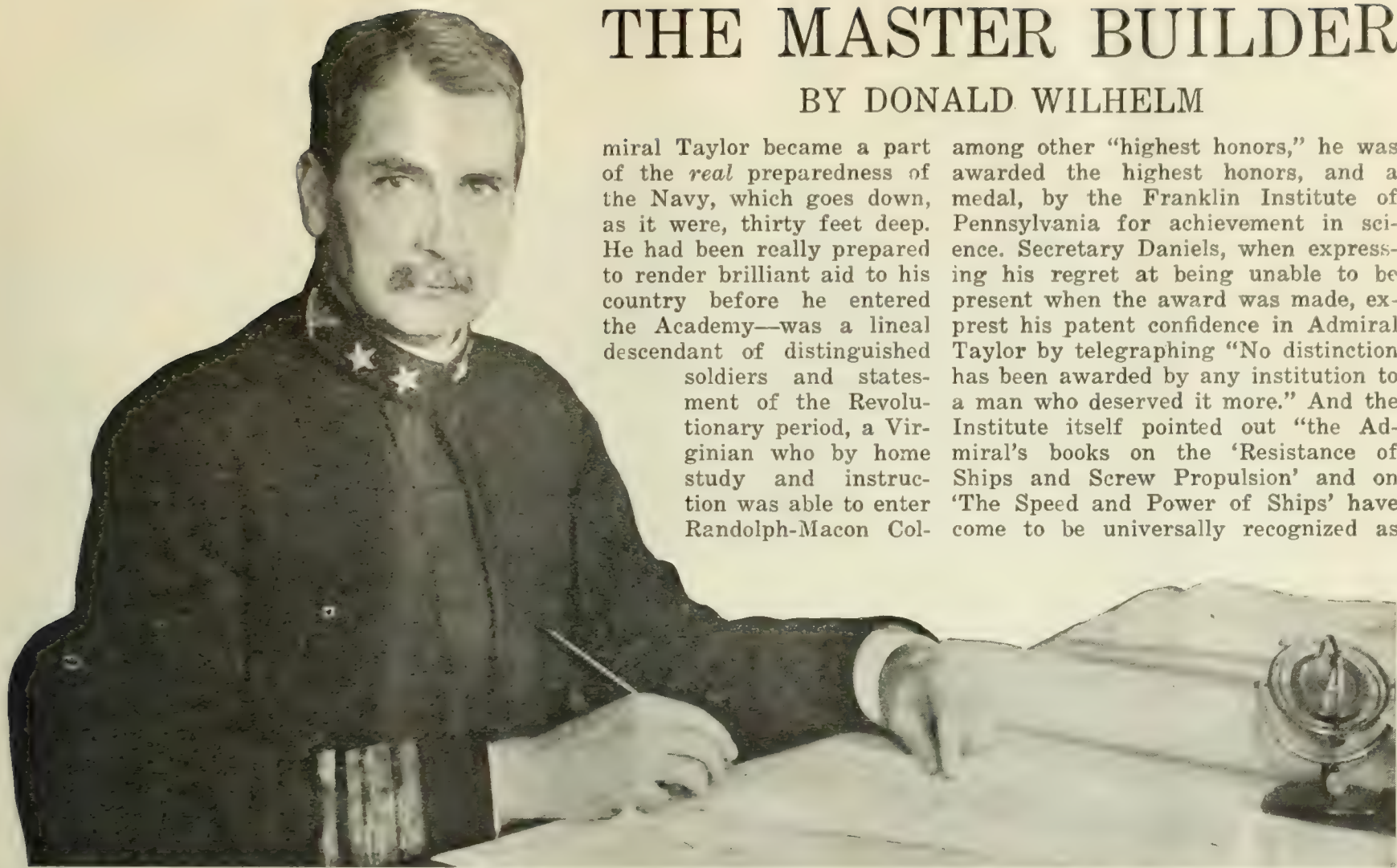
**Influenza Epidemic** The visitation of what is called "Spanish influenza," but appears to be the same thing as the "grip" that afflicted the country twenty years ago, has proved alarmingly severe in New England and in the army cantonments along the eastern seaboard. It was reported on September 30th that 85,000 persons were ill with it in Massachusetts alone, and help was asked from elsewhere in the way of physicians and nurses to care for the cases in Boston. The western part of the state was only slightly affected. New York, despite its crowds attracted by daily celebrations of one kind or another, has so far escaped epidemic conditions and the health authorities reported the prospects not alarming. Philadelphia and its suburbs are harder hit. The interior of the country has had little experience of the trouble yet, but the danger of its spread was deemed so great that Congress appropriated a million dollars on the 29th to enable the Federal Health Service to do whatever it could to meet the situation.

The influenza by itself is not dangerous; but it leaves the patient particularly susceptible to lobar pneumonia, and most if not all of the deaths have resulted from this cause. It was therefore with great thankfulness that the country read the announcement that officers of the Army Medical School had approved of the use of a new serum which has been tested for some time in the camps as a preventive of pneumonia, and often is successful as a cure. A single injection is said to suffice. Reports from both Boston and New York describe the successful employment of a new serum that attacks the influenza itself and destroys the causative germs.



# THE MASTER BUILDER

BY DONALD WILHELM



Admiral Taylor, who, as Chief Constructor of the Navy, has charge of the building program calling for one and a half billion dollars

THE United States is now building superdreadnaughts that are to be the largest in the world. But the United States is building also battle cruisers that are much larger, much faster, much more costly and of considerably greater displacement than the world's largest superdreadnaught—battle cruisers carrying guns as huge as those carried by any vessel of any navy, capable of traveling more than forty miles an hour, carrying engines capable of 180,000 horsepower—horsepower as great as the combined power of more than a hundred locomotives, more than the combined power of a whole fleet of 10,000-ton merchant ships, greater than the combined horsepower of all the vessels of the American Navy in 1864, as great as that of six dreadnaughts of the type of the "Nevada" and the "Pennsylvania," which are the largest of their kind in the world.

Admiral David W. Taylor, Chief Constructor of the Navy, has charge of the Navy's building program. The superdreadnaughts and the battle cruisers constitute only part of that program, which calls for the expenditure of more than \$1,500,000,000. Some of the Washington bureaus that are spending not one-thousandth of that amount submitted to their chiefs on June 30, the end of the fiscal year, reports of many hundred pages. Admiral Taylor sent to Secretary Daniels a report of one page.

That laconic brevity of the Admiral, Chief Constructor of the Navy, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, is characteristic of him—and of the whole Navy, whose reply would be a cheerful and prompt "Aye, aye, sir!" if it were told to ride the Rhine.

As a midshipman at Annapolis Ad-

miral Taylor became a part of the *real* preparedness of the Navy, which goes down, as it were, thirty feet deep. He had been really prepared to render brilliant aid to his country before he entered the Academy—was a lineal descendant of distinguished soldiers and statesmen of the Revolutionary period, a Virginian who by home study and instruction was able to enter Randolph-Macon Col-

lege, as a mere boy of thirteen years, from which, after graduation, he was appointed to the Academy because he stood second in a competitive-at-large, examination among 130 applicants. This was the only time he ever took second honors in all his life, it seems. For, at Annapolis, he made such a record as had never been made there before and has never been made since. "You were in the same class with Taylor at the Naval Academy, weren't you?" some one asked an officer who has been the Admiral's lifelong friend. "No," was the reply. "I was there at the same time Taylor was, but not in the same class. Taylor was in a class by himself."

Then the British Government offered to receive in the Royal Naval College at Greenwich six graduates of Annapolis in a three-year post-graduate course in naval architecture. But the British Government has not done that since, perhaps because Ensign Taylor did such brilliant work in the first year that the Secretary of the Navy appointed him an assistant constructor with the rank of junior lieutenant, and at the end of the three-year course had not only taken the very highest honors of the whole college, but honors higher than had ever been attained before or have ever been attained since.

Some years later the British Institute of Naval Architects awarded him its medal for a paper called "On Ship-shaped Stream Forms," while another paper, "The Theoretical and Practical Methods of Balancing Marine Engines," won for its author the first prize in a competition of the American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. Then, among other marks of distinction,

among other "highest honors," he was awarded the highest honors, and a medal, by the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania for achievement in science. Secretary Daniels, when expressing his regret at being unable to be present when the award was made, expressed his patent confidence in Admiral Taylor by telegraphing "No distinction has been awarded by any institution to a man who deserved it more." And the Institute itself pointed out "the Admiral's books on the 'Resistance of Ships and Screw Propulsion' and on 'The Speed and Power of Ships' have come to be universally recognized as

the standard works on these subjects. A surprisingly wide range of subjects has engaged his attention and many instances might be cited in illustration of his resourcefulness in formulating and experimentally attacking problems in subjects of which very little was known." A case in point is his experimental researches on "The Interaction Due to Suction Between Passing Vessels," a subject on which there was little or no reliable information, save for a few observations on cases of damage to ships by unexplained collisions. By his successfully conducted experiments he placed the subject on a scientific basis, and this work aroused such widespread interest that, at the time of the trial in England of the celebrated maritime case arising from the collision between the White Star liner "Olympic" and the British cruiser "Hawk," when the court refused to receive his papers as evidence, the two sides agreed to send across the Atlantic for this American Admiral. It was his expert testimony that turned the tide, for the Admiralty.

These are merely some of the Admiral's distinctions. Another is that he is one of the few seamen who likes to farm. He hies off to a farm "Somewhere in Virginia," sometimes. And he farms very well, it is said, for a seaman—at least he got four cuttings of alfalfa from some of his acreage last year. In fact, taken altogether, it is very much to be doubted if any individual in any field of American science, statesmanship, business, commerce or art has ever attained and held so uniformly such a remarkable knack of taking, distinctly, the highest honors. Certainly, in these days, [Continued on page 61]



# MY TRIP TO THE BELGIAN FRONT

BY HAMILTON HOLT

ON the evening of June 11th I left Paris for the Belgian front. My ticket read to "Boulogne," and while in times of peace the trip would have taken only about four hours, during the war it has lengthened out to an all night ride. We had hardly left the environs of Paris, however, when we ran into a blockade. From that moment till dawn we moved forward in little jerks of a few feet at a time. At six o'clock in the morning the young French officer who shared my compartment informed me that we were then eight hours late and only fifty miles beyond Paris. He said we would be lucky if we arrived at Boulogne at four or five in the afternoon. It seems that we were running on a side track, as the main line to Boulogne had been bombed by German aeroplanes during the night. All the morning we continued to proceed at a snail's pace, stopping every little while long enough to get out and walk about. We passed many freight trains going in the opposite direction, the majority of which looked as tho they ought to be sent to the salvage depot, so splintered and full of shell holes were they. We could get nothing to eat either on the train or at the stations, and had it not been for a bottle of wine my French friend managed to procure at one stopping place, we would have had neither food nor drink that day.

We eventually reached the coast and there struck the main line to Boulogne. We were now going thru the rear lines of the British zone of communications. The roads were crowded with Tommies strolling along swinging their dinky little sticks and immaculately dressed officers riding their supergroomed horses. We passed by many rest camps and hospitals which seemed to me to be kept in much better order than those of the French, Italians or Americans. In fact, the English at war exhibit a rather *de luxe* appearance. The officers keep their shoes and brass buttons polished in France as tho they were out for a walk on Piccadilly. The horses are all fat and glossy, and there is a general sense of prosperity and opulence and swagger about the British armies that suggested a fashionable sporting event. We finally arrived at Boulogne, where I was met by Captain W. P. Cresson, the very agreeable and efficient head of the American Military Mission of Belgium and my host for the next three days. Captain Cresson assured me he had found plenty to do while he was in Boulogne, so the eight hours he had to wait for me did not pass heavily



Captain Kurstead, in command of the squad to which Lieutenant Hickey belonged

on his hands. He had a new Winton car with "U. S. A." painted on the sides, and we lost no time whirling away over the great bare hills fronting the English Channel.

Our first stop was Calais, which we found swarming with English, Belgian and American soldiers. The American troops were fresh from home, and had evidently just crost the English Channel on their way to being brigaded in with the British. The narrow streets were so filled with promenading soldiers that our automobile could scarcely pass thru the crowd without continually honking. We stopt for supper at a little café filled with the officers of all nations and then proceeded on our way. As we left the outskirts of the city in the long evening twilight the hills grew flatter and flatter until by the time we reached Dunkirk we were in the "low country."

Poor Dunkirk has suffered grievously. It has been constantly bombed from the sea and from the air and from the land. There was one house we passed that had been hit from a submarine in the ocean, an aeroplane in the sky, and from the Big Bertha that generally shoots once a day from back of the German line near Ostend. Incidentally this house was occupied by the clergy of the Church of England. I was told

that the big German Bertha usually shoots at a definite hour in the evening, and when the people along the Belgian seashore hear its great shrill whirr as it goes hurtling thru the air ten or fifteen miles overhead they remark "There goes the Dunkirk express." Certain of the outposts on the Belgian line can see the flash of this gun when it comes out of its underground lair to fire, and then they instantly telephone the news to Dunkirk, where two long sirens are blown. Then the people have one minute and a half to dive into their cellars before the great shell arrives. It is said the lame, the halt, the blind, and even those who have been bedridden for years have little difficulty in getting underground in plenty of time.

We spun on until at last we came to the Belgian frontier, and then on to the little town not far back of the front line where Captain Cresson makes his headquarters. The town is one of Belgium's most attractive summer resorts, and the Captain had rented a pretty cottage from one of the Belgian artillery officers whom we later met out on the sand dunes at his gun emplacement. I noticed that a private bombproof room surrounded by sand bags had been built at the side of his house to which all hands could retire whenever the town was bombarded, as it frequently was.

Captain Cresson had with him as his aide Lieutenant George H. Pendleton, son of Judge Pendleton, of New York, and since decorated by the Belgian Government for "bravery, sang froid, intelligence and energy" in a raiding party with the Belgians in which he was wounded. These two American officers, together with a Belgian attaché, kept delightful bachelor quarters together.

I had time to take a walk along the seashore before bedtime. There I saw the Belgian soldiers in their most attractive uniforms and little tasseled caps all ready at their guns for any invaders from sea or land, while all along the beach were groups ready for instant action in case the enemy should come. I heard many aeroplanes go over my head, for we were on the direct

line between Dunkirk and Ostend. Whether they were enemy or Allied planes I could not tell, but if they were German they dropt no bombs as they passed over.

The next morning the head of the American Red Cross in Belgium called upon me and took me about to see some of the work in which he was interested. As we walked about

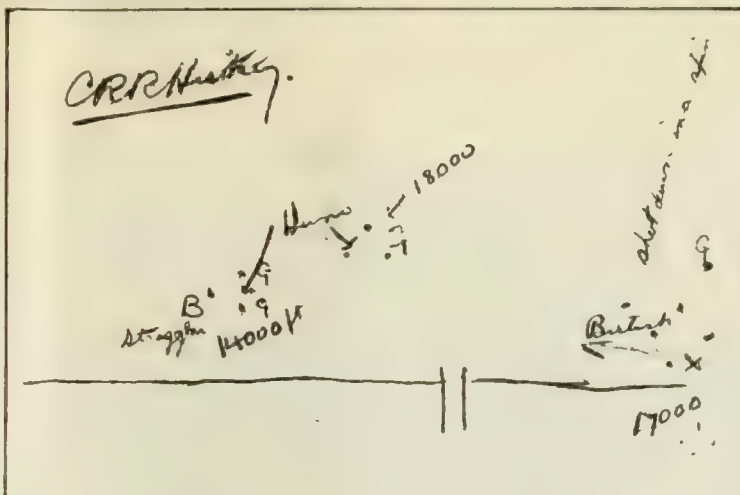


"Billie" is a Camel scout biplane, the machine Lieutenant Hickey drove in the air battle with the Huns that gave Mr. Holt "the three most exciting minutes of my life"



the shell battered town we saw hundreds of Belgian soldiers stripped to the waist washing their heads and bodies with soap and water at the faucets at the side of the houses where they were billeted. We visited the soldiers' baths in which the Queen takes a special interest. It is said when Her Majesty pays a visit all the occupants stand at attention, no matter in what state of deshabille. A sister of one of the Belgian senators runs a baby hospital and nursery near by in which she takes care of thirty-one children while their mothers are working elsewhere in the town. We saw one youngster named Georg Thierin asleep in the little white cot who was the twenty-fourth child of his mother, seven of his brothers and sisters still being alive. He looked a good deal like a chestnut worm. At night these children sleep twenty feet under the sand in a circular iron roofed bomb-proof cellar. In the day time they take their chances in a nursery on the surface of the ground. I did not have any further time to visit relief institutions, as Captain Cresson then took me over to headquarters, where arrangements had to be made to visit the Belgian lines that afternoon and Ypres the next day. The Belgians now hold all the historic Ypres battlefield directly north of the town, the English line having recently moved farther south. We passed thru many towns all of which showed the usual diabolical evidences of *Kultur*. I noticed especially the town of Furnes, which has some wonderful old medieval buildings erected by Spain when she held the country. Before the war it was a favorite tourist resort. Now out of pure wantonness it has been ruined. Captain Cresson told me that the destruction of the city could not possibly be of the slightest military advantage to the Germans. In fact there is not a square inch of Belgian territory that is not within range of the Hun shells. Of the thirty-two cities and villages in the three hundred square miles of territory still held by Belgium not one has escaped bombardment. It was pleasant to go along the road and see the Belgian cavalry officers riding their wonderful fat, glossy horses. The Belgians still have the best mounts of any of the Allies, and they are very proud of their horses. It was also odd to see that the Belgian trenches instead of being dug down below the surface were built with mounds of earth above the surface level. In the low countries one cannot go underground more than a foot or two without striking water.

The Belgian army is now larger than it has ever been before. This is because the Belgian men brave the electric fences that separate Belgium from Holland, crawl thru, go to England and thence come back to Belgium, where they joined the army.



Lieutenant Hickey drew this pencil sketch of his air battle with the Huns on a leaf of Mr. Holt's notebook while he explained to him the strategy of the fight. Remember in studying it out that the diagram is drawn from the point of view of the man in the air. A British straggler (left) delayed by engine trouble, was flying at a height of 14,000 feet, protected by five British scouts (right) flying behind and three thousand feet above it when three German planes, 18,000 feet up, saw it. Two dropt to attack; the other three went on, pursued by three of the British scouts detached for that purpose. The other two British scouts turned back to help the straggler and Lieutenant Hickey, who had the best diving plane, singled out one of the Huns and opened fire. After a short pursuit, during which the planes dropt over 10,000 feet, the German plane burst into flames and fell into the sea.

When we returned home for luncheon I found awaiting us my old friend Caspar Whitney, writer and sportsman, who is now a sort of European contributing editor to the New York *Tribune*. He was accompanied by a young English officer, who had been assigned to escort him from Ypres to the Belgian front. Captain Cresson had planned to take all of us that afternoon out along the seacoast to the Belgian front line. So, immediately after luncheon we started out in two cars, Captain Cresson, Lieutenant Pendleton, Caspar Whitney, the English officer, an escorting Belgian officer, and myself. There was also a photographer along to take our pictures as we squint-



Lieutenant Hickey, the young Canadian aviator who describes in this article how he brought down his third German plane

ed thru the periscopes at the Boches from the front line trenches. I am sorry these pictures have not come yet, for I would like to reproduce them with this article. As we motored toward the front we passed the inevitable military trains coming along the roads skirting the sand dunes. We could see the camouflaged batteries of the Belgians and the British ready to shoot inland or out to sea. We finally came to the spot where it was unsafe for our automobiles to go further, so we stopt and hid them under the shadow of a huge sand dune near by. We had hardly got out of the cars when we heard above us the popping of the anti-aircraft guns. Looking up we saw directly over our heads a flock of English aeroplanes wending their way toward our lines thru the cotton puffs of bursting shells. They looked for all the world like dragon flies, so far up in the

clouds were they. We watched them for four or five minutes, until all of a sudden our guns stopt firing and we thought they must have got safely over into our own lines again. When all of a sudden the British officer cried out: "Look! A fight is going on!" And there, almost directly over our heads, comparatively low down, were four aeroplanes encircling each other and gyrating around like eagles in an aerial fight. We had our six pairs of eyes glued on the encounter, and yet as an evidence of the unreliability of the eye witness, I have to record that when we compared notes afterward, no two of us saw the battle alike. But this is what I saw: It looked as tho three Boche planes were attacking one of ours which they had surrounded. After a number of sensational wheelings and counter wheelings one Boche machine got above its prey and started to dive at it. The English plane, however, just as I thought it was gone, stood straight up on its tail, fired several shots in the evolution on its pursuers, and then turned a complete letter S in the air. The German plane attacking evidently was hit, for it glided off to one side about 1000 yards, then burst into flames and fell into the ocean not 1000 yards from where we were standing. The plane that destroyed it made a great joyous sweeping circle over the place where the German had sunk beneath the waves as a race horse does after it has won the race and keeps going on around the track before it stops. Then in a great low curve it came flying back not 200 feet above our heads while we six men were dancing and shrieking with delight and hundreds of Belgian soldiers were running from all the neighboring sand dunes and cheering their heads off. The other two planes had in the meantime left for parts unknown.

That is what I saw. That evening I found out by [Continued on page 59]



# LIBERTY BONDS VS. SCRAPS OF PAPER

*It is as one of England's greatest modern poets that Alfred Noyes is best known in this country. He made an extensive tour here in 1913, lecturing and reading aloud "Tales of a Mermaid Tavern," "The Barrel-Organ," "The Highwayman" and other poetry of his.*

BY ALFRED NOYES

**L**IBERTY Bonds or—Scraps of Paper. That is the choice before us all today. Every man who buys a Liberty Bond today is, in fact, helping to draw up a great declaration, on behalf of the American people, that they intend to uphold the fabric of civilization. Fundamentally, the world war is being fought for every nation, even including Germany herself. It is being fought to decide whether, in the future, there is to be any bond of any kind, any binding pledge, any contract, any treaty, between nations or individuals that cannot be torn up at the will or caprice of one of the parties to such an agreement. If Germany wins, the war will be decided in favor of those who have openly stated that contracts are worth no more than the paper upon which they are written. If the Allies win, the war will be decided in favor of those who believe that men and nations can pledge their word and abide honorably by their agreements. The whole fabric of civilization rests upon this foundation. No business of any kind is possible without that foundation, no social system, not even a Bolshevik system is possible without that foundation. All activities of every kind would be reduced to chaos, for there is no ideal, no business, no traffic, in the streets, not even an athletic contest that could exist if the bond, the pledged word, the code of honor, the rules of the game are to be destroyed.

There are signs in Germany of a certain surprise that her "peace offensive" meets with no response. It is possible that a good deal of hard thinking might be started in some German heads, if the United States were to send her yet one more great message, consisting this time of a single question. It is a question that has often been asked in leading articles and in speeches, and, of course, it is implied in all the state documents that have been sent to her in the past. Germany has always been able to evade it hitherto, by concentrating on some other point. But what would she reply if the United States were to send out this great world-question:

*How does Germany suggest that any future contract or treaty is to be drawn up with her, in view of her openly professed belief that international contracts can be destroyed at the convenience of one party?*

If Germany ignored that question, her people would be forced to do some independent thinking; for it is the first step toward peace. If she did not ignore it, she would still be forced to look at herself in the mirror of truth as she has never yet done; and one imagines that she might be disturbed by her own appearance there, if by nothing else.



For this is the one question of the whole war, and it goes down to the very roots of civilization. Germany has consciously or unconsciously brought all the corrupt forces of modern life to a bend. Those forces existed to a certain extent in every nation. We found them in art and literature, preaching the doctrine of the "Scrap of Paper" to every perverse individual who wished to "develop" his own life at the expense of the others. We found them assailing all the standards of ethics, and finally declaring that only immorality was "interesting" and "vital." But Germany has been the first to declare as a nation that "right" is only a relative term; and that, in fact, it only exists in relation to her own interests. In the day when she openly proclaimed this theory, and spoke "proudly" of the "wrong" she was about to commit by the invasion of Belgium, she sealed her own doom; for tho it was a declaration that only Germany had the right to exist on this planet, it was a declaration that contained the seeds of her own destruction. It is impossible for any nation to hold together, it is impossible for even a gang of thieves to hold together, without some of those principles which she discarded. Her declaration automatically brought the United States into the war, without any need of a further declaration of war, but only a formal recognition by the United States that war had already begun. It rendered all contracts untrustworthy. It made it quite clear that the citizens of neutral countries might be murdered indiscriminately and "without trace," and that in the Kaiser's own words, there was for Germany no international law.

This condition of mind was a serious matter for Germany internally as well as externally, and it had been serious

long before the war broke out. In spite of the well-drilled police of her cities, her own official statistics prove that she was the most criminal of all nations. The officially recorded murders, rapes and crimes of robbery and violence in Germany during the last ten years are ten times the number of those committed in the United States or England, and, in the case of some particularly disgraceful crimes, more than a hundred times as numerous. But this was merely a symptom of the deeply rooted disease of the German spirit, which can be summed up in the one statement that she had openly discarded "right" in favor of "might."

Now, for the first time in the history of finance, the word "bond" has come to have a moral significance that illuminates the whole fabric of civilization, and the very phrase "Liberty Bond" has a precise application to the one great object of the war—to restore the world's credit, to restore the world's honor. We are fighting for both Liberty and Law; that Law in whose service is our perfect freedom; that bond of truth and honor dealings with one another, upon which all our civilization depends. The "scrap of paper" which the German Chancellor tore up destroyed the Liberty of Belgium. The principle, or lack of principle, upon which the German Chancellor then acted, must be defeated, or the bond which holds the United States together and holds all civilized states together will assuredly be destroyed too. Only a fool can accept a bond which he is told beforehand may be annulled at the pleasure of the other party, but the Liberty Bonds reassert the conviction of the United States that Liberty depends on nations keeping their word.

These bonds are not to be broken. They represent the pledged honor of the United States and, if that goes down, everything goes down. These Liberty Bonds are to be regarded, then, by every man as an insurance of that civilization upon which all lesser bonds depend.

A soldier, fresh from the front, was recently addressing a group of American undergraduates in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. "There is not a man in this room," he said, "who would not willingly die for that flag." Then he crashed his fist down on the table and electrified his audience by crying, "But we don't want you to die. We want you to live."

And that is the reason, also, for subscribing to the Liberty Bonds. It is not a question of sacrifice. There has been far too much talk about the "beauty of sacrifice" in this war. Noble sacrifices have been made by thousands; but we are fighting and sacrificing for one great end—to make those sacrifices unnecessary in the future. The Liberty Bond is not a sacrifice, but a life preserved to the soldiers and sailors of the United States, and also to the men and women who buy it.



# The Independent-Harper's Weekly NEWS-PICTORIAL



Photographs © Press Illustrating

## WHAT BECOMES OF THOSE PEACH PITS YOU SAVE

To give our men the best gas mask that can be made requires a special quality of carbon in the respirator to absorb the poisonous gases. This carbon is manufactured from peach, apricot, prune, plum, cherry, date, olive pits; butter-nut, hickory-nut, brazil-nut, and walnut shells. Save yours for Uncle Sam



## THRU THE FURNACES

These big retorts transform the fruit pits into the gas-absorbing charcoal



## PACKING THE CHARCOAL IN CANS

From the furnaces the charcoal is carried to the work room where girls pack it in cannisters to be attached to gas masks



## A CAN FOR EACH GAS MASK

The last stage in the transformation of your peach-pits—examining carefully the cannisters of charcoal ready for the masks





© Committee on Public Information

## THE STORY OF THE WAR

### AMERICAN - MANNED TANKS HAD THEIR FIRST CHANCE

The reports of recent Allied victories all give honorable mention to the work of the tanks in opening the way for infantry attack. The men of the American tank corps had their first taste of actual fighting here; they manned French tanks and British. The tank at the left is one of the big Britishers

### 123,000 PRISONERS

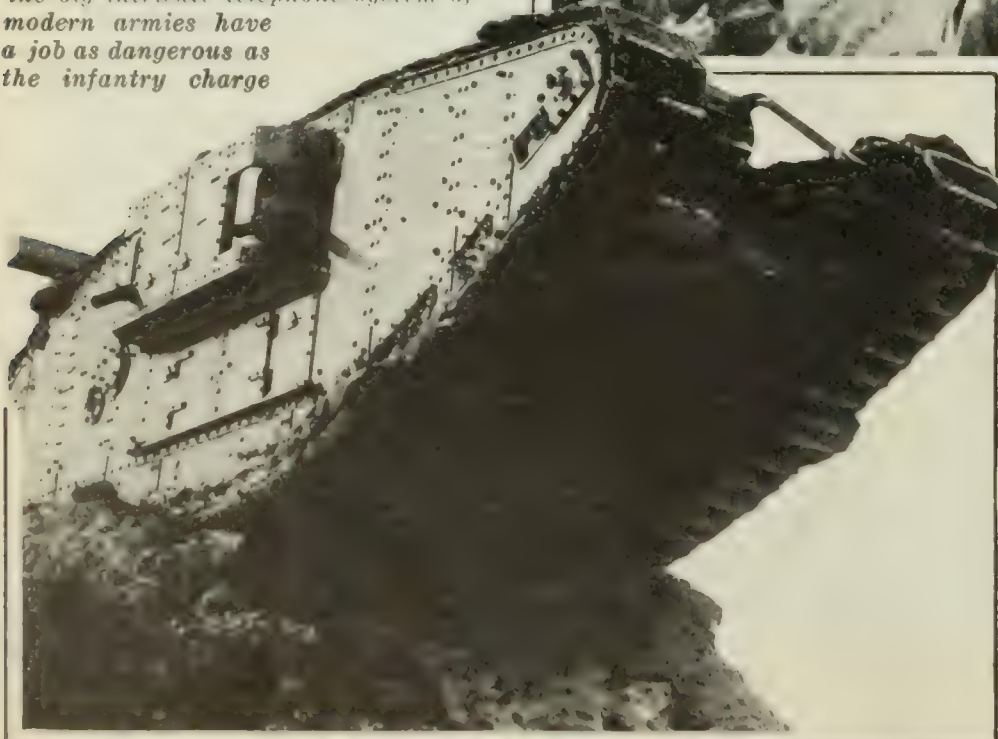
This group is one of only a small part of surrendered to the Allies. During the fighting for the 30 the allied armies on 28 1/2 German officers, more than 600 machine guns. October 5 the Allies captured and most and 1



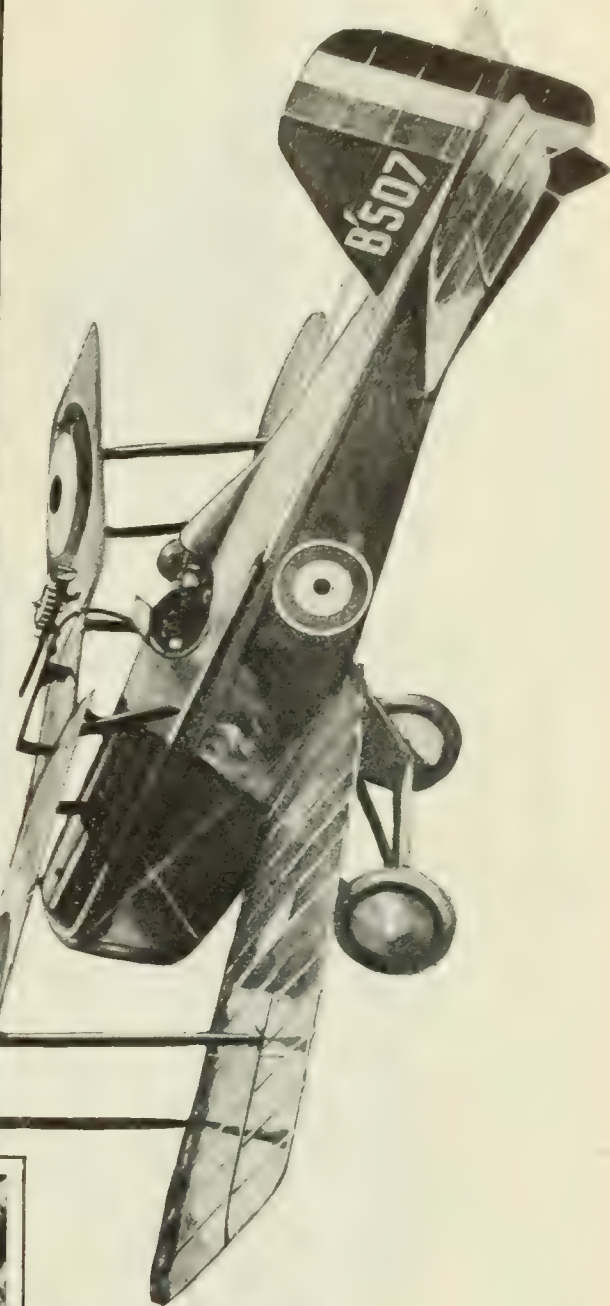
© Kadel & Herbert

### A YANKEE LINESMAN'S JOB UP FRONT

These men who build and keep in order the big intricate telephone system of modern armies have a job as dangerous as the infantry charge







© Underwood & Underwood

#### A BATTLEPLANE DIVING TO ATTACK

*This is one of the British biplane scouts which were used in large numbers to lead the way to Allied victory in our recent attacks. In Mr. Holt's article on another page there is a graphic description of how one of these scouts fought with a German plane and brought it down in flames.*

## WORK ON THE WEST FRONT

### TWENTY DAYS

British detention pens at German borders that have seen the present advance. From September 19 to September 20, the British and Belgians captured 15,000 German prisoners, 150 heavy cannons and 60,000 machine guns, and 60,000 prisoners, officers on the west front.

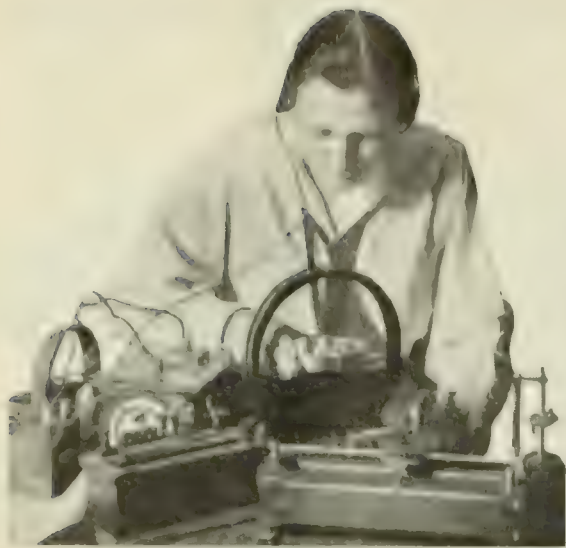
### THE GUN THAT FURNISHED BARRAGE

The British barker at the right talks big before the battle, putting down a steel curtain of shells that keep off the enemy and give our men a chance to advance. These guns are stationed well behind the front and skilfully camouflaged to prevent enemy airmen from sighting the glint of their metal.



© Underwood & Underwood





# WARTIME, THE PLACE AND THE GIRL

BY NORMA B. KASTL

Interested & Understood

Release the radio sailor for sea duty

As interviewing secretary at one of the biggest bureaus organized to place women of college or professional training in war jobs, Miss Kastl has helped to find the right place for thousands of women and girls who "want to do to war work."

"I want to do war work!" She was an attractive youngster, fresh from college, all agog to do something interesting and worth while, and no longer content with rolling bandages in the Red Cross rooms and knitting socks for the soldiers. She was so enthusiastic that she fairly sat on the edge of the chair by my desk, ready to start something on the spot, if I would only say what.

"And what kind of war work do you want to do?" I asked.

"Why—why—war work. You know what I mean. Something to help win the war." She seemed surprised that there should be any question about it. She little realized how innumerable are the kinds of war work that can be done. Of course she wanted to do something. Every one does; not only eager young college girls, but their mothers and grandmothers too, and all the company of war brides who must have something to fill their mind and time now that their husbands have gone across.

Most of them, however, are just as vague as to the things they can do as this girl of whom I speak.

War work is a term which covers a wide range. We can't all be nurses or canteen workers, but we can all find something to do and it is just as possible to specialize in war work as in anything else.

Perhaps you have worked in arts and crafts—wood carving, rug weaving—metals. Such things seem rather useless now, don't they, and not exactly connected with winning the war? But do you know that the new science of occupational therapy makes use of just these handicrafts in the rehabilitation of the wounded soldiers, especially those suffering from shell shock, who must regain their nervous and muscular control and who are taught to coördinate hand and brain by methods as rudimentary as the kindergarten teacher uses. Indeed, kindergarten methods are used at first and the more complex handwork later. I know a woman who has for years been the Northern agent for the woven rugs and homespun made in a certain mountain community in the South. She is a specialist in all sorts of handicrafts and an expert in her field. Now she has closed up her business and is going to one of the base hospitals to do work in occupational therapy. Not long ago General Pershing cabled for a thousand "reconstruction aides" for service in France and the opportunities for work in this country in base hospitals and convalescent homes are rapidly increasing.

The artist who can turn her art directly into war work is lucky—and rare. Most artists are finding it necessary to go into some occupation which is more nearly of the win-the-war variety, and, incidentally, more remunerative. The Government gas mask factory has proved a most interesting field for many artists, musicians and stage women. One well-known portrait painter is now spending her days in turning over little brass disks and carefully inspecting both sides. Another woman who has created several famous character parts on Broadway gets up every morning at half past five and takes the early commutation train into New York to get to the factory at eight o'clock opening hour. During the recent speeding-up period, caused by the urgent calls from



© Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson

Needed, a thousand "reconstruction aides"

our armies overseas, when a nine, ten and eleven hour day was in force, she reached home often as late as ten or eleven at night. But did she mind? Not she! "I would not have missed it for anything," she said. "It has been one of the richest experiences of my life—seeing factory work first hand—meeting all the wonderful women who are there, not only the professional women but the little seamstresses and factory girls who have given up their old work to do their bit for the Government—and all the time feeling that I was being really useful to the boys on the other side." She brought home to me also, as no one else had, the supreme importance of having women inspectors who are responsible and conscientious and patriotic. The slightest flaw in a mask, passed over by the inspector in a moment of carelessness, may mean an agonizing death for some soldier at the front.

The aircraft factories, too, seem to have an especial appeal to women. It may be because the sewing on the delicate wings of the aircraft is something that is distinctly woman's work. There may be other reasons, too. Over in an airplane factory in New Jersey is a gray-haired woman who works unremittingly during the [Continued on page 69]



© Committee on Public Information, Underwood & Underwood  
Reeling off movies at a "Y" canteen

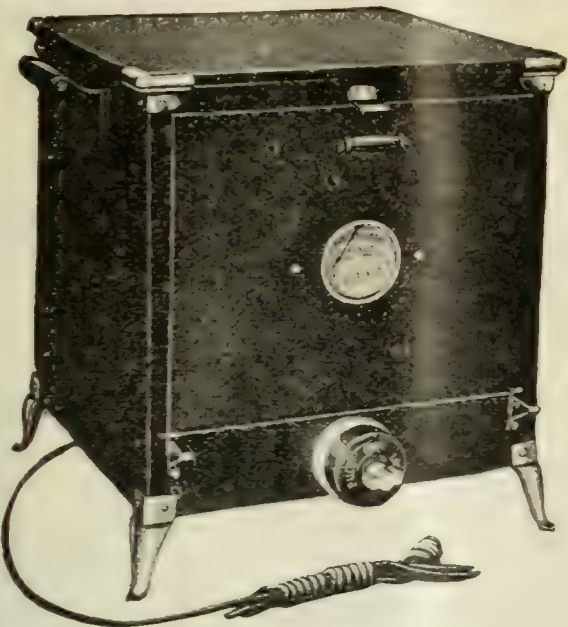


Press Illustration

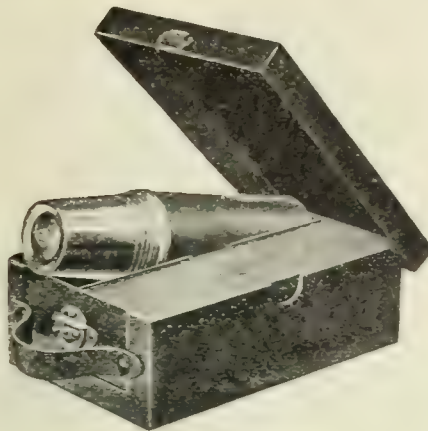
Women's jobs are many in airplane factories



# Upstairs and Down



A portable, efficient little oven large enough to bake two loaves of bread simultaneously, or a small roast. Inside dimensions are 9x11x11 in. It has a three-heat switch and a thermometer



Does the school lunch problem trouble you? Perhaps it is solvable by using this compact light-weight case (filled, it weighs about 3½ pounds) in which warm soup and cool sandwiches and fruit can be carried and kept until lunch time



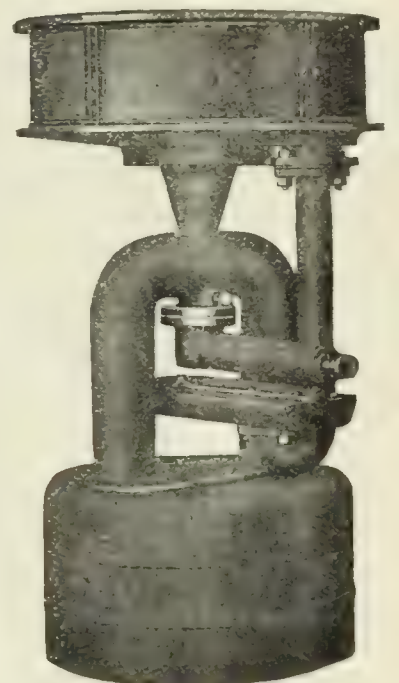
This motor is a real home labor saver. It will run the sewing machine, or the electric fan, will heat eggs, whip cream, polish the silver, sharpen the kitchen knives—and help to keep your disposition sweet. Easy and simple to manage



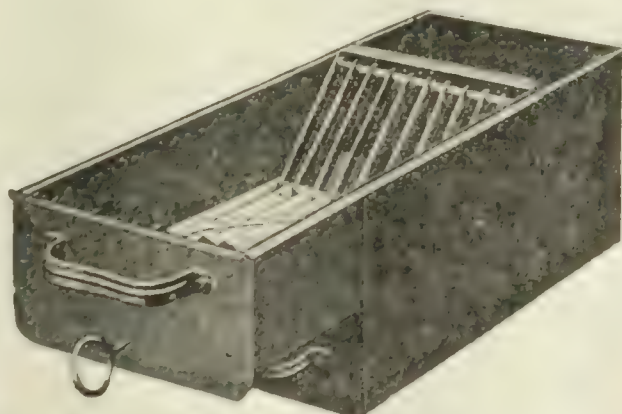
All the drudgery can be taken out of wash day by using an electric washing machine. It will work unattended while you are at breakfast—and the current is but two cents an hour. Saves work, time and wear in washing clothes



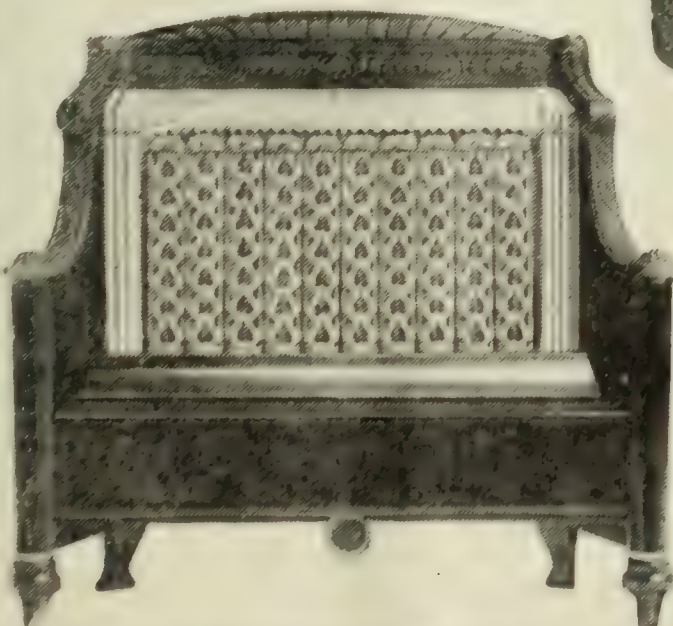
Can you cut only as much bread as you want, with no waste? This handy slicer, 5¼ inches wide by 7¼ long, may help you to a big saving. Thickness of slice is easily adjusted. The knife is good to have—the serrated edges cut evenly



Kerosene oil, fed under pressure and converted into gas, can be used instead of coal in your furnace. The generator illustrated here has had satisfactory tests in severe winter weather. This may be the best way for you to keep your house comfortable



Sifting ashes is an unpleasant but necessary bit of economy. We must save fuel. There is said to be 40 per cent of good coal in unsifted ashes. The combination ash can and sifter illustrated fits the kitchen range. There are three sizes

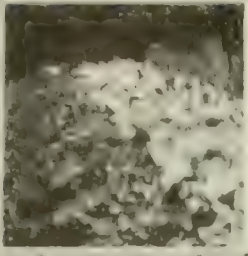


Cheery warmth and comfort, without dirt, dust, smoke or smell—and no hoarding of coal or ashes—are supplied quickly and continuously by this kind of gas burner. A saving of your coal is possible by using it during the cool autumn days



A necessity—when once you know it—is this flexible electric pad. It takes the place of the rubber bag. Will not grow cold, can be easily regulated as to amount of heat (even in the dark) and fits anywhere with comfort





# FROM GARDEN TO TABLE

BY ANNA BARROWS

INSTRUCTOR IN FOODS AND COOKERY IN TEACHERS' COLLEGE



## The Cabbage Family

The cabbage family has many members different enough to provide variety on our tables even if they are used often: Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, collards, kohlrabi, mustard, radishes and turnips of many kinds.

All the cabbage race are better if cooked uncovered and, strange as it may seem, do not leave as disagreeable an odor in the house as when they are cooked closely covered.

The three principal types of Cabbage are the solid white heads, the wrinkled, curly green Savoy and the purple Dutch varieties which are excellent in salads and sweet pickles. Here, as with beans, you can get variety by using the different colors which also differ in flavor.

Uncooked cabbage is thought to be quite as digestible as cooked, certainly more so than when it is overcooked. Instead of cutting out one chunk for salad and cooking the rest, take the heart out of a cabbage head to serve raw and cook the tougher leaves.

Some characteristic Russian and Turkish dishes are combinations of meat and rice rolled and tied in the larger cabbage leaves and then cooked in broth or with tomato. Kolcannon is a dish said to be of Irish origin, where potatoes and cabbage are combined. It is most often made of the cooked vegetables chopped together and cooked with a little fat like any hash.

Sometimes a cabbage is stuffed, the outer leaves being rolled back from the stem, the inner part is then removed, chopped and seasoned and a few breadcrumbs and an egg added, the cabbage filled, tied or skewered together and steamed until it is tender.

**Cauliflower** The preparation of cauliflower is something like that of cabbage, and either may be cooked according to recipes given for the other. Where they have been stored for any length of time it is wise to cut off the stalk and put this fresh surface in water; if left there over night every tissue will be freshened. Insects are likely to be hidden in any of this group of plants, but plunging them in cold salt water for an hour will bring out such undesirable inhabitants.

The head of cauliflower is often boiled and served whole. In that case it should be placed stem down in the kettle, in enough salted boiling water to cover it, and cooked for about a half hour. It is better to divide a large cauliflower in portions suitable for individual serving before it is cooked. The midribs of the leaves and indeed all white leaves should be saved and cooked with the rest if gas is the fuel or separately where cost of fuel need not be considered. Such portions may be served with the rest, or, better yet, added to any left-over and the water in which it was cooked used for a soup or scallop.

For the variety which is desirable when one vegetable must appear often on the family table, add a sprinkle of grated cheese to the sauce or put crumbs with the cauliflower. The red pimientos also add to the flavor and color. Cauliflower is an addition to a vegetable salad, or it may be used in that way by itself.

Mustard pickle is usually better if it contains a large proportion of cauliflower. For this purpose the vegetable is first parboiled in salted water and then scalded in the mustard sauce until tender.

**Brussels Sprouts** Brussels sprouts are much like little cabbages, which grow above the leaves around the stalk of a tall plant. They vary in size but are

seldom as large as an English walnut. It is fairly hard work to trim them and be sure that they are free from insects, but they are delicate in flavor and give the effect of a garnish around meat. Or they may be served in the Swedish timbale cases.

After inspecting, trimming and soaking in cold salted water, cook uncovered, in rapidly boiling water for about twenty minutes, until tender but not until they lose their shape. Drain and, if desired to remove more of their flavor, rinse, but this of course means a loss of substance and seasoning. Cold sprouts may be added to any vegetable salad or prepared with French dressing and used to garnish cold meat.

**Turnips** Potatoes have so long occupied a prominent position in our diet that it is hard to realize that a century or more ago the turnip held a similar place. It was not until after the Revolution that potatoes were raised to any extent in the United States. A survival of the early Dutch housewives' custom of mashing turnips and potatoes together still prevails in the middle states, tho now the turnip is rather a despised vegetable, and many persons seem to pride themselves on not eating it at all. But there are turnips and turnips, and if the soil is of the right kind and the roots do not grow in misshapen forms with corky tissues, they are delicious, if properly cooked. They must be washed and pared, since the skin is much thicker than that of a potato or carrot. Then cut them in thin slices or dice them, removing corky portions and inspecting carefully for insects or their trails. Cook uncovered in boiling, salted water, until tender. The water will contain so much of the sweetness of the turnip that it should be saved to add to soups. A cream of turnip is not to be despised, or the juice may be added to a potato soup. A combination of turnip and potato is good in either soup or salad.

The yellow turnips, or rutabagas, are best mashed and seasoned with butter, salt and pepper like mashed potato. White turnips may be mashed or cut in cubes before cooking and served in a cream sauce. White turnip cubes are good in a vegetable salad with peas or string beans. To disguise the taste of the turnip for those who have not learned how good it is, the cooked slices or cubes may be accompanied by a tomato sauce or a white sauce highly flavored with peanut butter, or a sprinkle of any chopped nuts may be used as a garnish on the mashed turnips.

**Pumpkins** If the shell is very hard the pumpkin should be steamed and the pulp scraped out when tender, otherwise pare first and cook in as little water as possible without danger of burning. Finally uncover the kettle and let the water evaporate, leaving all the sweetness. The drier the prepared pumpkin the more milk it will take up and the less egg is required for a pie.

For all uses of the pumpkin, long, slow cooking seems an essential to secure the best flavor, tho some of the small modern varieties are good with less attention. Marmalade or "butter" was made from pumpkins, but perhaps only when other fruits failed, as additions of acids and spices are needed to overcome its sweetness.

The pumpkin seems to harmonize especially well with the corn meal, and there are many recipes for Johnnycake where about one-fourth as much sifted pumpkin as meal is used.

Farmers' Bulletin 565, "Corn Meal as a Food and Ways of Using It," contains a

good collection of recipes, and may be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture.

**Onions** The same plan that was suggested with cabbage may be followed in dividing an onion between two dishes; using the center raw for salads and the coarser outer portion for cooking. Often the outer layer of all is quite good for flavoring a soup, tho it would be tough if left on for boiled onions.

The coarser varieties of onions may be made more tender and less strong by par-boiling them in water to each quart of which one-fourth teaspoonful of soda has been added. This water is thrown away and of course with it is lost some of the vegetable food material of the bulb, but it is better to get people to eat even an attenuated onion than to refuse it altogether. It should be our endeavor, according to most dietitians, to get people to eat onions freely. They seem to possess an invigorating property for which even chemical analysis cannot wholly account.

**Squash** Split hard shell squashes, scrape out the seeds and steam; then when the pulp is soft scrape it away from the shell. This saves material and labor. Half an hour to an hour is ample for cooking squash. The soft pulp may then be put thru a ricer or simply mashed, and seasoned with salt, pepper and butter. This prepared squash may be put thru bag and tube, like potato, for a garnish. Sometimes the shell may be trimmed in the shape of a dish without removing its contents. Or it can be baked either in one large piece or in individual portions.

Cooked squash may be substituted for potato in hashes, croquettes or breads. A combination of cooked pumpkin or squash with cornmeal seems to have been devised by the early settlers to give variety to their corn bread. The soft pulp gave something the same texture as scalding the corn meal, and served to make the meal last longer. A cream of squash soup, if flavored with herbs or onion, is as satisfying as the popular "creams" of other vegetables.

**Peppers** Sweet peppers, green or ripe, have grown in popular favor very rapidly of late and will be found even in war gardens. They may be canned for use later like the pimientos. They are of value chiefly because they make more nutritious foods appetizing.

The seeds are rather hot and should be removed but may be saved to flavor soups. The "core" or little cushion on which the seeds rest, is a soft tender morsel and should be added to the stuffing of the pepper or chopped with it. A single pepper chopped fine makes a good flavoring for an omelet, a salad or hashed potatoes. The green peppers, when core and seeds are removed, have a large hollow space which seems to invite stuffing. Their attractive color, shape and flavor make them admirable vehicles to convey even hash to otherwise unwilling mouths. Rice and cheese served in peppers is a substantial meat substitute.

**Egg-plant** The standard ways of preparing this fruit are frying and baking. It is cut in quarter inch slices, pared and the slices cut in halves, or it may be cut in two inch strips like vegetables for Julienne soup.

To bake the "egg" cut it in cubes, put them in a dish with seasoning and alternate layers of crumbs, cover with hot water or milk and bake about an hour. Or use the skins of the egg plant for stuffing with a mixture of crumbs, seasoning, and the pulp, which is parboiled before mixing with the other ingredients.



## MY TRIP TO THE BELGIAN FRONT

(Continued from page 51)

chance that the aviator who had killed the German Boche belonged to a British aerodrome situated not five miles from where I was staying. So the next afternoon Lieutenant Pendleton and I decided to call upon the fellow who had given us the most exciting three minutes of our lives. We found the English aerodrome in the midst of a flat field some eight or ten miles back of the lines. We were directed to the officers' mess hall where we found a group of ten or fifteen young lieutenants holding a consultation. We told them we came to visit the man who shot the Boche the day before and asked if we could see him. A young fellow came forward who introduced himself to us as Lieutenant C. R. R. Hickey. He was a fine looking boy of about twenty-one years of age who turned out to be not an Englishman but a Canadian from Vancouver. He readily took us over to the aerodrome and there showed us the plane he drove when he killed the German. It was a Camel scout biplane named "Billie" and like all English machines was marked with the blue, white and red circles of the Allies. It was mounted with two Vickers machine guns which were capable of firing 450 rounds. Lieutenant Hickey let me stand up on the side of the machine with my foot on the step and look within while he explained how the whole thing worked. I asked him to tell me about the fight and, being a Canadian and not an Englishman, he consented. No Englishman can be got to talk about himself for love or money. I found out what was going on over my head the day before was very different from what I thought.

It seems that ten English bombing planes started out to bombard Ostend. They were escorted by ten scouts of which Lieutenant Hickey was one. The whole twenty of them went over the German lines, laid their eggs and then when they turned about to come home the scouts flying above and behind as is customary, one of the bombing machines got some engine trouble and straggled behind, five of the scouts staying behind to protect it. Five German fighting planes then happened to come along. They saw the backward bombing plane and proceeded to chase it. The five English scouts instantly went to the attack, but three of the Germans scooted for home followed by three of the English. The other two Germans evidently not seeing the English followed the bomber. Then the English airman dove for the two Germans. This was the fight of the four machines that I saw. It was not three Germans attacking one English plane, as I thought, but two English attacking two Germans. Lieutenant Hickey said he had the best diver and that he singled out his man the minute he caught sight of the German five and never turned from the pursuit. He thought he hit him the first time he fired because the German aviator did not try to maneuver as a pursued man does, but made a bee line for the German lines. Lieutenant Hickey opened fire when he was only 100 yards off. The German was apparently pointing for Nieuport and Hickey followed firing all the time and when about 1000 feet over the water the German burst into flames and dropped just over the pier that puts out over No Man's Land (or rather No Man's Water) between the German and the Belgian lines. The captain of the English scout plane in the meantime was the one who was attacking the other German and it was this German and not the English plane who made the wonderful somersaults and maneuvers and spirals that I so admired. [Continued on page 71]

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Such a civilization is not fit to live. And God willing, it shall be mended or ended. To this task America summons every loyal heart and hand. It is a Crusade,—not merely to re-win the tomb of Christ, but to bring back to earth the rule of right, the peace, good will to men and gentleness He taught.

To carry on this crusade of modern righteousness means not merely that our young men shall cross the seas to fight the Hun. It means that we at home shall uphold them. It means that we shall back them with all things spiritual and material. It means that we shall lend, not merely from our plenty, but that we shall save and serve. It means that we shall give up many things that are dear to us; sacrifice, that our Crusaders may save us and our children from the horrors that have come to the little ones of Belgium and of France.

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## THE MASTER BUILDER

(Continued from page 49)

when naval architecture is one of the essential arts, much of its lore is, when the admiral is in, in his office. I peeped into the office that he had at the Washington Navy Yard, where he built and for more than a decade conducted all experiments in the United States Experimental Tank, the office in which, said one of the men who worked with him there, he "would sometimes lose himself in figures for days at a time"—a simple office, with little more than a desk, a planning board, and two oil paintings, of ships, of course! I peeped into the office that he had in the State, War and Navy Building, before he was moved to the more modern concrete new War-Navy Building, in which offices are more uniform. There I caught a glimpse, beginning at the right of the door and going round the room, of a steel filing case, a small white washstand, a mantel and grate in the far wall, a planning table in the far corner before the window thru which one sees the tall Washington Monument cleaving the sky; a cabinet with books, between the two windows facing the White House; a high desk in the corner at the left, and, on the red rug, facing a row of comfortable and distinctive wicker porch chairs, a small mahogany desk with a tanned, almost swarthy, tall, slender man sitting there, in navy white, facing rather easily, it seems, his great responsibilities.

The Admiral "loses himself" in the creation of ships—"the most honorable thing," as Ruskin insisted, "that man as a gregarious animal has ever produced. Into a ship man has put as much patience, common sense, forethought, experimental philosophy, self-control, habits of order and obedience, thoroly wrought handiwork, defiance of brute elements' careless courage, careful patriotism, and calm expectation of the judgment of God as can well be put into a space 200 feet long and 80 feet broad. I am thankful to have lived in an age when I can see this thing done." He loses himself in finding and superintending ways to make the American Navy by all odds the second, perhaps the first, navy in the world. It was he who demonstrated the theory of a center line of turrets on dreadnaughts, which made it possible for the biggest of them to fire a broadside—a broadside, by the way, with greater power than that of all the guns of the American Navy in 1864, the year in which the Admiral was born. The big ships of all the navies of the world are now planned in according with the Taylor principle of a center line. It was he who designed the high forward gun platform of the destroyer, which has permitted destroyer guns to wreak havoc on the submarine. The destroyer, with its perfections, is largely the product of his designing. He has reduced craft of the destroyer type to an exact science. He demonstrated that when, with his staff, he designed the American type of submarine chaser, which was soon sliding down the ways by the score and at the end of the year taking the water by the hundred. Then, in ten days, he designed the vessel that is midway between the destroyer and the chaser, which Mr. Ford is now manufacturing quantitatively. And then, one day, when the Secretary of the Navy sent for the small group of men, engine makers and ship and owners, who understood the intricacies of the destroyer, which is almost as delicate as a Swiss watch, and told them that he knew they were loaded to the gunwales with orders but that they could now proceed to double, treble, quad-



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multiple. It does not matter which, the effect was the same—those orders, Admiral Taylor answered their customary query as to which one would build the first of the new type, which were of 35-knot speed instead of 30 knot, therefore required doubly as much engine power, by saying, "We won't finish any one of them first. We'll finish them all first," thereby undertaking to do what has in the last fifteen years not been done in our Navy, and probably not in any navy—i. e., to proceed to the manufacture of a large number of highly intricate vessels of new design without first resorting to the testing of one of them. But, as a matter of fact, the Admiral felt so sure of his science that he did not even have any of the new design tested in the United States experimental tank, in model form.

This departure may mean nothing to us landsmen. We must note, however, that a vessel is not at all, in its construction, like a building. Building, on land, is a science that is well established now. Building a naval vessel, especially a fighting vessel, is an art; there is much about its success that is dependent upon the individual judgment of the constructor in charge. Only contractors really understand the difficulties and disappointments attendant upon the erection of a land structure—a hotel, let us say. Nevertheless, the land contractor can console himself that he has the solid earth to rest his creation on, whereas the naval architect has only the sea. And tho the weight of a land structure may vary a great deal and it may remain safely standing, without going under, if the weight of a war vessel varies to the heavy side as much as ten per cent, the vessel will go under. And tho a building must be stable, of course, and in plumb, it does not have to confront elements so brutal and so variable as those of the sea.

"There is this about the problem," the Admiral said one day. "The man who is constructing a building knows exactly what the weights are going to be and the stress on the material. But a ship going to sea is stressed by the waves, and the force of the waves is variable. The strength and stability of ships should be such as to enable them to withstand, under all conditions, the waves of the sea, but the latter are infinite in variety. The best we can do is to make an approximation of the most severe condition, based on previous accumulated experience and observation. There have been many thousands of observations on sea waves, but there is as yet no complete agreement in regard to their limiting characteristics, such as length, height and the relation existing between these dimensions."

In other words, to no small extent, naval architecture, much more than land architecture, is an art, with much of the problematical left in it, with plenty of room for exercise of the personal equation.

"The introduction of iron and steel, in conjunction with the development of methods and mechanism for riveting," the Admiral says, "has made the modern ship possible. . . . Fifty or sixty years ago ship construction was something of a mystery. There were a few firms and individuals, in fact, that insisted they alone understood these mysteries, but now, when a modern ship is the product of the coöperation of almost all the trades that there are, ships and their building are projects far too large and complicated and important to be controlled by a few individuals. An indisputable tendency now, moreover, is for ships to become larger and larger."

The only limitation on the size of ships now, the Admiral said, is harbor draft. New York Harbor was deepened to thirty

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feet—to illustrate—then to forty feet, now it would be a good thing, the Admiral said, if it were fifty or sixty feet, and if all other major harbors were of the same depth.

Another indisputable tendency is for ships—warships—to become faster. The Battle of Jutland, of itself, which was begun at a range of sixteen miles, demonstrated that the ship with the greater range, biggest guns, therefore, and greater speed, has the advantage of the ship deficient, comparatively, in either range or speed. The result is typified in the new battle cruisers, which have only sufficient small guns to repel torpedo attack, and none of intermediate size.

The Admiral has seen, intimately, and understood, clearly—so clearly that he has been for many years, and is now, the world's foremost authority on ship construction, the growth and progress of his art. Thru most of the years in which ships have reflected the marvelous achievements in science, he was in charge of the little body of water that has done almost as much for naval construction as all the moods of the broad Atlantic—the United States Experimental Tank. This little body of water can be narrowed, made deep or shallow, with water moving swiftly or not at all, with temperature variable, too. It has a movable bridge over it. One may imagine the Admiral, like a boy with his toy boats, towing models twenty feet long—precise models, in design, of gigantic vessels—studying the gages that indicate the speed of the towing crane, the horizontal weight or pull of the tiny craft, and drawing his conclusions in his office, where one hears easy discussions of "fifth-power parabolas" and "fourth-power parabolas," "coefficients in the vicinity of 0.7," etc.

He has seen, has planned, much that has been done, and knows quite all about all that has been done, and he is watching ship performance in the war, watching with an eye to the future, too. "As regards vessels used in this war," he said, "experience to date shows broadly that the art of naval architecture has provided ships which function as anticipated. The enormously destructive weapons of the day are able to destroy in time anything that floats, and without disparaging Mahan's dictum that 'Good men in poor ships have always won over poor men in good ships,' there is no doubt that good ships are essential even to the best men.

"Finally, one thought more: The progress of late years, which has seemed rapid and prophetic, will seem slow beside the progress, the development, which must and will be made during the years just ahead of us. Of that I feel sure."

Washington, D. C.

The great German offensive began in March and ended in Halt.—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

Announcement outside a country church: "What will be an adequate punishment for the Kaiser? Singing by the quartet"—*London Opinion.*

Pizz: They must have three meatless days a week in France. Hoch, Hoch!

Gretchen: Yes, but you forget: they do have meat the other four days in the week.—*Le Rire, Paris.*

A Welsh soldier wrote at the head of a letter to his mother: "Branch in danger" and the censor, believing this to be a Welsh name, something like "God bless our home," allowed it to pass. "To the soldier's mother it read: 'Arm in danger' and the fact that her son was somewhere near Arras entered.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.*

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# THE NEW BOOKS

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*Knitting and Sewing*, by Maud Churchill Nicoll. George H. Doran Co. \$1.50.

## The Joys of Being a Woman

**T**O those who love the informal essay, *The Joys of Being a Woman* affords a delightful treat, for here is a collection of papers written by a woman who has already proved her ability in this field to the readers of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and who has won wide recognition as the author of "The New Death." These papers cover a diversity of topics which appeal to the imagination; besides the title essay there are "A Man in the House," "Detached Thoughts on Boarding," "The Lady Alone at Night," "Some Difficulties in Doing Without Eternity" and seventeen others, all executed with the light, sure touch and kindly humor that admit Miss Kirkland to the small coterie of our best essayists.

The true essay, she tells us in her foreword, is "sheer chuckle" and pursuant to this definition, her collection is just one series of chuckles which warm the feminine heart and fill it with the gay spirit of camaraderie. These chuckles, however, are so provocatively one-woman-to-another and so tantalizingly significant with unsaid things, that the man reader is apt to become a bit uneasy. The biggest, most spontaneous chuckle of all is the title essay, in which Miss Kirkland fairly effervesces with the joys of being a woman and which, she affirms, far exceed those of being a man:

As to our mental mechanism, it is so much finer than man's that, out of pure pity for his clogging equipment, we let him think logic and reason better means of traveling from premise to conclusion than the air flights we encourage him to scorn as woman's intuition. Nothing is more painful to a woman than an argument

with a man, because he journeys from given fact to deduced truth by pockmule, and she by aeroplane. When he finds her at the destination, he is so irritated by the swiftness of her passage that he accuses her of not following the right direction, and demands as proof that she describe the weeds by the roadside, which he has amply studied—he calls this study his reasoning process. Of course no woman stops to botanize when the object is to get there. No man ever wants to be a woman. No man ever longs to exchange his ass for our airship. No man ever envies us the nimbleness by which we can elude logic and get at truth.

*The Joys of Being a Woman*, by Winifred Kirkland. Houghton, Mifflin Company. \$1.50.

## The Zeppelin's Passenger

**T**HE publishers of this hyper-imaginative tale state that this is Mr. Oppenheim's most audacious German spy story. Yes, it undoubtedly is, but heretofore this prolific author has entertained us with amazing plots and counter plots and led us to believe that secret service operatives of all the belligerents, and neutrals too, may be found in our kitchen or in our humdrum workshop. He has made us jump in the evening when the wicker chair creaks into its former repose, and we have actually been chilly when we retired.

He does all of that in this story. We expected that, because he is a raconteur of considerable craft and his psychology is sufficiently intelligent to know what to do to keep us up half the night because we can't sleep with suspense suspended.

But audacity is a well chosen superlative, because he goes so far as to weave into the story a most illogical case of love. One can really sense the author's beads of sweat as the swiftly moving infatuation of a loyal English wife for an admitted German spy taxes his ingenuity to defend.

The spy happens to be a Swedish nobleman of considerable grace and refinement, and he furthermore happens to be a college intimate of the lady's brother who has been captured and is interned in a dirty prison camp in Germany. It still happens that the spy has been able to ease the bodily and mental pain of the brother and brings via Zeppelin a message to the distracted sister.

Fiction certainly permits "happenings" to any exaggerated degree, but how this spy Raffles overcomes the loathing of the wife and gets her to admit she loves him even to the point of preparing to leave her older English husband who is doing wonderful work on the quiet for his own Government, is all told in the book.

Audacious certainly, interesting yes, but let us suggest that future Oppenheim books will be far more readable if involved developments of human admiration be left to Amelie Rives, so that the real reason we buy Oppenheim whenever we hear of his "new one" be not changed.

*The Zeppelin's Passenger*, by E. Phillips Oppenheim. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. \$1.50.

## Troublesome Children

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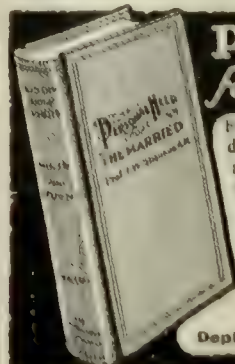
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## WAR TIME, THE PLACE AND THE GIRL

(Continued from page 56)

long factory day, which begins at seven in the morning. She is serene of face and poised in manner, but to look at her one knows that her motive for being there is not a usual one. We asked her if she minded the long hours and the hard work. She straightened up proudly and said: "Mind? Why should I mind? My boy is in the aviation service on the other side, and this is a very small thing for me to be doing here." No wonder that we are seeing such wonderful results from the going of women into industry, if they go, animated by a spirit such as this.

As yet we have not come to the point of needing many women in our munitions factories, but, undoubtedly, as we face the problem of labor dilution, made more acute by the new draft, war industry is going to need women not only for inspectional work but as operatives. This influx into industry of women who are unprepared by anything in their former experience for the factory conditions which they must now meet presents many new problems to factory managers. Careful and scientific supervision is necessary if the women are to do their best work, and this supervision is now being undertaken in almost all of the large plants by the woman service manager, who employs the women workers, fits them into their jobs and generally looks after their welfare. Her task is an important one and requires a rare combination of tact, judgment and the comprehension of the viewpoint of the worker. Many women who have the personality and background for this service work are going into the factories as operatives and getting the point of view which is so essential. In fact the Government courses for training industrial service and employment managers have as part of the course an apprentice period of machine work.

The housing of women workers is another war problem which should appeal strongly to women. Specialists may be needed to plan schemes in the beginning but there is much that can be done later by the many women whose only asset for war work is their genius for home making. The living problems faced by the girls who have gone to Washington have shown the need for a different solution in other centers of women workers. Many a girl who went to Washington, fired by patriotism, and more than ready to help out the Government, has come home again because she could not stand the sheer loneliness which faced her in her leisure hours. Here was a need for home-makers, indeed, and now, prompted by this lesson, we are calling upon the home making women to help out in the big problem of keeping the workers happy and contented, and, therefore, more efficient.

Home making, or more especially, home keeping, is something that is being done on a large scale by the Red Cross in its home service work. I know an interesting woman, an artist in her own particular and unusual field, that of making exhibits, who has just finished a home service exhibit to be used in enlisting interest and spreading information about the work. She says that home service is just plain neighborliness and being kind and friendly to people who need you. Surely this is something that every woman can have a share in. Most of us know less about the home service than we do about the Red Cross work overseas, but it is no less essential than the work abroad, because it builds up the second line of defense here at home and looks forward to after war days. Cooperating with the Government, the Red Cross looks after the families of the soldiers. If the Government

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allotment is delayed and there is no money to buy the new pair of shoes that Johnny must have to wear to school, the Red Cross advances the money to Johnny's mother, and lets her pay it back when she can. If Susie has a cold and her mother is too busy running elevators or ringing up fares to have time to take her to the doctor, the home service worker volunteers her aid and Susie is properly taken care of. The most important as well as the most interesting aspect of home service is where it touches the foreign population. In many cases, the first actual contact with the United States as a Government and a nation has come to these foreign families thru the drafting of the men of the family into service. Home service work with these families is Americanization work of a most essential and vital sort.

Ship building is something which appeals to every one as having a very close connection with war activities. It is something, too, which is enlisting the services of women in every possible phase of the work. The drafting room of the shipyard has an open door for the woman who knows drafting or even drawing. It even looks with favor upon the artist who is beginning to feel useless these days. One of the large shipyards near New York called up my office the other day and demanded two hundred girls and women immediately. This particular shipyard is replacing every man in its office staff with a woman, and the president assures me that the wage scale will remain the same. One of the big plants of the Emergency Fleet Corporation is trying out the interesting scheme of a woman paymaster, whose chief qualification must be the ability to hold her own when the laborers in the yard complain about the state of their pay envelopes. It would seem strange, however, that any laborer should have cause to complain of the amount of money in his pay envelope in these days of inflated wages.

Another field, more highly specialized, in which women are replacing men as far as possible is chemistry. So desperate is the need for women chemists that one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country is actually offering to take on college girls who know nothing of chemistry and train them along the lines of the rather specialized methods employed in its factory.

In the realm of sciences, psychology is also among those much in evidence at the present time. It links up in a most interesting fashion with all sorts of war work. Psychiatry—the application of psychological methods to the rehabilitation of shell-shocked soldiers—is another phase of occupational therapy, in which the knowledge of abnormal psychology is not only valuable but necessary. Simple psychological tests are used by the officers who examine men for military service and the factory employment managers use similar tests in determining the fitness of workers for their jobs.

Wireless telegraphy is attracting many women who have the necessary background of physics and mathematics for the special training in radio work. The navy is taking on women as yeomen to do shore duty at the wireless stations. Being a yeoman is not so merely picturesque as the newspapers would have us believe. To be sure you can wear a navy uniform, but you also work seven days a week and enlist for the duration of the war. Definite war service it is, however, and every girl who becomes a yeoman can have the satisfaction of knowing that she is releasing, as from prison, some sailor who has been fuming with impatience and disappointment because he had to spend his days in an office instead of on the deck of a destroyer somewhere on the Atlantic.



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Finally in your search for a war job, always remember one thing. Any essential work is war work. You don't have to be enlisted in the Red Cross or the navy or in Government service. Wherever you are and whatever you are doing, if your job is necessary to any person or anything that is contributing, even indirectly, toward winning the war, then your job is a war job.

## MY TRIP TO THE BELGIAN FRONT

(Continued from page 59)

Lieutenant Hickey said, "I am mighty glad I got that German. He is my third, tho I think I have got six others that came down in their own lines. But I am particularly gratified that I got this one because, three weeks ago, I wounded a German biplane with a pilot and observer aboard and forced them to land. They reached the earth two minutes ahead of me and by the time I had landed they had left their machine and walked a couple of hundred feet away. Thinking that they would be sportsmen I immediately went over to them and asked them to shake hands with me. One of the Germans refused point blank and the other finally did so tho in a shamefaced manner. I returned to look at the trophy I had captured and stood with my hand resting on the machine talking to a Belgian officer not three feet from me who had in the meantime rushed up. Belgian soldiers had also come running up from all sides and they stood in a circle about us. All of a sudden a terrific explosion occurred, the Belgian officer three feet away from me was blown into bits, eight Belgian soldiers were killed outright and ten others were wounded. How I escaped I cannot to this day understand altho my face as you see was covered with powder and the stain has not come out yet. That my life was saved is nothing less than a miracle."

It seems that the Germans had left a time bomb in the aeroplane and that was the thing that had exploded. It was also the reason why the Germans had walked away before Hickey landed.

"Before we could stop them," continued Lieutenant Hickey, "the Belgians took out their pocket knives and slashed both the Germans to pieces."

Lieutenant Hickey then took me to his little cubby hole of a bunk in the officers' headquarters and showed me all the various pictures and souvenirs on his wall. He also as a parting memento presented me with the photograph of himself and "Billie," which I herewith reproduce, and also a signal shell which he carried with him in the machine on the previous day when he killed the Roche, the signal giving a green light by night and emitting a puff ball of green smoke by day.

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October 1, 1918.

City of New York,  
County of New York, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the  
State and County aforesaid, personally ap-  
peared Frederic E. Dickinson, who having  
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the above caption, required by the Act of  
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security holder appears upon the books of the  
company as trustee or in any other fiduciary  
relation, the name of the person or corpora-  
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tendencies, showing him that the war is  
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ably well-worded sentences. Explain the sen-  
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two men, one well-informed and one ignor-  
ant, concerning the importance of the col-  
lapse of Bulgaria.
2. Combine an account of the recent events on  
the Western Front with an appeal for the  
purchase of Liberty Bonds.
3. Write a letter to a friend of yours in a  
remote place, telling him of recent impor-  
tant events.
4. Prepare a large map of Palestine and the  
neighboring lands. Exhibit your map, and  
give a talk to your class explaining the im-  
portance of General Allenby's work.
5. Prepare a map to illustrate the recent vic-  
tories on the Western Front. Give a talk  
explaining their importance.
6. Give a Four Minute Talk showing what  
news of the week makes us all proud to be  
Americans.

### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE,  
NEW YORK CITY

#### I. Why We Continue to Fight—"The Pres- ident Voices the World's Desire." "Our Practical Program for Peace," "Liberty Bonds vs. Scraps of Paper."

1. On what grounds may it be said that the  
President's address "sets forth . . . the  
peace aims, not of America alone, not of  
the Allies alone, but of the entire world"?
2. Show that: "It is against the evil here  
specified, the balance of power, conscription,  
armaments, secret diplomacy and entrenched  
interests, that President Wilson has spoken  
out."
3. What evidence is given in the editorial that  
our allies have not yet advanced to a plane  
of purposes as high and as unselfish as  
ours?
4. What are the issues of the war as stated by  
the President? What settlement of these  
issues does he demand?
5. Upon what ground does the President as-  
sert: "We still read Washington's immortal  
warning . . . with full comprehension and  
an answering purpose"?
6. How does the President justify his rejection  
of the various Teutonic "peace offensives"?
7. Show that Mr. Noyes's article is based on  
the same underlying idea as the President's  
address. Quote one or more sentences which  
express this idea.

#### II. The Assault on the Hindenburg Line—"Foch's Battue," "A Belgian Drive," "Closing In on Cambrai," "French Take St. Quentin," "Americans Gain in the Argonne," "Germany's Fatal Handicap."

1. Indicate on the map (a) the battle line as  
it was drawn last spring, (b) the extent of  
the three German offensives, (c) the terri-  
tory reconquered between July 18 and Sep-  
tember 12, (d) the points at which the Al-  
lied armies are directing their present attack.
2. Discuss the strategic significance of one or  
more of the points mentioned in the news  
items of this week.
3. What are the chances that the Germans  
will retire to a new line east of the French  
border before next spring? In this connec-  
tion study the editorial, "Germany's Fatal  
Handicap."

#### III. The Bulgarian Armistice—"One from Four Leaves Two," "Bulgaria Surren- ders," "Terms of the Armistice," "How It Happened."

1. What does the title of the editorial mean?  
Indicate on a map the conditions which  
justify the writer's conclusions.
2. Why is "the Berlin-Bosphorus-Bagdad rail-  
road" called "the spinal cord of the enemy  
coalition"?
3. What are the military and political condi-  
tions which led the Bulgars to withdraw  
from the war? What steps are still neces-  
sary before the Near Eastern question may  
be said to be settled?
4. "It is fortunate that Bulgaria is the first  
to give up," etc. Why?

#### IV. The War Over Here—"Enforced Econ- omy," "Cotton Control."

1. What means is the War Industries Board  
using to conserve material, labor, fuel,  
transportation? How are the regulations of  
the Board affecting your family? Your  
community?
2. Why should the cotton growers' right be  
protected in a way different from the pro-  
tection accorded to the producers of wheat,  
sugar, coal or any other essential com-  
modity?

#### V. Women and the War—"Behind the Times," "Wartime, the Place and the Girl," "Woman Suffrage."

1. Do you see any connection between the  
statements in this article and the statement  
of President Wilson that the granting of  
suffrage to women is a measure necessary  
for winning the war?
2. Tabulate the occupations suggested as es-  
pecially adapted to women. Add such others  
as occur to you as a result of your reading  
or of previous discussions.
3. If you know any woman engaged in war  
work ask her to give you her impressions  
so that you may retell them to the class.
4. If you were allowed to make the choice,  
which one of the suggested occupations  
would you select?



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# The Independent

Founded 1848

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

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Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

**C. C. REX**—The best Germany can do is to prepare for the worst.

**H. G. WELLS**—The British mind has never really tolerated electricity.

**PAUL ROHRBACH**—Are Hindenburg and Ludendorff gods? Can they do no wrong?

**THEODORE ROOSEVELT**—I would register the young women just as much as the young men.

**GERTRUDE ATHERTON**—It is the private ambition of every good American to catch a spy.

**PREMIER CLEMENCEAU**—This is no time to talk. "Yes" and "No" cover all essentials.

**JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.**—No longer can any man live to himself alone nor any nation.

**GENERAL MARCH**—There is a little bit too much of obeying superior officers without question.

**BIDE DUDLEY**—Mary Pickford's name before she went into the movies was Gladys Marie Smith.

**H. L. BRAILSFORD**—Ideal justice is a moral dynamite which would wreck any human society.

**JOHN GALSWORTHY**—It is manner rather than matter which divides the hearts of American and Briton.

**LUKE MCLUKE**—You have often met a married woman who is afraid to open her husband's mail. Neither have we.

**ED. HOWE**—Now that the railroads are in control of the Government why have we an Interstate Commerce Commission?

**THOMAS NELSON PAGE**—Italy feels that what she has borne and accomplished in the war has not been fully appreciated outside.

**DR. FRIEDBERG**—We are convinced that the German sword will win the victory and we share the view that this victory is not far distant.

**GENERAL PERSHING**—We rely on the churches at home to keep the people white hot with patriotism and courage until victory is won.

**DR. FRANK CRANE**—I have seen all kinds of wives, and by far the greatest number of successful ones were those that married poor.

**PRINCE MAXIMILIAN**—We must get against the world disorder of Trotsky, which destroys freedom, a world order which protects freedom.

**MAYOR COWGILL**—I know of no other city in the United States where citizens are so everlastingly swindled by the public service corporations as in Kansas City.

**R. K. MOLLTON**—We may look for a big influx of Germans who will give themselves up when Mary Pickford and Charley Chaplin get over there to entertain the Yanks.

**MARSHAL FOCH**—The way to surprise the enemy's morale is surprise in every sense of the word. It deprives him of the power to reflect and consequently to discuss.

**MAYOR LEWIS**—Women admire the male sex but are condescending to the individual whereas men admire individual women but are condescending toward the sex.

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## THE NEW PLAYS

**Nothing But Lies.** The most delightfully foolish and humorous play of the season. Willie Collier surpasses himself. Go to it. (Longacre Theater.)

**The Saving Grace.** Wholesome and mirthful character comedy delightfully played by Cyril Maude and excellent company. Decidedly worth while. (Empire Theater.)

**The Awakening.** A strange mixture of five acts, an epilog and a vision with little action. A translation from the Russian, featuring Wilton Lackaye. (Criterion Theater.)

**Lightnin.** A novel and exhilarating comedy which has nothing to do with the war and in which the "worst liar in the West" turns out to be a "good fixer." (Gaiety Theater.)

**Everything** is the mammoth musical spectacle that the Hippodrome offers this year. With patriotism as the keynote, the show still maintains its reputation as being the best thing of its kind on earth. (The Hippodrome.)

**The Girl Behind the Gun.** "Pep" is the word that best describes this typically American musical comedy, starring Donald Brian and John E. Hazzard. Lots of snap in music and dialog. Not a dull moment. (New Amsterdam Theater.)

**Tea for Three.** A teapot tragedy of the eternal triangle: the jealous husband, played by Frederick Perry, the wife (Margaret Lawrence) and the third angle of the triangle (Arthur Byron). The dialog is clever and the dramatic situation sufficiently tense to keep the audience interested and rather more sympathetic than they ought to be with the wife and the Other Man. (Maxine Elliott Theater.)

## WAR NAMES IN THE NEWS

Chalons .....	Sha-lon.
Coulommiers .....	Koo-lomm-yay.
Maily .....	My-yee.
St. Dizier .....	San-deez-yay.
Bellenglise .....	Bell-angleez.
Richebourg .....	Reesh-boor.
Malassise .....	Mal-aseez.
Rheims .....	Rahnz.
Argonne .....	Ar-gunn.
Maubeuge .....	Mo-buzsh (u as in blur).
Moisy .....	Mwah-see.
Gricourt .....	Gree-koor.
Inchy .....	An-shee.
St. Quentin .....	San-kaun-tan.
Chemin des Dames .....	Shu-man-day-dam (u as in up).
Sauchy-Cauchy .....	So-shee-ko-shee.
Seleney .....	Su-lain-see (first u as in up).
Omignon .....	O meen yon.
Rembercourt .....	Ron bare koor.
Ailette .....	Ay-lett.
Dampvitoux .....	Dan-vee-too.
St. Mihiel .....	San-mee yel.

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# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## WILSON'S RIPOST

THE President's counter-query to Germany is a brilliant stroke of statesmanship. With one blow he cuts thru the camouflage and forces the enemy to reveal his real intentions. The question he put to the German Chancellor is likely to prove as famous in history as the question Lincoln put to Douglas which wrecked his political future.

The President occupies a position of unprecedented responsibility. No human being in the history of the world has had such personal power of decision in a question involving such momentous interests. The President had laid down on various occasions and in great detail what he regarded as the essential conditions of peace, conditions so far-reaching and exacting that they seemed Utopian to some of the Allies. The Chancellor unconditionally declares Germany's acceptance of everything the President said as a basis of peace negotiations. What could America's answer be? Should we throw up our hats and shout "Hurrah! We've won. The war's over." Certainly not, for various reasons, chief among which were the well-warranted distrust of German sincerity and the justifiable suspicion that this move was merely a trick to gain time for the German armies to escape Foch's nippers. Should we then dismiss it curtly as was quite properly done with the Austrian note? Certainly not, for the Austrian note merely asked for "a confidential and non-binding discussion of the basic principles for the conclusion of peace," while the German note purported to be a public and unreserved acceptance of the American terms. The Allies have officially declared their willingness to consider any genuine peace proposals at any time. To have refused absolutely to listen to such a fair-seeming plea would have put us in a wrong position before the outside world and strengthened the resistance of Germany. One of the chief grounds for the general execration of Austria is that when in July, 1914, she laid down her terms to Serbia and Serbia declared her virtual acceptance of them Austria nevertheless made war upon her just as if Serbia had not complied. If after a specious acceptance of our terms we should continue the war we should lay ourselves liable to misjudgment.

So the President did not take either of these two obvious courses, but adopted another measure that avoided both horns of the dilemma. He demanded that Germany prove both the authenticity and the sincerity of her proposals, the first by showing that the ostensible democratization of the German Government was genuine, and the second by declaring definitely whether his terms were really "accepted" or only "as a basis of negotiation."

The German Chancellor asked for an immediate armistice and a discussion of peace terms, two very different things, tho often confused in the popular mind. The President properly distinguished between them by refusing the first and

granting the second. In doing so he followed the same tactics that the Allies have just proved so successful in the case of Bulgaria. When the Bulgarian envoys appeared at the front and asked for an armistice to arrange the terms of peace they were told by the French commandant that no armistice would be granted, but peace negotiations could be opened at any time. So while the Bulgarian and Allied plenipotentiaries were discussing peace terms at Salonica the French, British and Serbian forces were rapidly approaching Sofia. Under such circumstances the usually dilatory habits of diplomats were speeded up and the treaty was signed within twenty-four hours. We may surmise that the document was not even engrossed but was dashed off on a typewriter. The Bulgars agreed to evacuate all conquered territory immediately and leave minor matters to be settled later. President Wilson now makes the same proposition to Germany and it is greatly to be hoped that she will accept it. No doubt we can this fall or next spring drive the Germans back to their own frontier, but that would necessarily involve not only heavy sacrifices of our own and the Allies' forces, but also the destruction of life and property in northern France, Belgium and Luxemburg, for which no victory could completely compensate. It is better to rescue these towns than to ruin them. If then any further fighting were necessary to gain our own terms it would be carried on in the territory of our enemies instead of that of our friends, just what the Kaiser has been most anxious to avoid. The question of when an armistice is to be granted is a purely military one which no one outside the General Staff is competent to decide. But peace discussions can be carried on without interfering with military operations and without impairing military efficiency. Our greatest victory in the war of 1812, the battle of New Orleans, was for lack of a telegraph fought after the treaty of peace had been signed in Belgium.

As a matter of fact peace discussions between the belligerents have been going on ever since the war began, both openly and secretly, both officially and unofficially, thru newspapers, periodicals and books, thru parliamentary debates, thru the resolutions of commercial and political bodies, thru the researches of scholarly organizations, thru the programs of labor parties, thru the intermediary of the Pope and neutral Powers, thru the declarations of opposing chancellories, thru the exchange of notes like the present and thru innumerable private channels by authorized and unauthorized individuals. The Nederlandsche Anti-Oolog Raad of The Hague publishes every week in *Holland News* forty or fifty pages of quotations from the discussions of peace terms in English, French and German. It was revealed not long ago that for ten months past active peace negotiations were carried on in private between the Emperor of Austria, the President of France, the Premiers of



England, France and Italy and various other important personages. Such secret negotiations President Wilson wants to stop and to substitute for them such open and free statements of demands and opinions as he has himself delivered. It is hard to teach old diplomats new tricks, but now even Germany seems disposed to follow his example.

Now all this public discussion of peace terms has not weakened the nerve of any belligerent and there is no reason to fear that its continuance will have an injurious effect. The present exchange of views does not differ essentially from the former except that Germany professes a willingness to make more considerable concessions. In 1916 Germany asked for a peace conference and in 1917 both the German and Austrian Governments declared an acceptance in general of the President's principles. These proposals were publicly discussed without in the least causing a relaxation in the fighting spirit of soldiers or civilians on either side. Nobody proposes a cessation of effort. Nobody proposes to trust Germany or to take her word or to risk anything on her good faith. That is why it is necessary to take every occasion to find out what she really means and means to do.

## PRECEDENTS OF TWO PRESIDENTS

**I**F the war continues till 1920, Woodrow Wilson should be nominated by all political parties to succeed himself. Lincoln's advice against swapping horses while crossing a stream would be the reason.

If the war is over before the next Presidential campaign, Woodrow Wilson should refuse to accept the renomination of the Democratic party if tendered to him. Washington's advice against a third term would be the reason.

## AMERICA'S FIELD MARSHAL

**T**HE American Expeditionary Force in France is under the absolute command of General John J. Pershing. But General Pershing is under the command of Field Marshal Foch. Marshal Foch is therefore America's supreme military leader in Europe. It is time that Congress should properly recognize this relationship in some suitable and substantial way. Why not grant the Allied Generalissimo a liberal honorarium? And why should not Secretary Baker, who is now in France, bestow on him one of America's war medals? The thanks of Congress and the conferring of American citizenship can come later.

We have the most appropriate precedent for such action. Congress voted Lafayette a grant of \$200,000 and a township of land for his services in securing the freedom of America. The United States has now more land and more wealth than it had then and Foch is our leader in a greater war.

## THE HEAD DEVILS

**I**N our first editorial written at the outbreak of the war in August, 1914, we declared what we regarded as the main issue of the coming conflict in these words:

Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad. Mad with the lust of power, drunk with their own egotism, the Head Devils have signed their own doom. Their days are numbered. The monarchs must go—and they will.

Since these words were penned fifty months have gone by, the most eventful months in the world's history. The war has widened and lengthened beyond our anticipation. New issues have arisen; old issues have dropt out of sight. But this issue, the irreconcilable conflict between democracy and autocracy, is seen more and more clearly to be the vital question.

President Wilson in his address of September 27 stated as one of the five issues of the great struggle:

Shall peoples be ruled and dominated, even in their own internal affairs, by arbitrary and irresponsible force or by their own will and choice?

The President declares that the present governments of the four Central Empires are untrustworthy and that we cannot bargain or come to terms with them. "The German people," he says, "must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us." This puts it squarely up to the German people whether they will still continue to submit to a ruler claiming autocratic power by divine right. So long as they do they must bear the blame for all that is done in their name by their rulers. It is seventy years since the German people made any effort to shake off the kings and overlords who treated them with such contempt. During this time most of the other nations have got rid of royalty or reduced it to innocuous desuetude.

Every nation is really a democracy, only some of them do not know it yet. All power lies in the people, whether they use it or not. So it is absurd to absolve the German people of their guilt by throwing it upon the shoulders of their rulers. We hear it said: "The Hohenzollerns were to blame for the war." Very well. But the German people were to blame for the Hohenzollerns. It is so easy to get rid of a king if you do not like him. He can be disposed of in various ways. He can be shot like Nicholas II of Russia, Carlos of Portugal and Humbert of Italy; he can be stabbed like Julius Cæsar, Henri IV of France and Alexander of Serbia; he can be blown up with a bomb like Alexander II of Russia; he can be tried and beheaded like Charles I of England and Louis XVI of France; he can be tried and shot like Maximilian of Mexico; he can be induced to commit suicide like Abdul Aziz of Turkey; he can be poisoned like Mohammed II of Turkey and Charles III of Naples; he can be declared insane like Louis of Bavaria and George III of England; he can be imprisoned like Abdul Hamid of Turkey; he can be exiled like Napoleon Bonaparte and Manuel of Portugal; he can be persuaded to resign like Charles V of Spain and Louis Philippe of France; he can be deposed like Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii and the Emperor of China.

Any way is a good way to get rid of a king, deposition, execution, assassination, exile; preferably the last, for then they don't die in the house. We do not recommend killing kings, for the crown prince is often worse. If the old stump is left in the ground it is liable to send up a new sprout any time. It is not necessary to take any violent action, any forcible action, any illegal action, any legal action, any action whatsoever. All a people needs to do is to stop taking off their hats to the king and forthwith the king vanishes and a common man stands in his place, perhaps even a useful citizen, who can mend shoes or chop down trees. It is a magic transformation, a miracle of unbelief. For centuries men tried to exterminate witches by hanging and burning them; still the witches multiplied. But the moment men ceased to believe in witchcraft all the witches mounted their broomstick hobbies and disappeared into thin air. The moment men cease to believe in kingcraft kings likewise will disappear forever from the face of the earth. You do not have to wave a wand or recite a spell. You need not even shake your head. All you need to do is to stop bowing it. Nothing in the world is so easy to do and few things are so well worth doing.

But because the Germans decline to do this the world rightly holds them guilty of all the crimes their kings commit. A monarch who rules by divine right is not responsible to his people. But his people are responsible for him. It does not matter whether they elected him or not. So long as his rule depends upon their obedience their ruler is their subject.

We need not go back in history for precedents. Three of the rulers of 1914 have lost their crowns: Constantine



of Greece, who prevented his people from joining the Allies and gave the Rupel forts to the Bulgars; Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who forced his people to join the Central Powers in the devastation of Serbia and Rumania; Nicholas of Russia, who oppressed his people and betrayed his allies. William of Prussia and Charles of Austria may profit by their example.

But to substitute one king for another, or one dynasty for another, does little good. A king is only a symptom. Royalism is a disease of the mind, epidemic in certain countries, and until it is cured there is no use in removing the excrescence either by a surgical operation or painlessly.

It may not be politic, it may not be possible, for the United States to start out on a crusade to rid the world of kings. To make war upon a peaceful people to compel them to conform their government to what we think is right would be a violation of the principle of democracy. A true democrat must sometimes acquiesce even in the perversion of the popular will just as the tolerant man must tolerate intolerance. But we must stick to what we think is right and say it even tho it offends our friends as well as our enemies. And we should make this one thing certain, that the forces of the American republic shall never be used to overthrow another republic or to put back upon the throne a ruler who has been ousted from it by his own people. We should further make it plain that the sympathy and support of the American people will now, as it always has during the last 140 years, be given to any people striving to free itself from autocratic rule and establish a real republic.

## A CITY A DAY

SUPPOSE every day the United States should take up one of its cities of 10,000 inhabitants and transplant it bodily to France. Suppose we picked out, for instance, the following thirty cities: Bisbee, Arizona; Redlands, California; Trinidad, Colorado; Brunswick, Georgia; Huntington, Indiana; Iowa City, Iowa; Fort Scott, Kansas; Frankfort, Kentucky; Bath, Maine; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Johnstown, New York; Grand Forks, North Dakota; Eugene, Oregon; Carlisle, Pennsylvania; Aberdeen, South Dakota; Clarksville, Tennessee; Annapolis, Maryland; Greenfield, Massachusetts; Adrian, Michigan; St. Cloud, Minnesota; Natchez, Mississippi; Columbia, Missouri; Anaconda, Montana; Beatrice, Nebraska; Reno, Nevada; Keene, New Hampshire; Asbury Park, New Jersey; Barre, Vermont; Martinsburg, West Virginia; Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Well, this is substantially what we are doing now. Every day an army of 10,000 American citizens lands in France. Every month the equivalent of all these thirty cities is added to the American Expeditionary Force.

## THE UNITED PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

A gentleman responsible for the success of an important war activity writing from Washington says that American society in two years has become "single purposed, highly controlled, and standardized." The description is as true as the phrasing is terse. Five years ago we were all talking about the insidious progress of centralization in our industrial and in our political life. Looking back to those days of peace we realize that even in industry and in government the possibilities of centralization had hardly been touched, while as for our habits, our personal interests and our miscellaneous purposes we were a highly individualistic population, enjoying almost unlimited liberties.

For two years after the war began also we were far from being single purposed. We were, indeed, divided into two great hosts, one of which strongly felt that the United

States should get into the war and with unstinted effort back up the Entente Allies in resistance to the deadliest menace which had threatened civilization, while the other, holding by the traditions of isolation and avoidance of entangling alliances, worked actively to "keep us out of war."

When the time comes to review and analyze the influences that broke down opposition and committed this nation to "force to the utmost" it will probably be agreed that two were paramount, namely, the persistent invasion of American rights by the German Government gone mad in its thinking, and the cumulative infamy of German atrocity by land and sea.

There were, however, other causes at work upon the public mind, and since our entry into the war the unity of purpose which made decision has enormously been strengthened and extended by the demands which war effort has made upon every individual. Nothing creates such solidarity of thought and purpose as actual coöperative effort, and when the effort involves sacrifice an entire people rapidly becomes "single purposed."

Next to the unifying effects of the draft and the sending of our young men overseas, the financial demand probably has been and will continue to be most potent; and perhaps the Liberty Loans are even more effective in this particular than the income tax is. Unprecedented in magnitude, the loans have appealed as no previous public debt ever did to every element in the population—the well-to-do and the poor, the urbanites and the farmers, men and women, the old and the young. By issuing bonds of low denominations and by supplementing them by savings stamps everybody, including the school boy and the school girl, has been given a property interest in the democratic civilization for which the soldiers on the battle fields and in the trenches are offering their lives.

How important this circumstance is we probably do not yet realize. Its consequences will not end with the war. It has always been the theory of our democracy that a broad diffusion of wealth and a multiplicity of small property owners have assured the stability of our political conduct and of our institutions. The assumption is sound. Hitherto cheap land, which the Preëmption and Homestead Acts put within the reach of multitudes has been our chief instrumentality in democratizing property. The Liberty Loans may easily prove to be of equal importance.

After the Civil War and especially in the ten years from 1876 to 1886 there was a good deal of class antagonism to bondholders. It was alleged that the bonded indebtedness incurred in the war had become an obligation payable to a relatively small, unproductive class of bondholders. That was the era of the resumption of specie payments. The value of gold was rising, prices were falling, and there had been a long, hard period of industrial depression with extensive unemployment. Farmers were not prospering, and farms were mortgaged. It was not strange, therefore, that "idle bondholders" were an especial object of objugation. So far, therefore, from uniting the people the Civil War debt seriously threatened another disruption.

A similar danger need not now be feared. The Civil War loans were bought and held almost exclusively by the well-to-do. The Liberty Loans will have been bought and held by the entire people. It would be a misfortune if thru any development of economic circumstances a strong tendency should show itself after the war to concentrate the holdings. Every artificial incentive to such a result should be resisted. The Civil War loans were made the basis of the note circulation of the national banks. The device served a financial purpose, but it was politically unfortunate. The people should now realize the immense psychological and practical value of the universal holding of the Liberty Loans, and by all proper means endeavor to maintain the widest possible diffusion of this property interest in a democratic civilization.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Germany Accepts Wilson's Terms

The Liberty Loan address of President Wilson of September 27 was published in full in German papers and was received more favorably than any previous utterance of the President by all parties except the imperialists. The new Chancellor promptly declared his acceptance of it as a basis for peace negotiations and sent a note to Washington thru the Swiss Legation asking the President to arrange for an armistice and a peace congress.

In his first address to the Reichstag as Chancellor, on October 5, Prince Maximilian declared:

I have taken this step not only for the salvation of Germany and its allies but of all humanity, which has been suffering for years thru the war. I have taken it also because I believe the thoughts regarding the future well being of the nation which were proclaimed by Mr. Wilson are in accord with the general ideas cherished by the new German Government and with it the overwhelming majority of our people.

The program of the majority parties on which the new Chancellor takes his stand accepts as its fundamental principles the reply of the Imperial Government to the Pope's peace plea of August 1, 1916, and the Reichstag resolutions of July 19. "It further declares willingness to join a general league of nations based on a foundation of equal rights for all, both strong and weak."

The declaration in regard to Belgium goes farther toward meeting the wishes of the Allies than any previous official utterance:

It considers this solution of the Belgian question to lie in the complete rehabilitation of Belgium, particularly of its independence and territorial integrity. An effort shall also be made to reach an understanding on the question of indemnity.

The greatest improvement in the German terms is, however, the willingness to cancel the treaties concluded by the Central Powers with Russia and Rumania and to grant real self government to the border provinces taken from Russia:

The program will not permit the peace treaties hitherto concluded to be a hindrance to the conclusion of a general peace. Its particular aim is that popular representative bodies shall be formed immediately on a broad basis in the Baltic provinces, in Lithuania and Poland. We will promote the realization of necessary preliminary conditions therefore without delay by the introduction of civilian rule. All these lands shall regulate their constitutions and their relations with neighboring peoples without external interference.

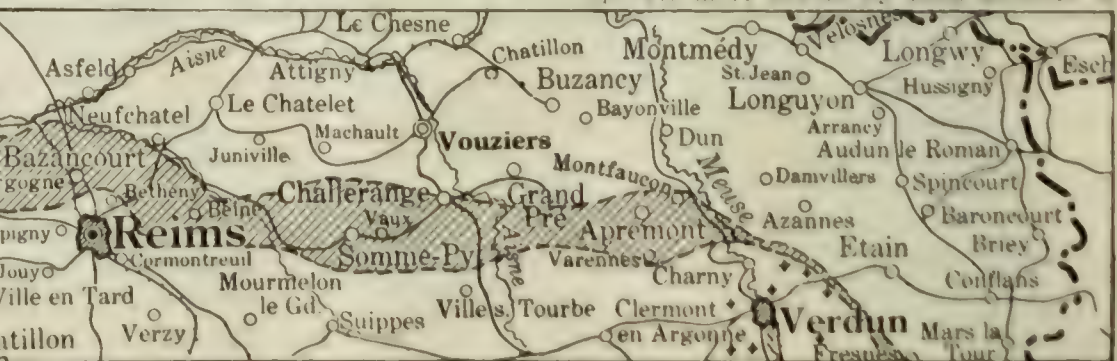
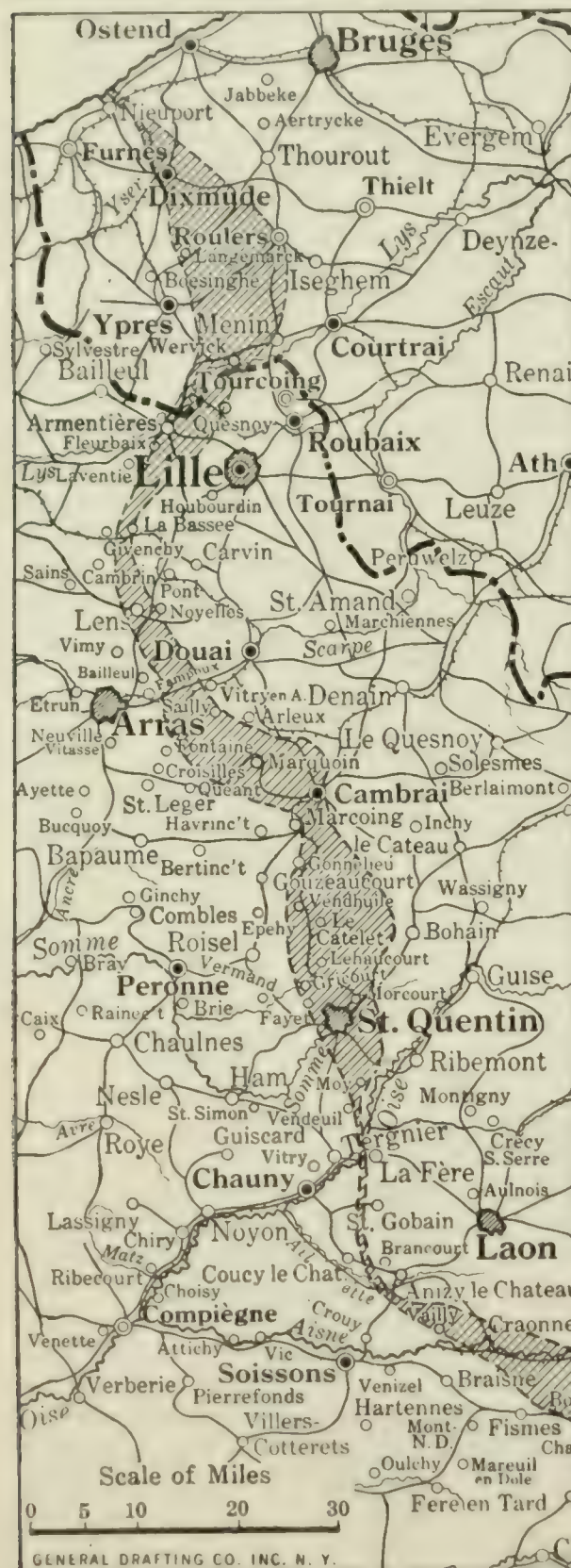
German Government To meet the present crisis a new Reorganized Government has been formed of various parties with Prince Maximilian of Baden at the head of it. Prince Maximilian is an opponent of the Pan-German and military party, and in an interview published early in the year he defended

the justice of President Wilson and the American war aims. Ambassador Gerard when in Germany tried to have him put in charge of the American prison camps. The new cabinet will include Scheidemann, the leader of the Majority Socialists, who have supported the war, and Adolf Gröber and Mathias Erzberger as representatives of the Center or Clerical party, who have been appointed secretaries of state without portfolio. The support of the Progressives and National Liberals has also been secured. This leaves outside the coalition only two parties, the Minority Socialists, who have opposed the war all thru and are still unreconciled to the Government, and the Conservative or Pan-German party, which is furious at the idea of democratizing the administration and making peace. The *Berliner Nachrichten*, a Krupp organ, says:

The Imperial standard has been hauled down and the red flag of the Socialists has been put up. On October 2 came the virtual end of Kaiserdom.

The radicals and liberals only consented to support and enter the new ministry on condition that it should be actually responsible to the Reichstag. This involves a democratic suffrage, the admission of Reichstag members to the cabinet, and the abolition of Article IX of the constitution, which permits the members of the Bundesrat (the German Senate) to appear at any time in the Reichstag. If these reforms are carried out in good faith it means that the German Empire, that has really been ruled by an oligarchy under autocratic control, would be transformed into a genuine parliamentary government on a democratic basis. Over a year ago the Kaiser declared his intention of reforming the Prussian franchise so that every man should have an equal vote, but this measure has never been carried out in spite of the reiteration by Chancellor von Hertling that it was necessary for the preservation of the dynasty. In his decree of September 30 accepting the resignation of Chancellor von Hertling the German Emperor declared his determination of inaugurating representative government in these words:

I desire that the German people shall cooperate more effectively than hitherto in



DRIVING BACK THE GERMANS ALL ALONG THE LINE

The shaded area shows the gains of the last few weeks as compared with the old line held by the Allies up to the beginning of 1918. During the past week the British have taken Lens and Cambrai and cut thru the Hindenburg line to Bohain. The Germans have been driven back from Reims by the French and back from Verdun by the Americans.



deciding the fate of the fatherland. It is therefore my will that the men who have been borne up by the people's trust shall in a wide extent coöperate in the right and duties of government.

It will be observed that the Kaiser adheres to the autocratic form even in the decree which purports to limit his powers.

**The Relief of Reims** The noose which encircled Reims is at last relaxed and for the first time in four years the city is free from German fire. A farewell shot brought down a few more stones from a shattered arch of the famous cathedral. Most of the buildings have been demolished by the long bombardment.

The Reims salient was wiped out by the application of Foch's pincers tactics. Beginning on October 3, General Gouraud advanced on the east side of Reims and General Berthelot on the west side. Both reached the Suippe River, so the German commander, General von Mudra, evacuated the forts in between from which Reims has been shelled. The Germans have now retired ten miles from the city and it is doubtful whether they can hold their new lines on the Suippe and the Arnes. Americans in the Foreign Legion fired their first shots of the war before Reims in 1914, and in the final clearance of the Germans from this region the Americans who fought at Chateau Thierry participated.

**Americans on the Meuse** Pershing has widened his offensive on October 8 by attacking on the east as well as on the west side of the Meuse River, which runs thru Verdun. Here the Americans, with the aid of the French troops, under Pershing's command, took half a dozen villages and brought the number of prisoners up to a total of 3000 for the day.

The western flank of the American line rests on the Aisne River, where it joins the French line at Lancon and Senuc. Here the French and Americans together are advancing on the railway junction of Grand Pré. The Germans were cleared out of the last corner of the Argonne forest on October 7 by the Americans in bloody battle during a heavy rain and hail storm. This rescued the "lost battalion" of American soldiers, which had got separated from the rest during the fight in the forest four days before and had been completely surrounded by the Germans. This unit was composed of three or four hundred infantrymen under Major Charles Whitney, and, since they had advanced without their packs, they had no blankets to protect them from the cold and storm. When their food was exhausted they tried to live on oak leaves. Attempts were made to drop chocolate and cartridges from airplane flying over, but the wind carried the parachutes into the German lines. Altho weakened by privation and almost out of ammunition, they managed to hold off the enemy until relief came.

Advices from the front are now endeavoring to eradicate the popular impression instigated by earlier reports



Press Illustration

#### KING BORIS OF BULGARIA

The crown prince succeeded to the throne abdicated by his father, Ferdinand, when Bulgaria asked the Allies for an armistice.

that the German soldiers generally are demoralized by adversity and weakened by privations, an impression likely to lead to wrong conclusions as well as derogatory to American valor. Major Moorehead, in charge of a base hospital on the Meuse receiving the German and American wounded, is quoted as saying:

Taking the Americans and Germans as two general classes, experience has gone to show that the German soldier is tougher physically. He shows no depreciation in vitality that can be noticed and is up to the standard physical specimen. Our men have found no evidence of debilitation because of lack of food in the last four years.

E. L. James, the *New York Times* correspondent, writes:

The fighting is as bloody and difficult as any the war has seen. It should put an end to the present talk about German morale. Their machine gunners fight generally until they are killed and effect a formidable barrier to any advance. Despite the protection of the ravines, hills and woods being to their advantage, the German losses have in two days in the Argonne been terrific.

**Boris of Bulgaria** Ferdinand, who for thirty-two years has been ruler of Bulgaria, abdicated the throne on October 3 in favor of his eldest son, Prince Boris of Tirovno. The new sovereign is said to have received an enthusiastic reception from Parliament and people. He is twenty-four years old and has been brought up in the Orthodox faith, which is the state religion of Bulgaria, instead of the Roman Catholic, which is the faith of his father. Ferdinand has returned to Austria, whence he came, and will devote himself to botany, which has always been his favorite pursuit.

The Bulgarian Socialists have announced their intention of supporting the Government on condition that it makes peace with the Allies and undertakes to reestablish the Balkan League of 1912.

The first act of Boris III, Czar of the Bulgars, was to sign a decree demobilizing the Bulgarian army in accordance with the armistice. German and Austrian troops and civilians are ordered to leave Bulgaria within a month. Apparently they are complying,

but there are rumors that General Mackensen with 250,000 troops has occupied Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, and intends to defend Nish, the war capital of Serbia, and the railroad to Constantinople.

The Austrians are withdrawing from Albania, burning their depots of supplies to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Italians, who are following closely. The French and Serbs have advanced northward thru Serbia so rapidly that they have overtaken 1500 Austrians and captured a dozen big guns. The Greeks have reoccupied Seres and all the Macedonian territory that King Constantine ceded to the Bulgars three years ago.

**The War in the North** The joint expedition which entered Russia from the Arctic continues to advance, altho against considerable opposition. The American units under Colonel Stewart have taken a leading part in the operations and have suffered some losses thru being ambushed by the Bolsheviki. The expeditionary force comprises contingents of British, American, French and Russian forces altogether under the command of the British General Poole. The movement into the interior is being carried on in two lines. The aim of the first is to gain possession of the railroad starting from



Press Illustration

#### THE NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR

Prince Maximilian of Baden, who takes the place of Count von Hertling as German Chancellor, is a younger and more progressive man. He was born in 1867 and married Marie Louise, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland. He is heir presumptive to the Grand Duchy of Baden, one of the smaller and more liberal German states, and it has been suggested that he might replace the King of Prussia as German Emperor in case the Hohenzollerns were deprived of imperial power and Prussia lost its hegemony. On December 15, 1917, he created a sensation by declaring the necessity of peace negotiations and saying: "Power alone can never secure our position, and our sword alone will never be able to tear down the opposition to us." Ambassador Gerard says: "The Prince is a man who knows English perfectly, and is one of the high Germans who seem to be able to think like an ordinary human being."



Kola on the Murman coast and running south along the Karelian coast on the western side of the White Sea. This line is threatened by attack from the Finnish frontier, which parallels it on the west. By working down the railroad thru the forests in armored cars, rebuilding the bridges and relaying the track, the Allied troops reached the town of Ukhtinskaya, which had been fortified under German supervision. This was captured after a hard fight and the Bolsheviks driven out of southern Karelia.

The second branch of the expeditionary force started from Archangel and is following up the Dvina River and its tributaries. The Bolsheviks, when they retreated from Archangel into the interior, took with them the fast river steamers of the Mississippi type, leaving the Allies to follow them with such various craft as they could pick up. The expedition left Archangel on September 14 and by the end of the month had advanced over three hundred miles up the Dvina and Vaga rivers. The Bolsheviks had sunk barges and sown mines in the channel. They also sent out gunboats from their bases at Kotlas on the Dvina and Velsk on the Vaga. But with the aid of a British monitor and river boats armored for the occasion the expeditionary troops overcame these obstacles and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. At last accounts the Americans were lodged in the Cossack barracks at Shenkursk on the Vaga.

The Bolsheviks are said to be steadily losing power among the people in spite of their desperate efforts to crush opposition by the wholesale slaughter of their enemies. Their main dependence has hitherto been the Letts, who, because of their years of oppression from German landlords and Russian officials, were zealous revolutionists. The Lettish troops maintained their discipline and organization when the Russian army went to pieces. This force numbered about 17,000 and most of them were kept in Moscow as a sort of "Swiss Guard" to protect the Bolshevik leaders from assassination and counter-revolution. But when the Czech menace became serious an attempt was made to employ them in putting down this movement. The Letts, however, disliked to fight the Czechs and when the Czechs attacked Kazan the Lettish troops surrendered to them in a body.

**Various Russian Governments** The Allied expeditions entering Russia from the north, south and east for the purpose of aiding the reestablishment of law and order are having difficulty in finding any stable elements to build upon. The Government of the North, headed by Nikolai Tschaikevsky, which invited the Allies to the Murman coast, could not maintain itself even with the support of the Allied forces. At Vladivostok the population is divided into various factions mostly hostile to the Japanese and their allies.

Two points appear as possible nuclei on which a future government may



Darting in New York Tribune

LET'S THOROLY UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER, WILHELM

crystallize. One is Omsk in Asiatic Russia and the other is Ufa in European Russia. At Omsk three governments have been set up in succession, but none of them have shown sufficient stability to command respect for its authority. The latest government was upset by Minister of War Mikaelov, who arrested and imprisoned his colleagues of the Cabinet and ordered the dissolution of the Duma or assembly. Minister Novikov, who refused to resign, was shot. But the Duma declined to dissolve and called in the Czecho-Slovak forces, who released the Cabinet and reinstated the old government. The Omsk Government will soon have a force of its own, for it has conscripted the 1918 and 1919 classes of young men and is having these trained by the military academy of Tomsk. More than 200,000 youths responded to the call to the colors and more than 30,000 officers are available for their training.

The new Provisional Government that has started up at Ufa claims dictatorial power as the successor of the

Kerensky Government of 1917. It was organized by a National Convention composed of representatives of all parties except the Bolsheviks. This convention unanimously elected five men who are to be irremovable and irresponsible and authorized to exercise supreme power over the whole territory of Russia until the Constituent Assembly meets. These five men are N. Tschaikevsky, of the Archangel Government of the North; V. Volodski, of the Western Government of Siberia; N. Astrov, former mayor of Moscow and a member of the Constitutional Democratic party; General Vassili Boldyrev and N. D. Avksentiev.

The aims of the Ufa Government are the overthrow of the Bolsheviks, the reintegration of Russia, the repudiation of the Brest-Litovsk treaties, the restoration of the treaties with the Allies, and the continuation of the war against Germany. The program does not specify whether the future Russian Government is to be a republic or a monarchy, and it is equally ambiguous on the vital question of land ownership. In contradistinction to the Bolsheviks it welcomes foreign capital and private initiative in the development of the productive resources of the country.

#### The Demolition of Durazzo

While the Italian forces are driving the Austrian troops back thru Albania the Allied warships are clearing out the Austrian naval bases on the coast. On October 2 Italian and British cruisers forced their way thru the mine fields and entered Durazzo harbor, where they bombarded the Austrian shipping there. Twelve American submarine chasers assisted similar craft of the Allies in protecting the cruisers from torpedo attack. The American chasers destroyed two of the Austrian submarines. An Austrian destroyer was torpedoed by the Italians. A hospital ship, which was allowed to leave the harbor, was taken charge of by the warships waiting outside. There was no damage done to our side except that one of the British cruisers was struck by a torpedo and slightly injured.

#### Shotguns

The American correspondents reported long ago that the American troops had found the sawed-off shotgun of the Wild West, the most effective weapon in trench warfare. The Germans having captured some of our patrols so armed declared it a violation of The Hague rule against the employment of "arms or projectiles of a nature to cause superfluous injury," and the following ultimatum was despatched to Washington thru the Swiss Minister:

The German Government protests against the use of shotguns by the American army and calls attention to the fact, according to the law of war every prisoner of war found to have in his possession such guns or ammunition belonging thereto forfeits his life. This protest is based upon Article 23 (E) of The Hague convention respecting laws and customs of war on land. Reply by cable is required before October 1, 1918.

On the day before the date named

#### THE GREAT WAR

October 3—Lens evacuated. Austrian naval base at Durazzo, Albania, destroyed by British, Italian and American warships.

October 4—German Chancellor asks for armistice and peace negotiations. Ferdinand, King of the Bulgars, abdicates.

October 5—Prince Maximilian states peace terms to Reichstag. Gouraud clears Germans from around Reims.

October 6—Tewfik takes place of Talaat as Grand Vizier of Turkey. Explosion in munition plant at Morgan, New Jersey.

October 7—French fleet takes Beirut, Syria. French take Berry-au-Bac, near Reims.

October 8—Great British and American drive breaks thru Hindenburg line between Cambrai and St. Quentin. Cambrai taken. President asks meaning of German note.

October 9—Americans advance on both sides of Meuse. Anti-war socialist Liebknecht pardoned by Kaiser.





### THE CONQUEST OF PALESTINE

The British troops under Allenby defeated the Turks in the battle of Armageddon, took the ports of Acre and Haifa, and advanced beyond Damascus. The French fleet has taken Beirut

Secretary Lansing returned this answer:

In reply to the German protest the Government of the United States has to say that the provision of The Hague convention cited in the protest does not in its opinion forbid the use of this kind of weapon. Moreover, in view of the history of the shotgun as a weapon of warfare, and in view of the well known effects of its present use, and in the light of a comparison of it with other weapons approved in warfare, the shotgun now in use by the American army cannot be the subject of legitimate or reasonable protest.

The Government of the United States notes the threat of the German Government to execute every prisoner of war found to have in his possession shotguns or shotgun ammunition. Notwithstanding this threat, inasmuch as the weapon is lawful and may be rightfully used, its use will not be abandoned by the American army. Moreover, if the German Government should carry out its threat in a single instance it will be the right and duty of the Government of the United States to make such reprisal as will best protect the American forces, and notice is hereby given of the intention of the Government of the United States to make such reprisals.

It is pointed out by the Washington authorities that shot is no worse than shrapnel and that the Germans in their use of poison gas, flame throwers and saw-tooth bayonets are themselves violating the article to which they appeal.

**The Capture of Cambrai** Two of the main points in the Hindenburg line were the cities of St. Quentin and Cambrai. The former fell into the hands of the French last week. The latter has fallen into the hands of the English this week. The event had been anticipated by the Germans, who began to deport the population of Cambrai on September 7 at the rate of 15,000 a day. The homes and shops have been looted and a large part of the city destroyed by fire and bombardment, but the Cathedral and the Gothic Town Hall are still standing.

On October 8 a new offensive was launched against a twenty-mile sector of the Hindenburg line between Cambrai and St. Quentin, with the British on the left, the Americans in the center and the French on the right. A gain of three miles on the average was made during the day and 8000 prisoners were taken. The Americans engaged were chiefly men from Tennessee and the Carolinas in the Thirtieth Division, under General Lewis. In outflanking the valley south of Premont

the Americans took two complete field batteries and one of heavy artillery. Eight hours after the signal to charge was given the Americans and British had reached points beyond the limits of the plan of operations.

The attack was started in the middle of the night by gun fire of unparalleled intensity. The British cannon were drawn up wheel to wheel along the front. At one o'clock the Welsh troops



Press Illustrating

**LOOKING OUT FOR THE ARMY'S HEALTH** Surgeon-General Merritte W. Ireland, formerly Surgeon-General of the A. E. F., is now in charge of the health of all our troops. His appointment as Surgeon-General followed the resignation of Surgeon-General Gorzas

went over the top. At 4:30 the New Zealanders started out, and half an hour later the Americans. The first German lines were taken in complete darkness and long after sunrise the fog and smoke screened the advance. The Germans who sought refuge from the barrage in their dugouts were taken by surprise and surrendered. They had been told by their officers the day before that Germany, Austria and Turkey had asked for peace on President Wilson's terms and they expected the war would soon be over. Some of the American officers heard for the first time of the peace negotiations from their prisoners.

By the end of the second day the point of the wedge had been driven ten miles forward and practically thru the Hindenburg system of defenses. To the east is open country, where the enemy will have no protection until he falls back to the new line that he has constructed a considerable distance in the rear, probably between Valen-

ciennes and Sedan. Combined with the push of the French north from Reims and of the Americans north from Verdun this movement has put the enemy in a position from which he cannot extricate himself without serious losses and possibly disaster.

**Congress** While waiting for the preparation of the Revenue bill, now being revised by the Finance Committee of the Senate, Congress is "marking time." The Treasury has urged on the committee the need of the utmost haste, and its chairman has increased the number of hours devoted to its study. In the Senate the proposed investigation of the connection between the brewery interests and certain newspapers has been laid aside for a time. On October 3 Senator Overman introduced the post-bellum reconstruction bill elsewhere described, and Senator Ashurst presented a bill for Federal control of all war charities. The session on the 8th was largely devoted to vigorous speeches on Germany's peace plea, received on the 7th, and its unequivocal rejection was advocated.

The House, instead of taking an election-day vacation, agreed to take an informal recess from day to day until October 14, when a demand will be made for a quorum to begin consideration of the \$7,000,000,000 Army deficiency appropriation bill. Until then it is disposing of minor business on the calendar, the most important action thus far being the appropriation on October 8 of \$4,900,000 for the purchase and completion of a new drydock in Massachusetts.

**The New Draft** President Wilson was the chief actor in an impressive ceremony on September 30 at the Senate Office Building in Washington, to signalize the drawing of numbers that would indicate the order in which men included in the new draft would be called to service. The big room was crowded with officials, army and navy officers, and civilians, when President and Mrs. Wilson arrived; and at exactly noon the President was blindfolded, placed his hand in the big glass bowl, and drew out one of the 17,000 capsules containing the order numbers. The number he drew was 322, low enough to have a registrant representing it in



virtually every draft district of the country. Subsequent numbers were drawn by Cabinet members, Senators and high officers of the military forces for an hour or two, after which soldiers continued the task until it was completed at eight o'clock next morning. The lists were sent out on October 3 to the draft boards thruout the country, by which they were immediately published.

**Planning Reconstruction** Plans for restoring normal social and political conditions, or even improving them, following the close of the war, are engaging the attention of many publicists. Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, a Republican, introduced in the Senate on September 27th a resolution providing for the creation of a joint Congressional committee, strictly non-partizan, to study after-the-war problems and devise means of solving them. Problems affecting labor, capital and credit, public utilities, the demobilization of industrial and military war resources, foreign trade, new industries, the tariff, fuel production and distribution, housing, shipping, disposition of war legislation, "and in general all matters necessarily arising during the change from the activities of war to the pursuits of peace" would be taken up by this committee if created. Representative Madden introduced an identical resolution in the House.

A week later Senator Overman of North Carolina presented a bill expressing the Democratic idea of how these problems should be handled—not by a Congressional committee but by a Federal commission of five, to be appointed by the President, to contain three members of the President's party and two of the opposition, and to continue until at least two years after demobilization of the military forces.

With the same object in view, the

Mid-European Union has lately been organized in Washington. It combines representatives of almost all the races and linguistic stocks between France and old Russia, who have come together for a united effort to assist Non-Germanic Europe to get upon its feet after the weight of war has been lifted from it. The organization includes Czecho-Slovaks, Poles, Ukrainians, Jugoslavs, Lithuanians, Finns, Rumanians and Italians, and is open to any other group that wants to join. Its president is Professor Masaryk, President of the Czecho-Slovak nation, and the Union has received the encouragement of the Entente Governments.

Meanwhile the Union purposes to carry on a preparatory work of education in this country, and among its own peoples abroad, much after the methods of the Pan-American Union. It explains:

Differences of religion, of language, and of customs have been used to keep the various peoples composing the Union apart. Now these things are no longer to serve such ends. Both for the military need of preserving a strong front against the Central Powers, and to meet conditions in peace-making, and afterward, it is necessary that union replace dissension.

The Government has determined **Coal** that there shall be no lack of coal during the coming cold months despite the fact that the requirements for the Navy and for war-work have lifted the amount needed far above ordinary figures. Dr. H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, therefore issued an order that a definite amount of both bituminous and anthracite coal should be mined weekly during the next six months, under what he calls the individual responsibility plan. This plan is to assign to every mine in the country a quota to be produced weekly, based on its performances in the past (and the last three months have seen a far greater produc-

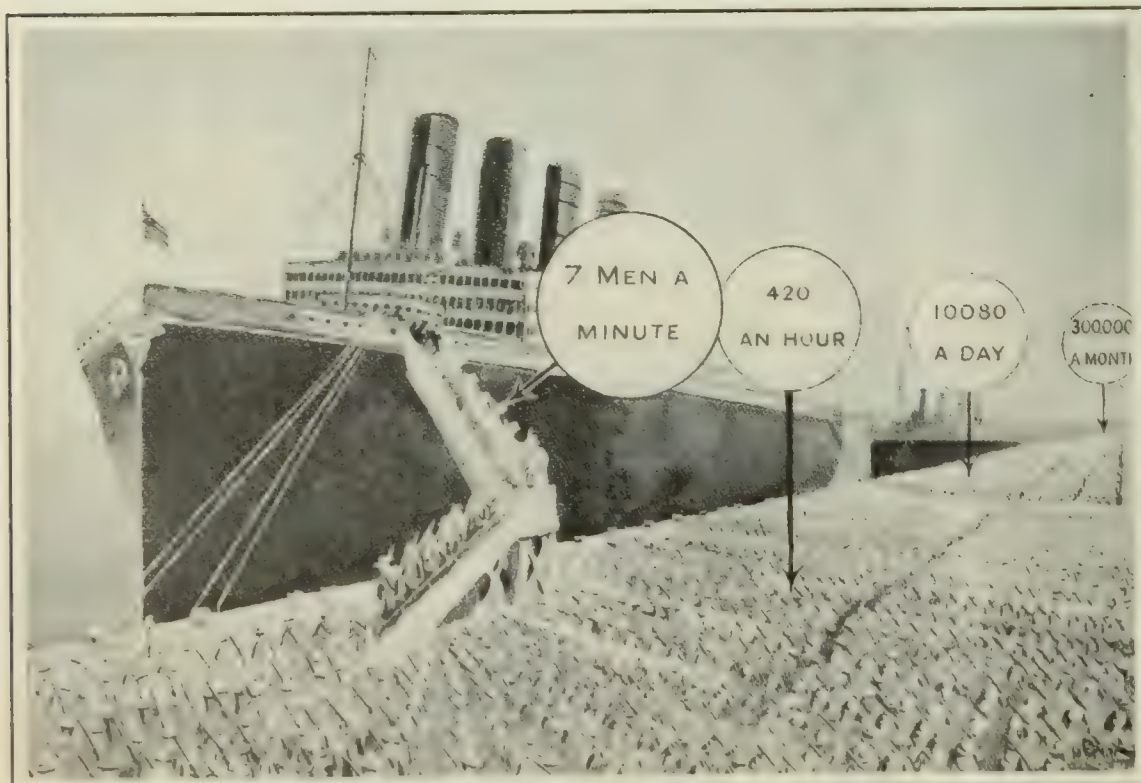
tion than any three months before ever made) and on present conditions. These local quotas determined, the Government puts it up to every district manager, every operator, every superintendent and boss, and, perhaps more important than all, to every miner, to see that the expectation is fulfilled. Dr. Garfield in his message tells the men that these quotas can be assured only by the "definite pledging of each miner to assume his equitable portion of his mine's allotment," which, he is reminded, represents "his proper individual contribution toward the winning of the war." The weekly bituminous production from now until mid-spring

must average 12,234,000 tons per week, and the anthracite tonnage 2,030,000 tons per week. During the same period last year the weekly production of bituminous was 10,503,000 tons and of anthracite 1,909,000 tons.

**Munitions Destroyed** The Gillespie shell filling establishment at Morgan, New Jersey, was partly destroyed during the night of October 5. This vast plant, consisting of scores of buildings and magazines widely separated, covered several square miles of territory south of South Amboy, and was devoted entirely to loading cannon shells with TNT (trinitrotoluol) and other explosives. An explosion at 7:40 p. m. in one of the buildings caused explosions in others near by, and set fires that threatened to spread thruout the whole establishment, and finally destroyed thirty-five buildings; yet large piles of loaded shells remained unexploded. Ninety men were killed at once and fifty more were seriously injured. Two or three adjacent villages were wrecked, a hasty exodus of inhabitants was ordered, and a military guard was placed about the field of danger, regardless of the bursting shells. Fires raged with occasional explosions until the next afternoon. Some of these jarred the country for several miles around, and caused the tall buildings in lower New York to rock alarmingly. The subways and tunnels under the Hudson and East rivers were closed for a few hours in fear that the big magazines might be reached by the fire, and that the consequent earthquakes would disturb these subterranean passageways.

By Saturday afternoon aeroplane observers reported the danger past.

**The Fish Supply Improved** The matter of a national fish supply has not been much in the minds of Americans in the past, except, perhaps, at a few ports in New England or on the Northwest Coast where salmon abound. Since the opening of the war, however, far more fish has been eaten than before, and many kinds not ordinarily seen in markets are now offered for sale—not to mention the whale flesh that may be bought almost any day in eastern cities at 25 cents a pound. The raiding of the fishing fleet on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland a few weeks ago by German submarines called everybody's



Drawn by Bron in London Sphere, Copyright N. Y. Herald

#### THE YANKS ARE COMING—SEVEN EVERY MINUTE

Three hundred thousand American troops are landed in France each month. Do you realize that that means seven more soldiers in France every minute of every day? This diagram may help you to picture the achievement more vividly. The editorial on another page "A City a Day" presents it in still another way



attention to the danger of losing the supply of this cheap and nutritious food. Its cheapness, however, is believed to have been diminished for a long time past by a restrictive combination of dealers in Boston, which has been under Federal and state investigation for several weeks. The men regarded as responsible for the monopolistic conditions complained of will soon be brought into the United States Court, charged with having conspired to control the fish market east of Buffalo and fixed prices that held good on certain important varieties as far south as Cape Hatteras.

Meanwhile an independent company of capitalists has completed arrangements at Gloucester, Massachusetts, and at Rockport, Maine, for active competition with Boston in catching and selling sea fish. It plans the immediate construction of a fleet of steam

trawlers, and of a large relay steamer equipt with facilities for receiving the catch at sea, and barreling it on the trip to the wharves, so that the fish can be rolled on the freight cars within a few minutes after the steamer is in.

Another part of the plan is the establishment of a fast freight service from the coast ports to distributing centers in the Middle West.

**Influenza Still Serious** The ravages of influenza, leading to pneumonia, continued thru the past week, with increasing fatalities in the West. All thru New England, schools and colleges were closed early in the week, factories crippled and business disorganized. New York City and its vicinity continued to suffer less than was to have been expected, thanks to the watchfulness of the port and municipal authorities and despite the crowds

formed about Liberty Loan centers. An order to open and close certain classes of stores, factories and offices at varying hours, so as to diminish the crowded condition of transportation lines in rush hours, helped the situation. In and about Philadelphia the danger was so great that schools, theaters, churches, saloons, and all public assemblages were closed, and this order was extended on October 3rd to cover all Pennsylvania. Similar precautions were taken at Indianapolis and elsewhere. Washington was hard hit, and the galleries of Congress were closed to visitors, and indoor church services prohibited on Sunday. In Chicago and other western and southern cities increase of new cases was reported daily, and on October 4th the Government announced that forty-three states were infected. The worst effect has been in the military cantonments east of the Plains.

## THE GERMAN PEACE PLEA

October 4, 1918.

*The German Government requests the President of the United States to take in hand the restoration of peace, acquaint all the belligerent states of this request and invite them to send plenipotentiaries for the purpose of opening negotiations.*

*It accepts the program set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress on*

*January 8 and in his later pronouncements, especially his speech of September 27, as a basis for peace negotiations.*

*With a view to avoiding further bloodshed the German Government requests the immediate conclusion of an armistice on land and water and in the air.*

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S ANSWER

October 8, 1918.

*Before making reply to the request of the Imperial German Government, and in order that that reply shall be as candid and straightforward as the momentous interests involved require, the President of the United States deems it necessary to assure himself of the exact meaning of the note of the Imperial Chancellor. Does the Imperial Chancellor mean that the Imperial German Government accepts the terms laid down by the President in his address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January last and in subsequent addresses, and that its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon the practical details of their application?*

*The President feels bound to say with regard to*

*the suggestion of an armistice that he would not feel at liberty to propose a cessation of arms to the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated against the Central Powers so long as the armies of those Powers are upon their soil. The good faith of any discussion would manifestly depend upon the consent of the Central Powers immediately to withdraw their forces everywhere from invaded territory.*

*The President also feels that he is justified in asking whether the Imperial Chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the Empire who have so far conducted the war. He deems the answer to these questions vital from every point of view.*

## GERMANY'S REPLY TO WILSON

This is the unofficial text as given out to the press:

October 12, 1918.

*In reply to the questions of the President of the United States of America the German Government hereby declares:*

*The German Government has accepted the terms laid down by President Wilson in his address of January the eighth and in his subsequent addresses on the foundation of a permanent peace of justice. Consequently, its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon practical details of the application of these terms. The German Government believes that the governments of the Powers associated with the Government of the United States also take the position taken by President Wilson in his address.*

*The German Government, in accordance with the Austro-Hungarian Government, for the purpose of bringing about an armistice, declares itself ready to comply with the propositions of the President in regard to evacuation. The German Government suggests that the President may occasion the meeting of a mixt commission for making the necessary arrangements concerning evacuation.*

*The present German Government, which has undertaken the responsibility for this step towards peace, has been formed by conferences and in agreement with the great majority of the Reichstag. The Chancellor, supported in all of his actions by the will of this majority, speaks in the name of the German Government and of the German people.*





Drawn by G. H. Davis for the London "Sphere"

An American destroyer and a British speeding together to answer the call of the balloon that has sighted something suspicious

## HOW WE BEAT THE U-BOATS

BY HERMAN WHITAKER

CORRESPONDENT OF THE INDEPENDENT  
AT THE BATTLEFRONT

A certain picture at the Royal Academy this year shows English fishermen on gaze at a long line of American destroyers emerging from a background of mist and rain. I am sure that no American can view that picture without experiencing a swelling in his throat. I should imagine that it might excite equal emotion in an Englishman. For that starry banner, streaming out in the mist, waves over a closed breach; signifies the healing of an old sore; stands for the concord of the Anglo-Saxon peoples, at last full and complete.

This brief account of the American Fleet's work during the past year may well begin with a review of the situation which the first units depicted in that picture found on their arrival in British waters last year. For the last two days of the voyage they cruised amidst the wreckage of torpedoed ships—boxes, barrels, crates; smashed boats, often with dead and dying men in them; drowned animals; alas! far too often, dead men and women, still upheld by life preservers.

Far better, however, than by any pen picture, the situation is set forth in the map on the opposite page, which approximately gives the sinkings of Allied ships during April, 1917. Each of the black dots and circles that surround the Allied coasts with a mourning border represents the ships sunk by torpedo, mine, or gunfire. But now, one year later, the month of April shows a happy reduction in sinkings of 70 per cent.

This striking change appears still more remarkable when we remember the tremendous volume of transport tonnage which was added to the normal merchant trade during the year. Troop and supply ships aggregating two and a quarter millions of tons streamed in a gigantic ferry across the Atlantic, carrying a million American soldiers to France. These ships had to be and were securely convoyed—so securely that even Hindenburg acknowledged the other day that it was suicide for a U-boat to attack them—and this extra service drew from the English and American fleets a large number of de-

stroyers which would otherwise have been used to protect merchant shipping and hunt down U-boats. It goes without saying, therefore, that but for this paramount necessity, the number of merchant sinkings would have been still less; the number of U-boats sunk, still more.

As it is, we may rest satisfied; for the most gratifying feature is found in the fact that during the last three months the two great curves that represent U-boats sunk and new ships built, show a remarkable acceleration. In the first year of the war the U-boat curve was little better than horizontal.



© Hadel & Herbert

Herman Whitaker on board a United States destroyer working in British waters

It really began to curve late in the following year, and has gone on bending upward more and more steeply, until, in the last few months, it threatens to become vertical. We are now sinking U-boats faster than the Germans can build them. We are building ships far faster than the U-boats can sink them. In the sense of a contest in which the issue is still at stake, the underseas war is over. Henceforth it descends to the level of privateering and sporadic raids, which will become fewer as the months go by.

This remarkable showing is, of course, the product of many factors—the introduction and extension of the convoy system; improved methods of hunting U-boats by depth-mine barrages; the perfection of listening devices; the use of Allied submarines to hunt down U-boats; the extension of the Naval Aviation Service, both American and English; the closing of Zeebrügge and Ostend; and blocking of other U-boat routes by new mine-fields; in all of which the American Fleet has assisted.

Before touching on its work, a word on its composition. Battleships, dreadnaughts, destroyers, scouts, cruisers, submarines, armed yachts, coast guard vessels, mine layers, and repair ships, make up the main body, which is manned by a personnel of more than 40,000 men. To this now has to be added over a hundred "chasers" and their crews; many thousands of men serving on troop and supply ships, naval transports, as armed guards, radio and signal men; naval gun crews furnished to merchant vessels; lastly, ten thousand men of the American Naval Aviation Service. Lumping them all together, a hundred thousand men would be a conservative estimate of the American naval forces, either serving directly under the command of Admiral Sims or coming and going in the transport service.

Judged by any standard, this is a large fleet, and one of the most satisfactory things about it—to an American, at least—is found in the fact that its upkeep has laid no additional burden on England—already over-weighted



with her own war costs and those of weaker allies. The American Fleet is practically self-sustaining. All its food and supplies have been brought from the United States. Excepting major operations that require a dry dock, it makes its own repairs. It manufactures its own torpedoes; provides its own hospitals; and as sailors, like other men, cannot live by bread alone, it has established numerous recreation buildings, with cinema theaters, dormitories, dining, reading, writing, and bath rooms, the quality of which may be gaged from the fact that one single establishment cost \$30,000.

For convenience in operations, the Fleet is divided into five principal units. The first to come over, a flotilla of crack destroyers, operated in Irish waters, and made good in both offensive and defensive warfare against the submarines. Two vessels of this flotilla steamed sixty-four thousand miles apiece during the year—a distance equal to a voyage from Liverpool to New York and return—each month. Thirty of them steamed one million, five hundred thousand miles on convoy duty.

The record of the armed yachts and destroyers in French waters is equally good. In conjunction with the French and English fleets and their sister flotilla in Irish waters, they have handled the American transport trade, also many coastal convoys, with a remarkably small loss in sinkings.

Credit for this has to be shared with the American Naval Aviation Service, which has established many stations in France. For there is nothing the U-boat dreads more than the seaplanes—great hawks of the sea, which come booming out from the land to find and strike their steel prey.

This service also operates some stations in England, Ireland and Italy. Some of its men were in the big seaplane fight in Heligoland Bight, when nine Allied planes engaged seventeen Huns. Others have fought frequent engagements. Summing up the service, one may say that its work is invaluable.

A third American division operates in the Mediterranean, under severe handicaps, for the geographical features of that long and narrow sea render it

an ideal ground for U-boat operations. Operating from their bases at Pola and Cattaro, on the Adriatic Sea, the U-boats get two fine chances, coming and going, at every ship. The neutrality of Spain is also in their favor, providing a city of refuge to which they can fly when hard pressed or too badly damaged to keep the seas. In spite, however, of these handicaps, sinkings in the Mediterranean have been cut down 65 per cent during the year.



The small circles and dots on the map stand for Allied ships sunk by torpedo, mine or gunfire during the month of April, 1917. The number was lessened by 70 per cent in April, 1918, reducing the undersea war to privateering

Next come the submarines, two units of which operate on bases wide apart. One holds a group of islands, which might otherwise serve as a U-boat base, while the other actively hunts them thru British waters. Their work is extremely valuable, for it has increased the hardships of U-boat life several hundred per cent. Thanks to the Allied submarines, Fritz can no longer bask in the sunlight till the masts of a convoy poke up from behind the horizon; for he never knows when a torpedo may land on his solar plexus.

Having just returned from an eight-day cruise in an American submarine, I am in a position to know exactly what increased submergence means. Fritz's life—never a happy one—has thru the operations of Allied submarines become insupportable. Dogged by patrols, bombed by seaplanes, voyaging always thru a maze of nets and mines, he is now hunted underseas by huge steel sharks of his own kind.

Lastly, a battleship division operates with the British Grand Fleet in the North Sea, assisting in the work of keeping the German High Seas Fleet bottled up in harbor. While cruising recently, this division narrowly missed contact with the enemy, and the disappointment of the entire personnel thereat is beyond my power in words.

This, then, briefly sums the operations for a year of the American Fleet. Space does not permit description of the real hardships and dangers of the work.

This result was not accomplished without an inevitable price in lives. Having done its duty according to its lights, the Fleet asks no higher praise than that freely accorded by the man who—next to its own Admiral

Sims—knows it better than any other man alive, Admiral Sir Lewis Bayley, Commander-in-Chief of the American Flotilla in Irish waters:

I want to express my deep gratitude to the United States officers and ratings for the skill, energy, and unfailing good nature which they have constantly shown; qualities that have materially assisted the war by enabling the ships of the Allied Powers to cross the ocean in comparative freedom.

To command you is an honor; to work with you a pleasure; to know you is to know the best traits of the Anglo-Saxon people.

## POET AND HARLEQUIN

BY ALTER BRODY

Out of my ache of heart  
Shape I the songs I sing;  
Out of my buried loves  
Out of my stifled selves  
Out of my pent-up tears  
Cunningly stringing  
Tear unto tear;  
Out of my baffled hopes  
Out of my shattered dreams  
Mold I my melodies—  
Carving a sepulcher  
Out of my life!

Poet and Harlequin,  
Jester and Seer,—  
Sobbing most tenderly  
Sighing most sweetly;  
Crying naively  
Dancing most gracefully  
Unto the tune of my  
Rhythmical woes;  
Onward thru Life I go  
Making of Truth a phrase  
Making of Love a rime—  
Coining my soul!

So many cents per line  
So many lines per song  
So many dollars—  
So much of soul per song  
So much of ache per song—  
Some time my heart will break  
Singing and sighing!



# THE INFLUENZA PANDEMIC AGAIN

BY JAMES J. WALSH, M. D., Ph. D.

**I**NFLUENZA is with us once again as a pandemic disease, that is, as an infection which spreads throughout the world, affecting every people, especially in the routes of commerce. We say *once again* because the affection has occurred as a pandemic frequently since the sixteenth century, that is, as long as the records of such diseases have been kept. There is evidence of outbreaks of it before that time, but without printing facilities, definite records are lacking. There were no less than four pandemic influenza periods in the nineteenth century, 1830-33, 1836-37, 1847-48, and the one that is recalled best, that of 1889-90. Most of these later epidemics, if not all, have originated in the East, usually being noted first in some European country, where it raged with virulence, and receiving the name of that country for a time. The epidemic before this, beginning in Russia, was at first called Russian influenza; this one is called for a similar reason Spanish influenza.

The duration of an epidemic in any one locality is usually under two months. During the time that it is particularly virulent, however, there is probably no disease which attacks so large a proportion of the inhabitants of a region. Some have suggested that as high as 50 per cent of the inhabitants of affected localities as likely to catch the disease and the conservative estimate is 40 per cent. Fortunately, the mortality rate is very low. In adult life, below fifty years of age, probably not more than one-tenth of one per cent die. In the general population, because of the number of weaklings and the old, the death rate is higher and yet it is estimated to be less than one-half of one per cent. Most of the deaths are due to a pneumonia complication.

The disease is probably always due to a specific bacillus of a microbe family described by Pfeiffer, some strains of which are much more virulent than others. Apparently, the bacillus gathers vigor and virulence among some Eastern people who are of lower resistive

vitality, or who for some special reason, war, famine, or a particularly hard winter, are run down in health, and then this particular strain of bacilli which have gathered strength in the weak subjects attacked, prove capable of overcoming whatever immunity may be present in even very healthy individuals.

The disease does not travel thru the



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*Masks protect those who aid the sufferers*

air, but is conveyed directly from one individual to another and is a true contagion requiring contact, direct or indirect. The bacillus exists in the secretions of the nose, throat and lungs, and may be scattered thru the air by sneezing or coughing. Hence the necessity for all during an influenza epidemic, using their handkerchiefs to cover mouth and nose whenever they cough or sneeze and avoid expectoration except under conditions where the sputum cannot be a medium for the communication of the disease. There is no doubt in the minds of physicians now that

many of these respiratory diseases are caught not thru the respiratory tract but thru the digestive tract. This is surely true of tuberculosis in a great many cases. Hence the necessity for all in time of influenza epidemic washing the hands carefully before eating.

A great many people look around for medicaments that may protect them from the affection, but there are none. The mouth should be kept thoroly clean, but this should be done gently, for such hard rubbing of the gums as produces bleeding would rather predispose to the affection. Only very mild antiseptics should be used in the mouth and for gargling and the nose, otherwise the cells of the mucous membrane may be injured sufficiently to make them less capable of resisting invasion. Good, healthy living, plenty of outdoor air, especially in the sunlight, a sufficient amount but not too much sleep, for that is relaxing, the avoidance of crowds and careful cleansing, these are the best preventives that we have.

The attack usually begins with fever, some pains in the bones and usually some nasal catarrh. Just as soon as fever declares itself, the patient should get to bed and stay in bed until the fever comes down. There is always grave danger of severe complications setting up unless this rule is faithfully observed. The pains in the bones, which occur very often at an early stage of the disease, are an index of a special call being made on the blood making organs, of which the bone marrow is one of the most important. This tendency of the disease to impoverish the blood, predisposes to heart and other complications. It emphasizes the need for rest which should be continued until the extreme feeling of prostration, often associated with the disease, is relieved. The affection does not as a rule, even in its pandemic form, much increase the general mortality. It carries off those who would be taken by other affections during the season and a few more. With care it can be entirely avoided.

## VILLAGE ART

**F**OR a quiet, restful place, where life will not intrude and upset the even tenor of my ways by presenting me with novel situations which must be met, give me the city every time. When we are tired and our vitality is low, the place to go is where there are so many people that one doesn't have to pay attention to any of them. It is a curious assumption that to see life and broaden our experience we must go to a place where there are 200,000 people instead of 200—which is very much like saying that a janitor who spends his days dusting the volumes in a Carnegie library has an advantage over the youth who owns, loves and has mastered a few.

Even the amusements in the city are

restful. They call for no more effort than buying a ticket. We pay somebody else for singing, acting, dancing for us and making us laugh. The multiplicity of opportunities for being amused has created a glare which is mistakenly identified with life. True; Pavlova doesn't dance in the village opera house, but then, the village itself dances; David Warfield hasn't heard of Smith's Corners, but the village provides its own drama; Sousa's Band has never put up at Jake's Hotel, but where is the village that hasn't its own band?

So, too, the village church has no paid quartet, but when it feels like praising God, it sings itself and doesn't delegate its thanksgiving to others. Its art may be execrable and provoke the

visitor from town to tears or mirth. Its art, however, is genuine, the result of effort; while the visitor expresses his joy in life by proxy. He compares the village actress with Maud Adams; he should compare her with himself, not forgetting that his own superiority is confined to warming a seat.

Where is the bred-in-the-soul villager who has not been an actor, cornetist, singer, dancer and minstrel, besides attending to his regular calling. Your metropolitan takes his fun in a seat letting others amuse him; your villager knows that if people are to have enjoyment, somebody must give it. So the village digs it out of itself, and it discovers that it gets more fun, as well as experience, in giving rather than receiving.



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



British Official © Kodel & Herbert

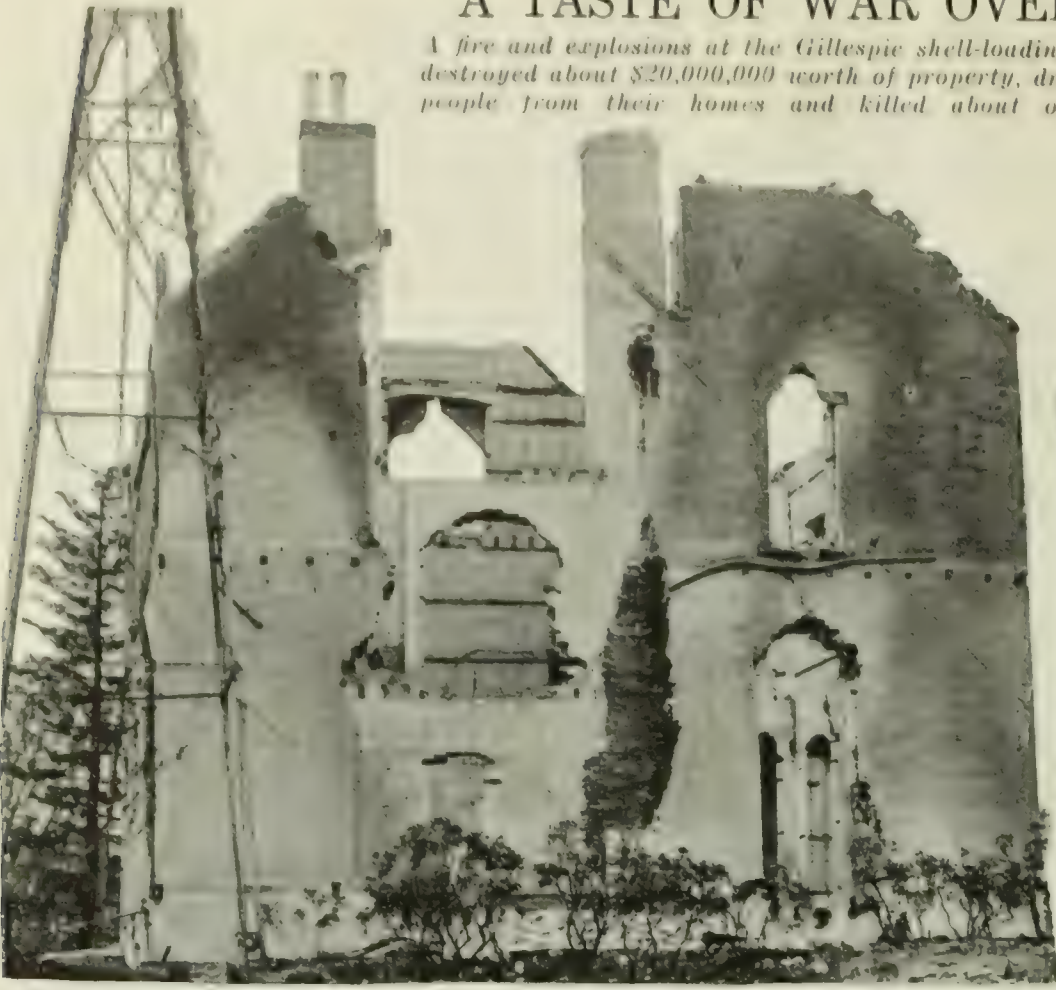
KAMERAD!

*An anxious moment for Fritz as he comes up out of the dugout where he had been hiding and surrenders to the British scout*



## A TASTE OF WAR OVER HERE

A fire and explosions at the Gillespie shell-loading plant October 5 destroyed about \$20,000,000 worth of property, drove fifty thousand people from their homes and killed about one hundred men



© Underwood & Underwood

### TWO MILES FROM THE FIRST EXPLOSION

This is one of the thousands of homes destroyed with the Gillespie plant. Practically the whole district within a two mile radius of the plant was devastated by fire or explosions. The Gillespie plant was devoted wholly to filling cannon shells with TNT, the heaviest known explosive. It was the firing of the TNT magazines that caused most of the destruction. The first explosion occurred Friday night, October 4, and on Monday morning, October 7, the work of rebuilding the plant on a larger scale was started

### FIFTY THOUSAND REFUGEES

The roads were jammed with homeless families looking for shelter. Soldiers, sailors, policemen and the Women's Motor Corps did valiant service

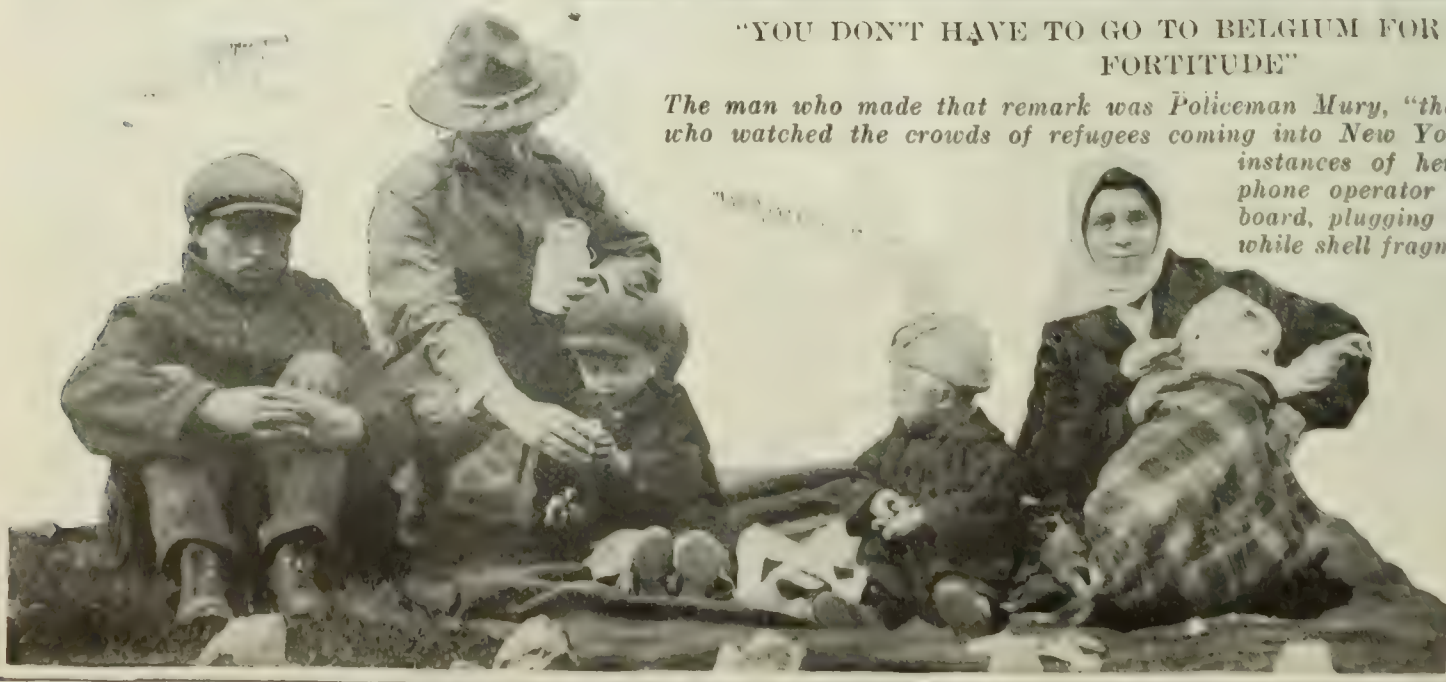


### "YOU DON'T HAVE TO GO TO BELGIUM FOR SAMPLES OF FORTITUDE"

The man who made that remark was Policeman Mury, "the Battery traffic cop," who watched the crowds of refugees coming into New York. There were many

instances of heroism: a plucky telephone operator stuck to her switchboard, plugging in calls for assistance while shell fragments and larger debris

rained about her hut. A train filled with explosives was on a siding at the plant. A railroad foreman coupled an engine to the train and started to pull it out. After he had got the cars in motion a shell fragment drove thru the engine cab killing him.



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Central News

## AT CALDWELL, NEW JERSEY—THE LARGEST RIFLE RANGE IN THE WORLD

It belongs primarily to the United States Navy, but it is "open to all able-bodied male citizens capable of bearing arms"



© Western Newspaper Union

### THE LINE OF TARGETS

A target rises above each number and is pulled down after the hits are made. The photograph at the top of the page shows the men firing



© Western Newspaper Union

### HOW THE HITS ARE CHALKED UP

This view of the firing line shows the blackboards where each man's target record is marked up. There is a coach in charge of every five men to explain and instruct them in using a rifle. The range was opened October 5 and at first used chiefly by men of the navy, but it is expected that all men liable to be called to service will take advantage of it later

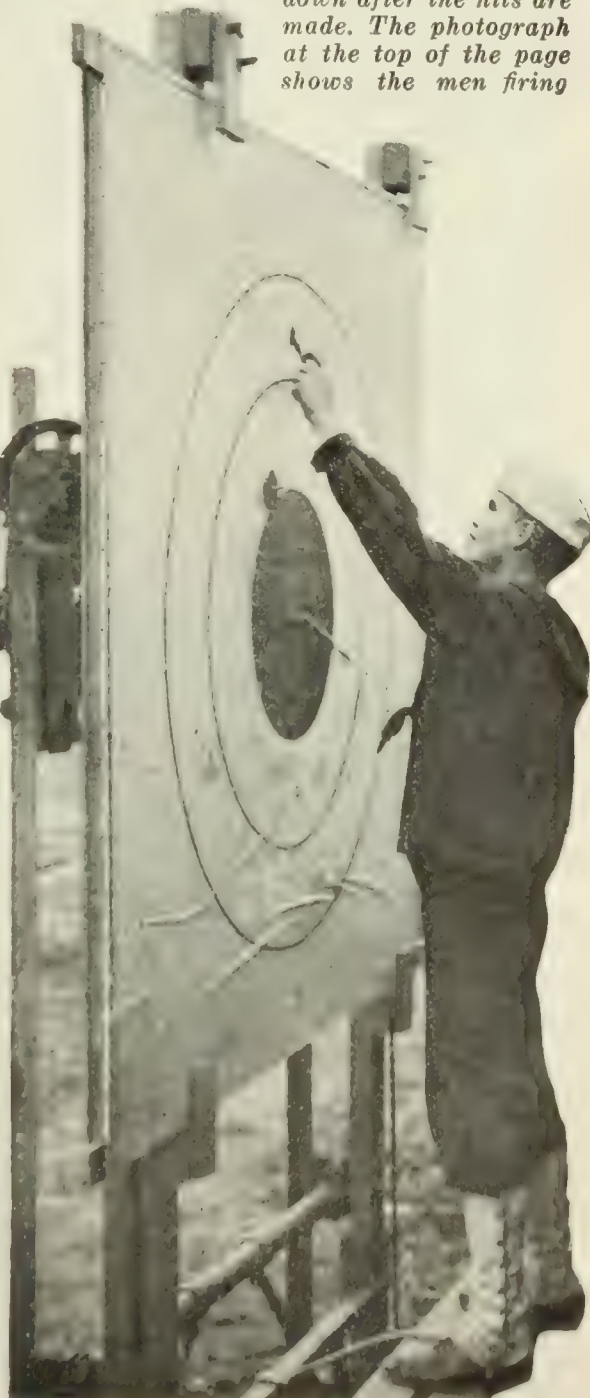


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Central News

### IN THE PIT BEHIND THE TARGETS

Here is a rear view of the photograph at the top on this page. Men are stationed at each one of these targets to raise and lower it. The sailor at the right is repainting one of the targets that was badly shot up





THE front from which was started last week the Belgian drive which threatens to cut off the Germans from the coast, I visited last June. At that time I was told by the Belgian officers that no offensive was possible by either side in this region, for the country could be flooded with water four or five feet deep for many miles along the coast and many miles inland. There had been little fighting here for a long time except aeroplane duels like the one I described in my last week's article. The English had tried to get over the year before, but after two divisions had crost the Yser Canal the enemy turned on the water and then before they could get back proceeded to annihilate them. The Belgians and English knew that they could do the same thing if the enemy tried to advance, so they had brought up their heavy batteries several miles nearer the line than they dared elsewhere. For big guns cannot be moved quickly, and if the Allies had been compelled to retreat the guns would have had to be blown up. But now the Belgians have made a drive and dislodged the Germans on the Ypres side.

After we had witnessed the fall of the enemy aeroplane we proceeded forward to inspect the Belgian front trenches. We walked along a broad, white shore road until we came to a little clump of houses. In one of these, which had several shell holes showing daylight clear thru, we climbed up some rickety stairs to the top story in order to get a better view of the German lines across the Yser. On the third landing was a cage full of carrier pigeons. It had a sign on the outside to the effect that to touch one of the pigeons was an offense punishable by death. It was a very shaky observation post, but thru the periscope we got a splendid view of the English Channel, No Man's Land and the German trenches beyond. After watching the shells from our guns exploding in

the Boche flat land beyond, we came down and walked along the camouflaged road and when within a thousand yards of our lines descended into the cellar of a partly demolished house and then walked fully half a mile thru the most wonderful underground trench system I have ever seen. It was built along the side of the dunes next to the sea beach. Its floor was concrete and the two sides and top were of planks. But it was not quite high enough for me, so that as I walked along my steel helmet would occasionally hit the top of some lowering cross-beam and my head got a severe bump. Every little while there would be an angle in the trench. There a machine gun would be mounted so that it could rake any Germans approaching long before they could get to grips with it. As we walked along we passed occasional slit holes on our left which gave us a view of the seashore. One time we looked out and saw a wrecked English aeroplane which had fallen into the sea and had been washed half way up the beach by the tide. I should have liked to have gone out and ripped off the canvas on which the three red, white and blue circles were painted. It would have made a fine souvenir to have taken home and have framed. But that of course was impossible, as it was daylight and we were only a few hundred yards from the German outposts.

After what seemed an interminable tramp we came at last to the first line trenches. We were then so close to the Germans that we were cautioned not even to speak to each other lest they hear us. Our photographer, who had already taken a picture of us craning our necks at the aeroplane fight, now took Mr. Whitney, Captain Cresson, myself and the rest of our party in various groupings and attitudes peering thru periscopes, etc. But the censor will evidently not let them thru, for I have not yet received them. The Germans were shelling our back lines and



*A plain of weeds and mud with bits of rusty iron*

## MY TRIP TO THE BY HAM

a flock of English and Belgian fighting planes were buzzing over our heads. The German anti-aircraft guns, which are said to be better mounted and more dangerous than ours, were trying to get them. After walking about till our curiosity was appeased we started for the rear, but on the way back took a spur trench to the northernmost point of the Allied defense in Europe. We were at the corner where No Man's Land runs into the North Sea. The German lines were only a few feet away. We walked back, crouching low thru the long wooden underground passage, thru the cellars to the little watering place on the top of the hill and then back along the main road to the spot where we had witnessed the aerial battle. Our machines were waiting for us and in a jiffy we were on our way home. We were so fortunate as to pick up a handsome Belgian artillery officer, Major Niessens, whom we found in command of one of the big sand dune batteries, and we took him back to dinner with us. Captain Cresson said he was one of the best artillery officers in the Allied armies, and I took occasion to ask him some questions. The Major said that the French artillery is much better than the English. He had served in units adjoining both armies. No one, he said, could die like an English soldier, but the French soldier was on the whole the better fighter, especially on the defensive. Moreover, the French officers and soldiers were better comrades than the English. This would not hold true, however, of the Canadians and Anzacs, where the English class distinctions do not prevail. Having been told that it takes some \$50,000 to kill a man in this war, I asked the Major how many shots it would take to destroy a battery of four guns. He said it depended on the kind of gun I had in mind. If it was a battery of four 75mm. guns it would require at least 300 shots from a similar battery. If it was a battery of 105mm. howitzers it would take 500 shots, because the trajectory of the



*A Tommy standing guard at Ypres, "the greatest battlefield of the war save Verdun"*





German shells still dropt and overturned graves

## BELGIAN FRONT ON HOLT

howitzer is higher than that of the 75mm. gun and it is therefore more difficult to make a direct hit with it.

After dinner we took Major Niessens back to his dugout in the sand dunes and on the way back stopped at another hole in the sand, this time occupied by the officers of two enormous English marine gun batteries which are used for the long distance shelling of important positions back of the German lines. The Britishers were living in one of those corrugated circular iron huts which are especially adapted to the sand dunes. An enormous amount of sand can be piled on top of them and an almost bomb proof abode within is thus assured. We found the English officers at home. They were enjoying all the luxuries of the season, for they had taken beds, easy chairs, lamps and looking glasses and even porcelain bath tubs out of the houses abandoned in the neighborhood to furnish their den. The comparison cannot be pushed too far, but I could not help thinking that their abode must have looked something like Pegotty's family boat in "David Copperfield."

Right cordial and warm was the genuine British greeting that they gave us. In talking to these splendid fellows I seemed to see the English army officer made so familiar in Kipling's books. The commandant was the finest type of the English gentleman. His mate was an old-time regular army sergeant who had been in the service for a dozen years or more. If ever I have met a real man on this earth, that sergeant was one. The third was a young boy, handsome and clear eyed. They insisted upon drinking our health and having us drink theirs in the most approved old English fashion and in the most approved old English liquor. We sat up late into the night conversing and telling stories. I am especially pleased to report that these Englishmen were high in their praise of Belgium and thought the Belgian soldiers showed as fine a spirit as there was in the entire Allied army I found in London and Paris

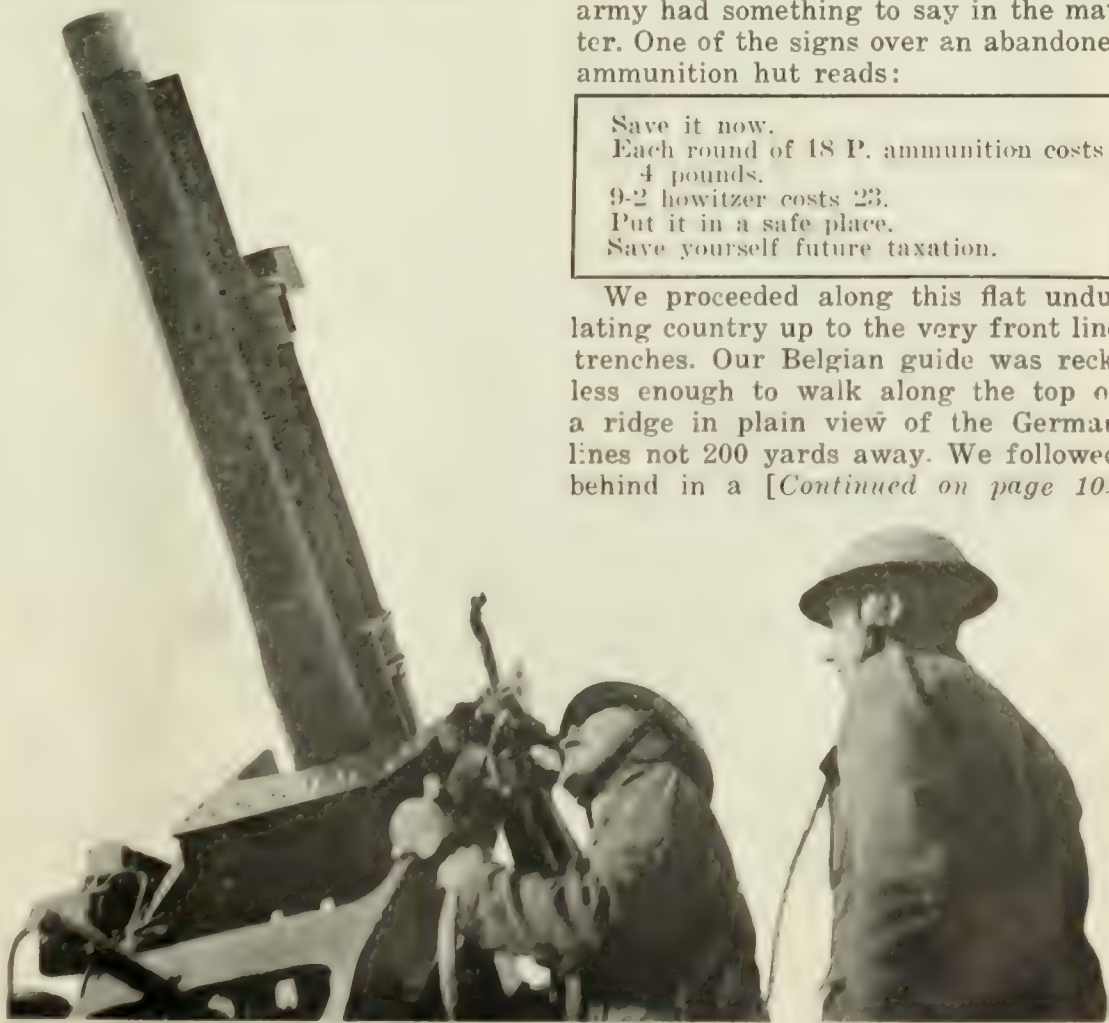
some disposition to criticize the Belgians, but not at the front by anybody who ever served with them. Before we departed the commandant took me out to see his great guns hidden a few hundred yards away in a camouflaged emplacement in the sand. And what monsters they were, and what colossal breeches and what elongated snouts they had! He thought the Germans had "got their number," for occasionally a shot landed almost on top of them, but they were so well protected by sand coverings that they have not yet been severely hurt.

The next day we visited Ypres, the greatest battlefield of the war save Verdun. When the British Government invited me to go "over there" as their guest I knew that Ypres was their *piece de resistance* on all the battlefield. But when I arrived in London I found that permission was withdrawn to all civilians to go to the English front, even members of Parliament, so I had to go to the French, Italian, American and Belgian fronts instead. But just before I arrived in Belgium the Belgians had extended their lines south and taken over a large part of the battlefield of Ypres, where England had so gloriously fought and died. Tho the English still hold Ypres itself, the Belgian lines come straight down to the edge of the city. The Belgians therefore occupied the vast sector north of the city, from which they have just advanced, taking Paschendale and Poelcappelle, ground drenched with British blood. It was a long ride down to Ypres and as we skirted the back lines we passed great fleets of lorries standing along the roadside. They were packed with extra emergency ammunition and their chauffeurs were sitting along the roadside waiting for the summons to proceed to the front. We dismounted about two

miles east of the city and walked over the old battlefield. In 1915 and 1916 we would have been a dozen miles back of the line. Now the Germans had moved forward to the very edge of the old English camp ground so it was no longer possible for the Belgians to live where the English had lived for the first three years of the war. The British camp that we walked over, once the smiling garden spot of Flanders, was now, next to Verdun, the most desolate region in Europe. With its wrecked ammunition depots, old dugouts blown to bits, roads and paths overgrown with brambles and gashed with innumerable shell holes, the battlefield looked as I imagine all the battlefields will look two or three years after the war is over when the earth begins to heal and the rank vegetation comes to cover the soil again. Everywhere little white crosses marked the graves where England's sons lay beneath. Everywhere was the sickening odor of putrefying human flesh, for the German shells were still dropping in this sector and overturning the graves. Save for an occasionally lonely charred and splintered stump there was not a tree to be seen for miles around. But as far as the eye could see stretched a plain of weeds with here and there a clump of smashed skelton huts with rusty broken iron roofs. It was fascinating to see, however, how wonderfully the English had planned that camp. Originally it must have been the most complete and perfect camp on the battlefield. I noticed on every side signs telling the name of that particular spot and giving directions where to go. Some of the camps were named after American places. I recollect there was a California and a Kansas Camp, which probably indicated that the American volunteers who had enlisted in the Canadian army had something to say in the matter. One of the signs over an abandoned ammunition hut reads:

Save it now.  
Each round of 18 P. ammunition costs  
4 pounds.  
9-2 howitzer costs 23.  
Put it in a safe place.  
Save yourself future taxation.

We proceeded along this flat undulating country up to the very front line trenches. Our Belgian guide was reckless enough to walk along the top of a ridge in plain view of the German lines not 200 yards away. We followed behind in a [Continued on page 104]



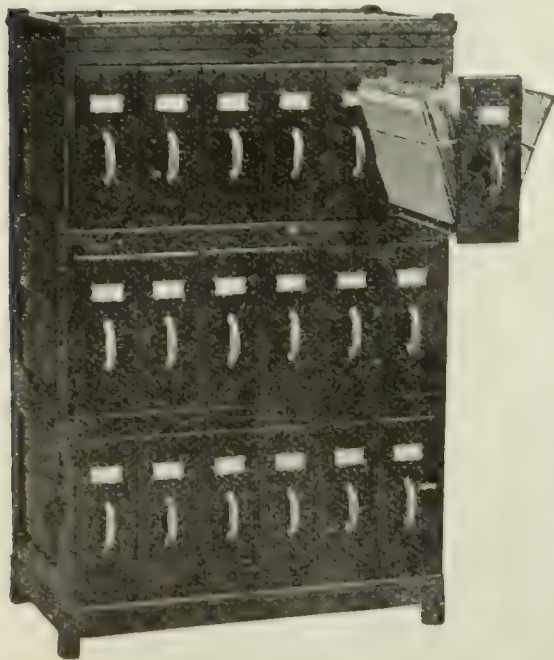
"They showed me how the great anti-aircraft gun worked. At night they fire by sound"



**T**HE big man follows the program of the clean desk in his work and life; the small man does not. The clean desk is first aid to clean work, clean profit, clean reputation. If you want to "come clean" your work must travel on the clean desk.

The term should be defined. A clean desk signifies not merely a piece of furniture but more a mental process and a moral principle. A clear brain is back of a clean desk and an open heart is back of the clear brain. The dominance of a clean desk in a man's office argues that the man is prompt, neat, accurate, thoro and scientific; that his work is organized properly and fully; that his equipment is modern and complete; that his helpers are willing, deft and pains-taking; that the policy, method and spirit of the whole establishment are up to the highest professional standards of aim and achievement. From the desk of the office man radiate all of the lines of influence upon the employee and the patron. A clean desk provides the clean start and the clean finish for every day's work. It will pay you richly to analyze and organize your desk with relation to its purpose, plan, procedure. The *finality* of your desk is that it must be clean—or be closed.

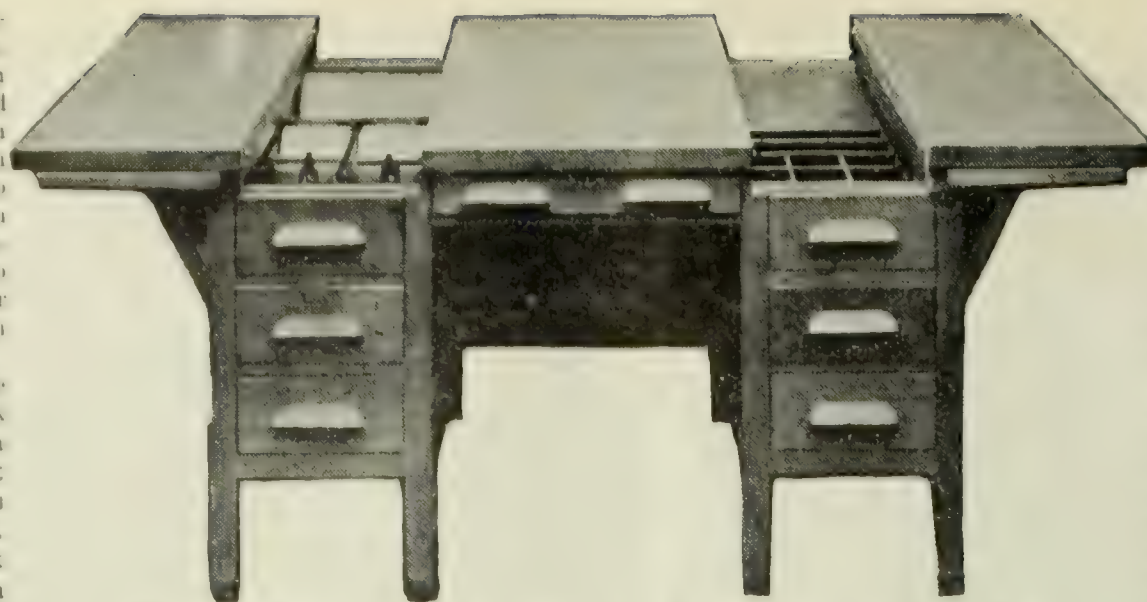
No matter what your business or profession is, your most powerful rival is working on the clean desk principle. Nobody now can expect to take the lead otherwise. If you could search the private offices of the men who are setting the pace in your line, and if you could watch them at their daily work, you would discover that one of



*Neat in appearance with its contents readily accessible, this compact filing cabinet saves space and gives you the assurance of knowing just where your letters are*

the big secrets of their power, speed, energy, continuity, clarity and coördination is the reliance they put in the daily, hourly and momentary operation of the clean desk. Physical or mental confusion, delay or disappointment cannot exist where the clean desk predominates.

Before the development of the new science of efficiency engineering, the medieval business or professional man who never got anywhere much was likely to have a



# THE CLEAN DESK

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

desk that looked about thus: Papers, letters and bits of half-finished jobs were scattered in all directions without relation to each other or to the work of the day. People came in at all hours and dumped more papers on the desk without rime or reason. Elbow-room was out of the question, so the man had to be a contortionist to do his work at all. When a certain paper was wanted, the only way to get it was to search thru the desk, which was an old-fashioned roll-top with a dozen drawers and cubby-holes to catch the papers that dropt out of sight in confusion and disgrace. Hunting for lost articles took so much time that the man didn't have a chance to earn a living. He never caught up with his work. He was reliable and regular as a rabbit. He took his business cares home with him, because he did not clean them up in the office, and to the poverty inflicted on his wife he added misery also. When a client or customer wanted immediate action or report, everybody in the office was seized with consternation.

Among the total impossibilities of life was an exact knowledge of how the business was going. The only way to hide the man's inefficiency was to put a screen around the desk, which was done when a high official or a visitor threatened to approach and find out the shameful condition of the man's desk. Each bit of work had to be gone over several times, because when the man laid it down for a little while it got buried in a pile of papers and had to be resurrected. Often the atmosphere was rent with sharp words, because when the man lost something he blamed it, as men do, on somebody else.

The clean desk has a mental value. It makes you alert, steady, poised. It improves coördination of mind and muscle. It leaves no place in the brain for doubt, speculation, recrimination, or other kind of mental cobwebs. It conveys to you and thru you a consciousness of mastery of your job, that is equally good for you, your employees and your customers.

The clean desk has a financial value. It hastens production. It lessens spoilage. It reduces waste of time and money caused by needless mistakes. It helps to fix responsibility and thus to increase personal pride in achievement. It stands always on the side of progress, which in turn always favors financial reward.

The clean desk has a social value. It sets a good example. It raises you in the estimation of your fellows. It proves and demonstrates the superiority of modern business methods. It gives an air of execu-

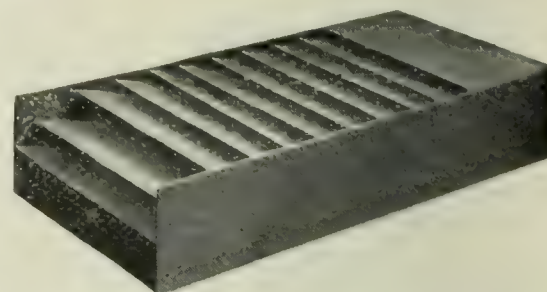
*Executives who wish to work with card files right at hand for immediate reference should investigate this new type of filing desk, illustrated at the left, which has a number of labor and space saving devices*

tion, and reliability to the whole place.

The clean desk has a moral value. It substitutes backbone for wishbone. It blends conscience, intelligence and science. It is firm as a rock, because it stands on the principle that the only way to do anything is the right way. No man ever made for himself a clean desk without being made thereby a stronger, better man.

It is the wandering mind that collects

foolish notions, and a wandering mind has no place to wander in a room with a clean desk. And it is certain that hundreds of



*A steel file of this kind placed in the desk drawer makes it easy to keep several different letterheads in a quickly findable place—and they are always clean and smooth*

thousands of people who are driven, hurried, worried, perplexed without avail and without excuse would find relief by adoption of the same salutary method.

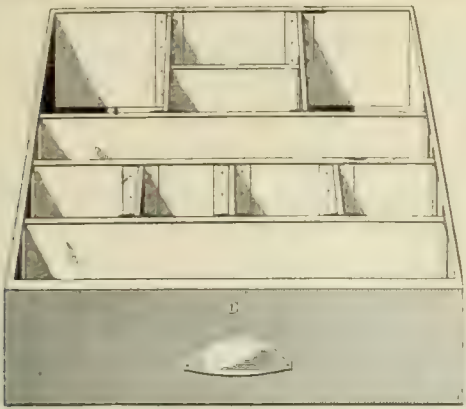
We will describe the clean desk by telling you how to secure one for yourself. This, we believe, is the best way to describe anything worth having. The essentials and characteristics of the clean desk are as follows:

1. Elimination. The first move is to clear everything off your desk and out of it. Have it entirely empty. Renew it with a good cleansing oil, dry thoroly and polish well. Take off spots and stains. Open drawers and expose to the direct sunlight a few hours if possible. Ask a furniture dealer or cabinet maker how to have the desk look like new. Keep it empty while you



*The glass desk pad keeps always before you such records as you refer too most constantly—dates, prices, sizes, of many kinds. The divided desk drawer shows the comfort of having places for small desk articles and keeping them there. These two devices do a great deal toward keeping the desk always ready and clear for action*





*It's a bother to have the divisions of the drawer immovable. You can change them at will, to suit any new need, if you get these division fasteners. They come in proper sizes for both deep and shallow drawers*

read the paragraphs below, then put back your papers, tools and supplies according to the directions here given. Don't let a single article go on the desk or into it before you know where the item belongs and whether it belongs in the desk at all. Most of the trouble in a desk proceeds from articles that never should have been there.

2. Adaptation. Your desk should be suitable to your work in height, width, length, shape, number and extent of compartments. If your desk is not suitable to your job and your personality, get another. You can order from more than a hundred different styles now offered by the various national desk manufacturers. Your work must be measured for your desk to fit as your body is measured for your coat to fit. Your desk is for usage and not for storage. It is a workbench, not a warehouse. Therefore it should accommodate only the tools, implements and supplies that your daily work demands, with no space left for holding letters, papers, half-done jobs or other items that should be filed away promptly. Never lay away in your desk a piece of work either finished or unfinished. Don't allow room for this. A flat-top desk is preferable to a roll-top nine times out of ten, because the flat-top is easy to keep clean, gives a larger surface to work on, hides nothing from the gaze of the public, and cannot tempt you to tuck things away in corners and cubby-holes when they should be placed immediately where they belong.



*A telephone holder that will not sag and that will come forward or retreat on slight pressure—is another factor making for an unencumbered and handy working desk*

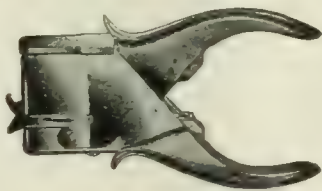
The desk should be large enough to give you plenty of space to work freely and rapidly. It should be noiseless in operation. It should match, if possible, the furniture and wood-work in the room. It should be supplied with an exclusive lock and two keys, one key remaining in your possession, the other being kept in safe deposit by the secretary or treasurer of your company.

3. System. A place for everything and everything in its place should be the rule. Don't leave a thing outside its own compartment, or drop it into some other. If necessary put labels on all the drawers and follow the labels in using the drawers. Even the top of the desk should be kept in order, papers should be deposited only by certain persons at certain places on the desk in line with the work operation, which should go from left to right; your unfinished

work will thus be always on your left, finished work on the right, and a clear space between. All papers should be classified before being placed on the desk with large clips, rubber bands or desk baskets to hold each classification. There should be no piling of unassorted papers on the desk and no filing of papers or anything else in the desk.

4. Arrangement. Give yourself room enough to breathe; allow not less than three feet on all sides between you and the next person. If other workers are seated near you, do not have your desk facing theirs directly but have the desk placed side by side or back to back, the only violation of this rule being when you pass work frequently to or from another desk. Choose the location of your desk with regard to the most air and light available. If your work demands concentration of thought, be as far away as possible from the road frequently traveled by employees or merchandise.

5. Collocation. We include under this term the filing, clipping and memorandum systems by which your work is organized and the finished product stored. These systems should be apart from the desk, which must always be considered a work-bench only, but they should be grouped as near the desk as may be desired. The moment a piece of work leaves the desk it should be filed in the proper receptacle. Nothing



*—any papers (from 2 to 6 sheets) so that they will stay together and not get lost*

*A handy efficient little punch that will at once and without metal clips of any kind fasten bills, letters, statements*

should lie around loose. The foundation of a clean desk is a personal filing system that combines accuracy, thoroughness, simplicity, durability and speed. The importance of this cannot be overemphasized.

6. Completion. Every particle of work not finished and ready to file should go in a desk basket or other temporary holder with a memorandum of time of completion. No bit of half-done work should stay loose on the desk. Nor should it be filed away in a permanent receptacle, or tucked away in a desk drawer. Work to be completed, if unavoidably interrupted, should be kept in view but not in disorder. A wire, wood or wicker basket should be designated for this purpose. And it should not be used for any other purpose. Half-done jobs lying around in a forlorn, helpless manner do perhaps most to derange a desk. Train your hand to sort your work as you drop it.

7. Classification. Prepare a complete list of all materials and supplies that go naturally in keeping with the desk. These would include, besides your vocational, technical implements, the ordinary desk articles such as pens and pencils, blotters, clips, rubber bands, mucilage, pins, labels, rulers, scissors, erasers, knife, and so forth.

8. Organization. When your catalog of tools, appliances and materials is complete, go over list and check those used regularly, with double check on those needed most often. Place all checked items in the desk, with the double-checked ones for quickest handling in the drawers or other compartments of the desk nearest you. Have regard also to the side

of the desk on which you will employ the various items in your work, placing in the right-hand drawers those to be used on the right-hand side of the surface of the desk. A little careful thought in the disposal of each item will enable you to clip a fraction of a minute from the time usually taken to withdraw it and replace it.

9. Ownership. Two workers ought never to share the same desk, unless the nature of the work demands that two or more people do it together. Individuality under-



*For temporary filing and distributing, a file of this sort, with sliding trays, accessible at either end, is a big convenience—in fact something of the kind is indispensable*

lies progress, and the joint control of a desk hampers individuality. The cost of a desk is immaterial so far as this point is concerned, but the sense of personal ownership is vital to success. A person should no more be deprived of his own desk in business than his own dresser at home. The personality even of a routine worker must be developed before the routine is handled in a superior manner.

10. Cooperation. All the desks in your room or department must be as clean as your own, if the full effect of yours is to be gained. If one person in a room has grippe or measles, others are almost sure to get the same disease. One neat-looking desk in a room will demoralize the others. Don't be satisfied merely to have a clean desk yourself, plan how to make it the possession and habit of everybody else.

11. Duplication. The mental and material key to your filing system should be in the possession of at least two persons—one other besides yourself. The requirements of the clean desk forbid that any matter be filed in the desk; hence both you and your assistant should know exactly where to find all matter preserved outside the desk; otherwise in the absence of either of you the work of the day would be held up. If you have a secretary or other close helper, you should also keep on file a memorandum of instructions for [Continued on page 98]



*Fire danger is ever present—in every building. A cabinet that by its tested construction is shown to be successfully fire resistant, means an easy mind when things are stored and locked up for the night*



# WHY FACTORY CLASSES PAY

BY CHARLTON EDHOLM

FOR NATIONAL AMERICANIZATION  
COMMITTEE

**A**T this time when the draft has called so many workers from industry and set them busy filling a "Rush order for Berlin," it is necessary that the workers who remain should be more efficient than ever before.

They must take the place of the trained men, the first choice of our nation's manhood, and they must fill this place so well that production will not slacken, but on the contrary will expand enormously to meet the call for supplies at the front and to meet the needs of our home population.

Many practical methods have been developed in order to strengthen the nation's man-power reserve. The constantly increasing use of women in industry is the most conspicuous method of replacement, and the bringing back into harness of men who had retired, either because of age or because they had made sufficient money to meet their future needs, served to close another gap in the industrial defense line. The development of unskilled workers or idlers into effective producers thru shop schools is another method of getting results.

But still another system of increasing the efficiency of those who supply the nation's needs is extending thru industry, and as it has been tried out sufficiently to prove its merit, it may be regarded as no mere theory but a practical working program.

That is Industrial Americanization.

By Americanization is meant something very definite and concrete. An excellent definition of its fundamental principles is as follows:

The interpretation of American ideals, traditions and standards and institutions to foreign-born peoples.

The acquirement of a common language for the entire nation.

The universal desire of all peoples in America to unite in a common citizenship under one flag.

The combating of anti-American propaganda activities and schemes and the stamping out of sedition and disloyalty wherever found.

The elimination of causes of disorder, unrest and disloyalty which make fruitful soil for un-American propagandists and disloyal agitators.

The abolition of racial prejudices, barriers and discriminations, of colonies and immigrant sections, which keep people in America apart.

The maintenance of an American standard of living, including the use of American foods, preparation of foods, and care of children.

The discontinuance of discrimin-

tions in housing, care, protection and treatment of aliens.

The creation of an understanding of and love for America and the desire of immigrants to remain in America, have a home here and support American institutions and laws.

The telling of the story of why America is at war to foreign-born people and why we must all stand together to win it.

The entering edge of the wedge, that will split the foreign-born who live here from Old World allegiance, is the language of our country.

To cause the foreigners among us to *desire* to learn the English language is the first act. To provide facilities for learning our language is the second.

When these people can understand us and talk to us, when they can read our newspapers and magazines, when they can listen to our "Four-Minute Men" without the need of interpreters; then it is comparatively easy to impress upon them the need of *their* help in winning this war for their own sake and that of their families. Then it is possible to show them their duty of putting in a day's work for Victory at the bench or machine, just as the soldier who protects them puts in today's work in France—just as he will put in tomorrow's work in Germany. The same fighting spirit is needed here, as there.

It is to that end that some of the largest industries in America have put thru a program of instruction in English, of which the school conducted in the Ford plant is a notable example.

Classes have been established in factories, and in some cases the pupils are paid full time while learning the American language and American ideals and institutions. In other cases, they receive half time. In others, the employer contributes only the factory space for a class room and in still other instances the night school is the medium of instruction, with teachers supplied at the expense of the employer.

Among the most thoroly convinced employers are those who have acted with the greatest generosity in the matter of paying for time while learning. A progressive New York manufacturer of muslin goods has kept records on a factory class which he established in 1913 and which is still in operation as a profitable detail of his business. The records demonstrate that fact. An extract from the report of C. G. Hill, Service Director, D. E. Sicher & Co., states this as a straight business proposition in unmistakable terms.

To determine as accurately as possible the immediate economic benefit derived from the simple instruction given in the school, a comparison of the average earnings per hour of the ten girls enrolled in the class (illiterate at the beginning of the school), was made with the average earnings of the literate girls not enrolled. This comparison covered a period of thirty-two weeks preceding and sixteen weeks subsequent to the opening of the school.

The average earnings per hour of the ten literate girls exceeded the average earnings per hour of the ten illiterate girls by 3.7 cents per hour during the thirty-two weeks preceding the opening of school. Each four-week period of the school showed an increase in the earnings of the girls attending school, while the earnings of the other girls remained stationary. During the last four-week period of the sixteen weeks of school, the earnings of the literate girls exceeded the earnings of the girls attending school by only .9 cents per hour. If the average earnings during the thirty-two weeks preceding the opening of school be compared with the average earnings during the last four-week period, the increase in earnings for those attending school average 2.7 cents per hour, which amounts to approximately \$70 per year. The profit to the employer is obvious.

If the girls remained in the industry an average period of seven years, the aggregate increase in earnings for the girls amounts to \$560. The employer's profit on the work represented by this increase in earning is probably not less than ten per cent, or \$560, four-fifths of the total cost, \$670, of providing school for forty-two girls during a period of forty weeks. The cost to the employer for sixteen weeks' schooling for ten girls on this basis amounts to \$64, or less than one-eighth of the profit

which he may reasonably expect to derive from the increased efficiency of the workers. If the data had embraced a larger number of girls, a greater or less immediate economic benefit might have been shown, but the margin of profit, both to employer and employee, is sufficiently great to warrant the conclusion that the factory school is a paying investment.

The total cost of this experi- [Continued on page 107]



An example of Americanization is this class in English for foreign-born factory workers



# GMC Trucks Are Keeping Up The Supply of Motor Fuels



*Today's Short Cut Between Supply and Demand*

**L**IKE sentinels set to guard the source of supply, gaunt derricks dot the great oil fields; they mark the starting points of many transport trails that lead from producer to consumer.

From the well the pipe line leads to the refinery; the tank car and the marine tanker cover the next stage.

Next come the sturdy wheeled land fleets to cover the last lap of the journey—motor trucks, the true agents of distribution.

Supplanting horse-drawn equipment, motor trucks in small numbers have indeed grown to veritable fleets by virtue of their fitness for oil delivery.

And, now, with the greater impulse given to every agency contributing to the war

program has come a decided impetus in the distribution of petroleum products.

GMC Trucks, both in government and industrial service, are doing their share toward providing more rapid and more dependable distribution of gasoline and kerosene for motor fuels.

GMC Trucks have helped build up a great traffic auxiliary to meet a pertinent need.

GMC Trucks are built to meet the severest demand of every emergency.

Every GMC is road tested.

*Let Your Next Truck Be a GMC*

**GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK COMPANY**

*One of the units of the General Motors Corporation  
Pontiac, Mich.*

*Branches and Distributors in Principal Cities*

*DON'T WASTE GASOLINE*

# GMC TRUCKS



**M**OTOR transport has long since proved its military value under the conditions of modern warfare. There is no better proof of this value than the tremendous scale on which the new American army has been motorized in the past eighteen months, yet there are writers who seem to believe that military motor transport dates from our entry into the war. As a matter of fact automobiles, and especially motor trucks, performed creditably in the first Balkan War and in the Italian campaign in Tripoli; sufficiently so for the Germans and the French to extend greatly their plans for the employment of motor vehicles in any future war. As the struggle between

the Balkan nations and Turkey furnished a test under actual fighting conditions of the relative merits of French and German field artillery so did it serve to try out the new method of transportation by automobiles. The great drive thru Belgium and northern France with which Germany inaugurated this war, with its vast and varied motor transport facilities, was only a counterpart on a tremendous scale of the rapid and successful advance which the Bulgarians made in the former war thru Adrianople and on toward Constantinople, when motor vehicles had their first real military test.

The invaluable work which fleets of American motor trucks performed in bringing our marines quickly to the front at Chateau Thierry at the crucial point in the Second Battle of the Marne, and again when the Germans were about to escape our trap at St. Mihiel, can hardly be too highly praised, but neither can it be justly compared with the work of motor transport in saving Verdun to the French in the late winter and early spring of 1916. For two and a half months after the Germans launched their attack on Verdun there was only one avenue of transportation to and from that fortress, the highway leading up from Bar le Duc, and only one type of road vehicle permitted to operate over it, the automobile. Three quarters of a million reserve troops, countless tens of thousands of tons of shells and other ammunition, heavy and light artillery by the hundreds of pieces, engineers' supplies almost unlimited, all went forward to Verdun by motor transport, and the civilian population, the wounded, and the wreckage of battle came back in the same way. Some eight thousand motor trucks were operated continuously and at certain times as high as fifteen thousand automobiles of all types were using this single highway in aiding the defense of Verdun. The average traffic during the two and a half months until railroad service was restored was figured to be just over four thousand motor trucks each twenty-four hours. No wonder the French renamed the road from Bar le Duc to Verdun the "Sacred Way."

# OUR SIXTY THOUSAND MOTOR TRUCKS IN FRANCE

BY JOHN R. EUSTIS

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT MOTOR SERVICE



© Underwood & Underwood

*Half way, those who rode in the transport exchange places with those who marched*

However, the United States army promises to become the most completely, if not actually the best, motor equipt of all. Already there are some sixty thousand motor trucks serving with our troops in France, most of which were shipped from this country, which at least equals the number employed by either the French or British in the same theater of the war. Some idea of our future plans in this direction may be gained from the recent announcements concerning the formation of the Motor Transport Corps, a new branch of the United States Army which will take over the operation of most of the motor vehicle equipment. The personnel of this corps for each field army will be 154,747, of which 4298 will be commissioned officers and 30,090 non-commissioned officers. The motor equipment will comprize 40,803 motor trucks, 7905 passenger cars, 6590 ambulances, and 24,250 motorcycles. In addition there will be a complement of motor tanks, the Tank Corps being a separate branch and likely to remain so, and probably the motor equipment of the Ordnance Department as well. The War Department seems not to have settled the latter point as yet, but as the motor equipment of the Ordnance Department largely comprizes track laying tractors and special four-wheel driven trucks (described at some length in this department of The Independent a month ago) which types are about as foreign to regular transport motor trucks as the tanks are, it is logical that they be separately operated. At any rate the equipment of the Ordnance Department will make a considerable addition to the number of motor vehicles attached to a field army, the track laying tractors alone being built in this country now at the rate of 1200 each month.

According to the foregoing figures the personnel of the Motor Transport Corps in France will be approximately one-eighth of the total number of troops we have there. In other words with four million men in France, five hundred thousand of them will be in this one branch, a fact which attests the high importance of motor transport in military service. This total includes in ad-

dition to the officers and men attached to the different field armies, 679 officers and 3122 men at the headquarters staff of the Motor Transport Corps, and 34,319 mechanics stationed at the various repair depots. The recent organization of the Motor Transport Corps is in itself a rather belated recognition of the proper method of employing motor vehicles in modern warfare. The French army entered the war with motor transport a separate branch and the British army adopted a similar policy about six months later, facts which were brought to the attention of the War Department by authorities in this country at the time we entered the war, and which went the

way of almost all unsolicited expert advice. However, a year ago General Pershing practically took the operation of motor vehicles away from the Quartermaster's Corps, as far as the army in France was concerned.

At this writing the daily newspapers contain extracts from an article by a military expert in one of the German papers of recent date. In it this expert attributes much of the Allies' recent successes on the western front to the work of unlimited fleets of motor trucks which quickly carry troops and artillery from one point to another of the long battle line. "Unfortunately," as he is quoted, "we have not this wealth in motor vehicles, and can only meet these attacks by correctly anticipating their location and having reserves on hand there to meet them." As results are showing, anticipation is a poor substitute for motor equipment.

And it is largely because of the full development of military motor transport, with vehicles practically unlimited in numbers and variety, including tanks both large and small, that the allied forces in France are able to reap the full measure of their man power and artillery superiority. It is an old story now of how fleets of motor trucks brought up the reserve troops which stopped in turn each of the three German drives which began this season's fighting. There is an incident, however, in connection with the successful elimination of the St. Mihiel salient by the First American Army, that will be news to most people. After the fight had been started it was found necessary to bring additional strength to one flank in order to close the top of the bag and trap the Germans within. To accomplish this an entire division was transported 185 miles in sixteen hours by motor trucks and unloaded practically on the battle field. In order to make this speed the motor governors were detached on the trucks. Not only were the soldiers carried by this means but the entire fighting equipment of the division as well, including artillery, the guns being towed by motor trucks which also carried the artillery horses.





# It Always Shows In Their Looks

The Outward Signs—As Plain As Day—That Reveal Character at a Glance. A Simple Knack That Anyone Can Learn Quickly. How It Helped John Cogan Win New Friends and More Business.

LIKE most others, I have always been interested in trying to get an insight into the people I meet from what I can see on the outside. And also like most others, I played at it in a dabbling, random sort of way, sometimes being successful but more often making big mistakes.

As I have since discovered, it is a simple enough thing—when you know how—to look at a man you never saw before and tell at a glance just what manner of man he is. To-day the outward indications are an open book to me. I can tell at sight a man's temperament, mental workings and capabilities the first time I lay eyes on him—can see at a glance just how to handle him.

This isn't any special gift or tendency-of-mind on my part. I have no more natural talent for judging people than any other average man or woman of normal intelligence. There is nothing magical or mysterious about it. It is purely a matter of knowing how to read the outward signs—signs that are always there, plain as the nose on a man's face. Let me tell you my story, then judge for yourself.

## Why Most People Get Mixed

The reason most men and women go astray in trying to "size people up" is because they merely guess at things, merely jump to hasty conclusions. We go by "hunches." We depend on our instincts and intuition instead of on any real knowledge of the signs that reveal character. We are guided by our likes and dislikes, entirely ignoring the fact that a likable man or woman isn't always a capable person; ignoring the fact that a man who happens to be affable and approachable may not be sincere.

## How He Boosted His Sales

One evening a few months ago, I happened to be on the Twentieth Century hotel for Chicago. In the club car after dinner, when should I run into but my old friend John Cogan. Naturally we held a little reunion.

Our talk gradually veered around to business, as usually happens between business men. John had always been a mighty good salesman. But he told me that he had learned more about selling in the last few months than in all his previous years at it.

I asked him how. "By learning more about people and how to judge them," was his answer. "Harry," he said, "I've been at this business a long time. I have always worked on the theory of attempting to sell to everybody in about the same way. I sort of standardized my methods, but they didn't fit every prospect or customer, but they failed often enough to get pretty fair results. I thought there was nothing in this theory of trying to size up each individual and figure out how to approach him. They say you can't teach an old dog new tricks. But a man never gets too old to learn something new, that is, if he wants to."

## Paid Her A Record Fee

Maybe you've heard of Doctor Katherine M. H. Blackford. Every once in a while some magazine or newspaper says, "Five years ago we made a business of choosing character from appearance. One of the big international replacement companies paid her a large fee for putting employees that way, because of her ability to tell from an applicant's looks whether he had the stuff to make good, and what kind of a job he would fit into best. Instead of being misled by an applicant's

record, or experience, or references, Dr. Blackford judged his good points and bad points, his ability and dependability, entirely from what she could see of him while taking his application. Other big firms have also paid her big fees for doing similar work."

## In Dealing With People

"I had read and heard enough about Dr. Blackford's work to convince me that she had learned something I wanted to learn. I did a little sleuthing. I found that she had taught the knack of judging people to thousands of men and women—all the way from ambitious clerks up to heads of million dollar corporations.

"I made up my mind that I could get the knack if they could. It was easier than I ever dreamed possible. You know lots of things that look hard at first turn out to be very simple when some one who knows shows you how. I took this up only two months ago. What I have learned about judging people has already added 25% to my sales—and you know I've always done fairly well. I sell to men now that I used to fall down on—simply because I can tell almost at sight just how to go at them—whether to get right down to business or open up in a roundabout way—what their weak points are—what angle of talk will make the best appeal to each man—and what facts or arguments will 'clinch' him. It is all as clear as a book when you know the simple alphabet of signs that spell out a man's character and his mental 'slants.' From a strictly business standpoint, I consider this knack of judging people at sight about the biggest thing I ever picked up in my life."

I have known John Cogan for years. He isn't a man who lets mere enthusiasm run away with him. Results are the only things that count with him. But there was one point I didn't get—how as busy a man as John Cogan had found time to go to school to Dr. Blackford or anyone else.

## In Seven Easy Lessons

"Nothing of the sort," he explained when I asked him. "I found that Dr. Blackford has recently boiled the whole thing down into 7 simple, quick and easy lessons in printed form—a sort of vest pocket course for busy people that you can read and study after dinner at home, on the train, or any other time or place that happens handy. The lessons are so simple and interesting that they are more like a pastime than a study. My first evening on those lessons was more fun than going to a show. And the practical results began to show immediately—that first evening gave me pointers that I began to cash in on the very next day. The rest was merely a matter of a little more study and a little more practice."

And here is another thing that makes it easy—a mere request to the publishers of Dr. Blackford's lessons will bring them for 5 days' free examination. If they don't sell themselves to you

when you look them over, send them back and they cost you nothing. If you think you are getting value received, a \$5 bill pays for them. That's all. And I can honestly say, Harry, that I wouldn't trade what I got from those lessons for any \$5,000 check ever signed, let alone a \$5 bill."

## I Can Now Say "Ditto"

One of the best moves I ever made in my life was to take John Cogan's suggestion and follow suit. That was about three months ago. Now that I'm in on the real *How* of reading people from the outward signs—of telling what a man or woman is like from what they *look* like—I can say "ditto" to everything John Cogan said.

He didn't paint it a bit too strong—either the simplicity of it, or the practical day after day value of knowing how to *judge* people, instead of relying on mere haphazard *impressions* about them.

Thanks to those 7 easy lessons, I can now tell almost the minute I lay eyes on people how to make them my friends, in either a business or social way—how to talk to them, how to influence them to the best advantage. Also I can tell at a glance whom I can trust and whom I can't. The first time I see a man—or woman either—I can get a better line on him than many of his friends have after years of acquaintance. On top of all this, those lessons have taught me more about *myself* than I ever knew before—and when you come right down to it, mighty few of us ever really know ourselves, to say nothing of others. To my mind, those two points are two of the biggest factors in any kind of work or business—knowing yourself and knowing others. No wonder Mr. L. E. Hawley, of Grand Rapids, wrote the Independent Corporation as follows:

"If I had known years ago what I have learned already from Dr. Blackford's Course, the knowledge would have been worth a thousand times the price of these lessons to me."

## Free Examination—Send No Money

I don't say that every one will find these lessons as helpful as I did. But what you can get from them is certainly worth many times \$5 to any one who will take the trouble to send for them and read them.

And remember that you don't have to pay a cent until you see the lessons, and then only if you are satisfied with your bargain.

You can see them 5 days before deciding. Then if you can't see \$5 worth in them, return them to the publishers and they cost you nothing. No matter what you think of the lessons after you look them over, you can't lose on a see-for-yourself offer like this. Merely mail the coupon at the bottom of this page, same as I did—no money necessary, nothing but your name and address.

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## Independent Corporation

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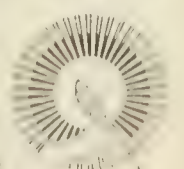
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Please send me Dr. Blackford's Course of seven lessons called Reading Character at Sight. I will either return the Course to you within five days after its receipt or send you \$5.

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## Has Been Doing This For Years

Dr. Blackford's unerring ability to judge people at sight is amply evidenced by her remarkable record in the selection of employees for such firms as the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hercules Powder Company, and others. In passing on thousands of applicants each year, Dr. Blackford estimated the character and capabilities of each entirely from the outward signs. The accuracy of her instantaneous judgment is proved by the fact that 98% of her selections—regardless of their previous experience—made good at the jobs in which she placed them. Her 7 lesson course now makes it easy for anyone to learn and apply the simple principles which she has been using for years.



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6B	Varying degrees of	H	Hard.
5B	extra softness—6B	2H	Harder.
4B	softest.	3H	Very hard.
3B	Extra soft and black.	4H	Extra hard.
2B	Very soft and black.	5H	Varying degrees of extra hardness.
B	Soft and black	6H	
HB	Medium soft.	7H	
F	Firm.	8H	
		9H	

the day's work that might be carried out by a substitute secretary fairly well.

12. Standardization. All utensils, materials and supplies for desk work should be standardized; if they are not, the effect of an unknown product bought in emergency may delay you or impair your work. Every article in your desk should measure up to certain well defined standards of performance. You should know what these standards are, and how to apply them. Being satisfied that you have the best work materials and appliances on the market, you should then order ahead in large quantities, first to obtain the advantages of wholesale prices, second, to guarantee you against shortage.

13. Renewal. To make certain that your desk equipment is always complete, arrange to have your stock clerk visit your desk and take inventory about once a month.

14. Care. Tools and supplies should be kept in order by a clerk or the office boy. It is a rule in some concerns for an employee thus delegated to make the rounds of the desks once a day, for the purpose of sharpening knives and pencils, refilling fountain pens and ink-bottles, replenishing stocks that are low and otherwise keeping desk materials in good shape.

15. Schedule. Work of the day must be planned ahead by the calendar and the clock so that each general class of office routine may come at the same time each day. A list of work items covering all these classifications should be kept by you, and another by your secretary, if you have one, or by your employer if you are a secretary.

16. Regularity. The stream of work should be steady, should follow the same route right along, and should be originally planned according to scientific time-and-motion-study. The law of averages taken over a few days or weeks should establish the period of time that each job or set of jobs will probably consume.

17. Continuity. Form the habit of completing every job before starting another, and of completing it in the order specified on your schedule. One of the principle sources of confusion, error, haste, waste and ill temper in a business concern or in a household is the pernicious and insidious habit of dropping one piece of work, taking up another, going back to the first, snatching up the second, taking on a third, and so mixing and mangling the whole performance that nothing gets finished right. Make it a rule never even to think about two series or kinds of work at the same time, think only of what you are doing, get that work finished and cleared away before allowing another matter to enter your consciousness.

18. Variation. Monotony of desk labor should be avoided, otherwise brain fog, eye strain, body fatigue, nerve exhaustion, may result. Concentration must be offset by relaxation. Different sets of nerves, muscles and brain cells should be exercised in turn, that others may be rested. If most of your work is of one special kind, whether manual or mental, you should create natural or arbitrary divisions of time effort by which the consecutive periods of work for hand, eye or brain are made short enough to prevent fatigue, loss of interest or growth of irritability. The men who keep young and strong and can turn out the largest amount of work frequently get up from their desk, move around, relax and rest by doing something different.

19. Speed. This does not mean hurry—the man who hastens never hurries. Rather it means the adoption of the new short cut methods of handling desk and office work,

## THE CLEAN DESK

(Continued from page 93)

the right combination of which for your particular needs would reduce and simplify your working day. Among these helps for the saving of time are the following: Machine computation and tabulation to lift routine burdens of both head and hand; printed office and desk forms wherever possible to save typing and writing; use of different colored standardized stationary for instructions, records and reports to be distinguished at a glance; improved methods of speedier typewriting and dictating; pneumatic tubes and other automatic systems of carriers for quick delivery of messages; telephone and interphone schemes of conferences and memoranda to take the place of personal interviews when possible; code of symbols and abbreviations worked out among helpers in handling correspondence, filing system, records and memoranda. Details of such plans, implements and devices should be secured from a national efficiency organization.

20. Records. As each item on your daily desk program is completed and cleared away, it should be checked off on the memorandum containing your schedule. Thus you will know at any hour of the day just where you stand in relation to the schedule, with a record of the finished jobs and a statement of the unfinished. A good plan for a desk worker is to have several hundred copies of a standardized schedule form sheet printed in two columns, the left-hand vertical column showing hours, half-hours or shorter periods during the day for each appointment, job or group of jobs, with the latter specified on the sheet opposite the time scheduled for it, and the vertical right-hand column consisting of horizontal dotted lines for additional work or special memoranda relating to any certain days; at the bottom of the sheet also blank space is left for notes and comments, while at the top a blank line appears for the date which is filled in by a pen or typewriter. This blank program of industry when carried out and checked off may be filed away as a record of the work of the day, week, month or year. The first move toward increasing the output of tomorrow is to measure the output of today.

21. Clean-up. The last item on your daily schedule should be a memorandum to clear everything off your desk, leaving it for the night as bare of work as tho it were never used. A clean desk in the morning is just as important as a clean face.

22. Comfort. It is a sign of rare wisdom for a man to specialize in comfort and contentment while at work. See that your desk chair fits your desk and your body, so that you naturally sit straight without effort and do your work without strain. Plan your work so that extreme mental or physical activity does not come right after a heavy meal. Wear clothing designed to promote, not impair, the functions of respiration, circulation, digestion. Why should a factory worker be comfortable and a desk worker not? The powerful, prodigious desk workers are.

23. Consultation. The suggestions here made, with any others that may occur to you in studying the matter out, should of course be discussed and approved by the heads of your company or department or any other superior officials to whom you are responsible, in advance of adoption by yourself. You may find that objections or modifications have to be considered. You will certainly find that the operation of your desk is too closely connected with other employees and departments for you to make radical changes on your own responsibility. Likely as not a few of your

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business associates have technical books or magazines with valuable ideas along the lines here mapped out. Other men you know may have improved on these improvements. Before starting innovations, get all the knowledge you can from all the sources available.

24. Coördination. There are but two alternatives for a man with a clean desk to regard as possible; he must either co-ordinate the schedules of all his co-workers with his own daily program, or he must be independent of them all. Every item on your list of daily accomplishment which is a required factor in the establishment and maintenance of a clean desk is almost sure to be tied up with somebody else's mode, manner and time of performance. Your moves must articulate with all others on which the result of your work depends. Before you fix the new standards of the clean desk as your infallible guide, you should learn how far your associates and subordinates are able and willing to help you to put your new program into effect. Whoever wins in a ball game, a battle or a business does it finally by team work.

25. Education. All new methods of work have to be explained, illustrated, demonstrated, over and over until each employee knows by heart the how of the method and why of the principle. You may wisely take an empty desk, or choose that of one of your employees, and make it a model for teaching desk efficiency. When you have it properly organized and equipt, you may spend to advantage an hour or two a week in showing all your desk workers how the clean desk should be operated. To reform a man's method you must inform the man's mind. To improve the work you must educate the worker. National societies now having such matters in charge may profitably be consulted as to the training of office helpers in relation to the clean desk and to other approved methods and systems of better office work.

*Your desk is the face of your business organism.* People see it first and by its looks judge the nature and character of your business. Also by the cleanness, order, contentment and cheer it radiates will be measured the influence you exert for good on employees, clients or customers, and visitors. Both office industry and office hospitality require this rule: Keep your desk as clean as your face. Your desk should smile as cordially as your face, and only a clean desk wears a smile of welcome.

## Capital Copy

The woolen mills of the country are asked to stop making fancy "Indian" blankets.

Altho the public has responded patriotically to the request for magazines for soldiers, the Post Office Department reports that more current reading matter is wanted at the various camps, and urges subscribers to mail their magazines promptly when they have finished with them.

Arrangements are being made to provide farms for our returned soldiers. Secretary Lane has announced that there will be a job at good pay for every soldier who returns from France, and that while at work he can be making a home for himself for which he can pay the Government in forty years' time.

Stenographers and typewriters are urged as a patriotic duty to enter the Government service at Washington for important war work. Those who have not the required training are encouraged to undergo instruction at once. Examinations are given in 550 cities every Tuesday. Information and application blanks may be obtained at the post office or custom house in any important city.

# Handkerchiefs for Christmas at McCutcheon's

This year, in spite of War conditions, our stock of Pure Linen Handkerchiefs for the Holidays is larger than ever before because we ordered very heavily two years ago, in anticipation of the present Linen shortage, and before the price of Linen advanced so sharply.

We are, therefore, in a position to offer our patrons *unusual values* in Holiday Handkerchiefs. All are of *pure Linen*, as McCutcheon Handkerchiefs have been for the past 63 years.

We counsel early selection while stocks are complete.

## Initialed Handkerchiefs

**For Women**—\$3.00, 4.00, 6.00 to 12.00 the dozen.

**For Men**—\$6.00, 7.80, 9.00, 12.00 and 15.00 the dozen.

**For Children**—3 for 65 cents.

## Embroidered Handkerchiefs

From France, Ireland, Switzerland, Spain and Madeira. We have never had a more beautiful assortment, and the values have never been better.

**For Children**—All white, and white with colored borders, 25c., 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 each, and up.

**For Women**—All white, and with colored borders, 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 each, and up.

## Khaki Handkerchiefs

Pure Linen, of good serviceable quality and generous in size, 65c. and 75c. each.



McCutcheon Pure Linen Hand-Embroidered Handkerchiefs \$1.00 each, postpaid

## Orders by mail filled promptly

Handkerchief purchases are delivered in dainty McCutcheon boxes suitable for presentation purposes.

**We respectfully suggest that in so far as possible you act on the Government's request that Christmas shopping be done in October and November this year.**

Our illustrated Fall and Winter Catalogue, which will be sent gladly on request, is full of sensible Christmas Gift suggestions.

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# THE NEW BOOKS

## Problems of Policy

THE reader who seeks a survey of all the territorial problems which will probably come up for discussion at the peace conference, and who cannot afford the time to delve in the encyclopedias and histories to get this information, will find *Stakes of the War*, by Lothrop Stoddard and Glenn Frank, a most convenient manual. This book considers each disputed province in turn; gives a brief account of its political and economic condition; states the political, economic, strategic, racial, cultural and religious interests of each claimant nation in the area considered; and briefly discusses the advantages and disadvantages of various solutions which have been proposed. There is a brief introduction by ex-President Taft.

On the whole there is little to criticize as to the accuracy of the facts given or the perspective in which they are placed. The authors aim with marked success to be impartial; it may fairly be claimed for the book that it is as free from bias as if it had been published in 1913. On the other hand, there is perhaps too much tendency to ignore the changes which war has made and which must certainly be reckoned with at the peace settlement. Thus Russia is treated thruout the book as if it were still a powerful and imperialistic Empire dominating the diplomacy of continental Europe. It is strange to read in a book dated 1918 that an independent Czecho-Slovak State "could survive only by grace of the constant support of Russia" when every newspaper is telling us how Russia now survives only by grace of the activity of the Czecho-Slovak army!

The suggestions for the peace settlement are not insisted on, as the aim of the authors is to impart information rather than to inculcate opinion. But some of these suggestions are well worth attention. Thus on Constantinople:

The method of international control may be either that of administration by an international commission dealing with the Constantinople problem alone, or that of administration by a league of nations, which shall be a central organ of administration for all such international concerns. . . . Here again international control will succeed in the degree that it avoids becoming a rigid preserver of the *status quo* in the face of shifting needs and inevitable growth. It remains to be seen whether the political creativeness of the world can evolve a system of international regulation and control that will mete out a justice flexible enough to do away with the heretofore inevitable readjustments thru war.

*Stakes of the War*, by Lothrop Stoddard and Glenn Frank. Century Co. \$2.50.

## America's Big Job

France became consciously and tragically heroic when war commenced. England became unwontedly cheerful because life was moving on grander levels. In America there was no outward change. The old habit of feverish industry still persisted, but was intensified and applied in unselfish directions. "We've got four years to do this job. We've got four years to do this job" is the American soldier's chant.

Lieutenant Coningsby Dawson, commissioned by the British Government to visit the American army in France, has written in *Out to Win* an inspiring account of the place we hold with our Allies on the firing line. Lieutenant Dawson has been fighting with the British troops since 1914—with time out for wounds—and he has previously written two



Press Illustration

Coningsby Dawson, author of "Out to Win"

stirring messages from the men up front in "The Glory of the Trenches" and "Carry On." In *Out to Win* he pays enthusiastic tribute to the fighting vigor and efficiency of the Americans and challenges again the great secondary army of civilians in all Allied countries to keep up a like morale.

Only one doubt as to ultimate victory ever assails the Western Front: that it may be attacked in the rear by premature peace negotiations of the civil populations it defends. Should that ever happen, the Western Front would cease to be a mixture of French, Americans, Canadians, Australians, British and Belgians; it would become a nation by itself, pledged to fight on till the ideals for which it set out to fight are definitely established.

*Out to Win*, by Coningsby Dawson. John Lane Co. \$1.25.

## With the First Yanks Overseas

THE voyage across on the first American transport, the weeks of training behind the lines and our first fighting at the front lose nothing of the thrill they gave our boys in the retelling by Heywood Broun in *The A. E. F.* Without belittling in the least the serious purpose underlying our work over there, Mr. Broun has played up the American tendency to turn work into play and presented generously the humor and good fellowship of the A. E. F. There is nothing of involved strategical problems in the picture of war as he saw it; there is much of human incidentals such as this:

Some officers had tried to teach their men a little French on the trip across, but not much seemed to stick. The men were not over curious as to this strange language. One o'd sergeant went to his lieutenant and said: "You know, sir, I've served in China and the Philippines and Cuba. I've been up against this foreign language proposition before and I know just what I need. If you'll write down a few words for me and tell me how they're pronounced I won't have to bother you any more. I want 'Give me a plate of ham and eggs.' 'How much?' 'What's your name?' and 'Do you love me, kid?'"

*The A. E. F.*, by Heywood Broun. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

## Military Materials

HANDBOOKS for officers and enlisted men are being published rapidly in response to the great demand that naturally follows the change from a civilian to a military career for so many young men.

Colonel James A. Moss's *Manual of Military*



tary Training, which has been officially adopted by 105 military schools and colleges, is intended primarily for use in instruction of cadets in such schools, and is of great value to company officers both in the Regular Army and the Reserve Corps. The Manual is well illustrated with helpful diagrams.

By the same author are the *Officers' Manual* and *Privates' Manual*. The former is a compilation of customs of the service, and other matters of value to the inexperienced officer.

The latter gives in a simple, direct manner information dealing with equipment, military courtesy, health, first aid, guard duty and rifle practise, and has, in addition, a valuable detailed index.

In the *Origin and Significance of Military Customs*, Major Moss explains military terms, uniforms and insignia in a manner interesting to men in the service and to civilians.

*Manual of Military Training*, \$2.25; *Officers' Manual*, \$2.50; *Privates' Manual*, \$1; *Origin and Significance of Military Customs*, 50 cents, by Colonel James A. Moss, George Banta, Menasha, Wisconsin.

## Aviation—German Style

CAPTAIN MANFRED FREIHERR VON RICHTHOFEN, foremost among German aces, with eighty aerial victories to his credit, was killed in action in April of the present year. After a large amount of censoring which has not robbed it of many interesting revelations, his own story comes to us in a translation, and it is good to get the point of view of this man whom we may take as an example of the finest among German aviators.

Captain Richthofen is not of fighting stock but he shows the latent love of things military when he says, in speaking of obtaining his commission, "It was a fine feeling, the most glorious I have ever experienced, when people called me Lieutenant." His first Solo-Flight, that tremendous event in the life of an airman, was disastrous, and with descriptions of this, and his first flight in a storm, as well as of "Richthofen's Flying Circus," his book furnishes thrilling reading.

It is curious, tho hardly surprizing, to find the book utterly lacking in any spiritual feeling, or suggestion that the act of killing is repellent, tho he does take time to applaud his victims. He writes:

One can become enthusiastic over anything. For a time I was delighted with bomb throwing. It gave me a tremendous pleasure to bomb those fellows from above. Frequently I took part in two expeditions on a single day.

This is the "C'est la guerre" spirit in a different way and with a vengeance! And not less so in the following statement:

My father came on a visit to our aerodrome. We just happened to have returned from an expedition. My brother was the first to climb out of his machine, and he greeted the old gentleman with the words: "Good day, Father. I have just shot down an Englishman." Immediately I also climbed out of mine and greeted him: "Good day, Father, I have just shot down an Englishman." The old gentleman felt very uneasy and he was delighted. He is not one of those fathers who are afraid for their sons.

This is vastly different from the literature of our own fighting men—surely, and worth reading for the very contrast.

*The Red Battle Flag*, by Captain Manfred von Richthofen, Robert M. McBride & Co. \$1.25.

## Japan or Germany

FREDERIC COLEMAN has written more than one notable book on the war. His *Japan or Germany* is of special timely interest. Mr. Coleman discloses at first hand the peculiar predicament in which Japan finds herself in fearing that after the war she may be bereft of the sym-



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## It Looks Big When You Figure Its Food Value Meat Costs 8 Times as Much per Calory

The small package of Quaker Oats contains 2490 calories of food. It costs 12 to 13 cents.

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Quaker Oats equals in food value—approximately—the following amounts of other staple foods.

### Measured by Calories

(One 13c Package Quaker Oats Equals

3 lbs. Round Steak	3 1/2 qts. Milk
3 lbs. Leg of Lamb	2 lbs. White Bread
5 lbs. Young Chicken	7 lbs. Potatoes

Figure what you pay for these foods. You will find that meat foods—for the same calories—cost 8 to 14 times as much as Quaker Oats. Then compare them.

### Calories Per Pound

Round Steak	890	Eggs	720
Young Chicken	505	Quaker Oats	1810

Thus Quaker Oats, the food of food, has from 2 to 3 times the calory value. Yet all are good foods, and some are indispensable.

Use Quaker Oats to bring down the food-cost average. Make it your breakfast. Serve it fried. Mix it with your flour foods to add flavor and save wheat. Each dollar's worth used to displace meat saves you about \$8, measured by the calories supplied.

# Quaker Oats

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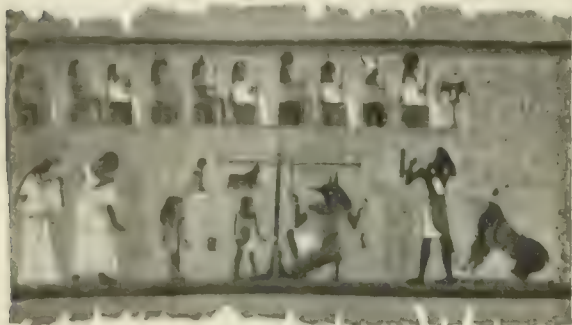
We get but ten pounds from a bushel. When such a grade sells at no extra price, it is due to yourself that you get it.

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thetic accord of the Allies she positively needs. Mainly, it would seem, for a reason stated by the author:

This is a war, we say, for democracy. Count Terauchi, the able Premier of Japan, said not long ago that democracy is one of the greatest dangers of the age. Terauchi, whom I admire sincerely and who has proved himself to be a strong man indeed during the past year and a half, is no democrat. He might be an even stronger man if he was a democrat, but he could not, then, be Premier of Japan.

For all this the author shows Japan is absolutely loyal to the Allies as against Germany. Regarding Siberia, Mr. Coleman has given us a remarkably illuminating account, emphasizing the separateness of progressive viewpoint east and west of the Ural Mountains. It is the more truly democratic spirit among the Siberians which Mr. Coleman believes should make their country the rallying ground for a rehabilitation of Russia proper, but set against this is their ingrained distrust of Japan.

*Japan or Germany*, by Frederic Coleman.  
George H. Doran Co. \$1.35.

## Tredick Wakes Up

We know now that Khaki is no mere color and weave, but a living, precious thing. It is the symbol of service, which is Life itself. Whoever shall wear Khaki, in mind or on the body, cannot die. It is the very spirit of that selflessness which "conquers death, strips it of fear, and makes it almost beloved."

This is the closing paragraph of Freeman Tilden's story of how a little Middle Western village, asleep at the beginning of the war, yawned, stretched, tried to go back to sleep but couldn't keep from waking up in the end. "Tredick said to Europe, in its heart, 'Don't be foolish! But if you must be foolish, don't disturb Tredick.'" And then it proceeded to do all the things it had considered most insane with the least possible loss of time.

Prudence Perkins, a hardened old spinster, had never seemed heroic; Tom Gilstar, her nephew, was commonly supposed to be "chicken hearted" and his brother, Sherry, had fallen into evil ways, but the war is bigger than the individual and you wouldn't have known any of them after Sergeant Gillis had been in town a few days. The boys couldn't enlist fast enough and Aunt Prudence started for France on a ship that was blown up. There are two girls to make it a love story and furnish the Red Cross nurses without which no story is complete.

Mr. Tilden has given a very good idea of how the war affected our small towns.

*Khaki, How Tredick Got Into the War*, by Freeman Tilden. Macmillan Co. \$1.25.

## The Hive

READERS of *The Hive* will be divided into three classes, those who think they don't understand what it is all about, those who think they do, and those who think that it isn't about anything. The last will be the astute readers.

In the good old days before the war, before Will Levington Comfort felt the "spell of the mystical adventure," he used to be a good novelist but he has turned into a thinker and his thoughts are not coherent, which does not mean that there is any lack of ability, but simply that he has got into the wrong room. We cannot but regret the loss of a good novelist and we are not recompensed by the mystical inner selves and cosmic forces which Mr. Comfort gives us in place of stories. Gerald Stanley Lee has set the pace and "books of eager vision" follow as birds their mates.

The only people who will derive any pleasure from *The Hive* will be those who read into it their own ideas. It is hard pulling for a person to get any meaning, unless he has one of his own, from such a passage as this:



A WASTE basket is either a nuisance or it is the most serviceable friend an office man can have. The Victor is the serviceable kind. It is made of metal, finished in Olive Green, Oak or Mahogany. It is heavy enough to remain exactly where you want it. It is so well balanced that it will not tip over even if tipped at a 45 degree angle.

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First passion, then dispassion, then compassion-conquest of pairs of opposites until night and day are seen as separate sides of the same globe. So with pain and pleasure and all fluctuations.

There is much said of democracy and cosmic forces and when they meet there is trouble ahead for the reader. In quite a different vein are letters from children who are growing up at the author's colony at Stone Study and learning to express such thoughts as these, of John's:

Comrad has meant a lot the last four days to me. Comrad is everything in the New Race. Masters will be comrads with every one. Their thoughts never go apart. They are always pulling together. We are held together. The pull of the world is nothing to us.

When these children grow older, if they follow their master, they will not write so simply as this. Thoughts concerning the New Race and Comrades there will be, and in large measure, but the treatment will make them unintelligible.

It's all in synthesis. The end of bulk possession is pain. . . . We started in with many flowers. We ended with roses. It's all in the tea-rose. By careful selection of thoughts over a period, we can come into the joy of flowers in other people's gardens. There are brave men who allow you to walk in their orchards; and there are many who work hard to raise fruits for a price.

Verily, all is vanity, and the vainest of all things is trying to find a concrete meaning for these flights.

*The Hive*, by Will Levington Comfort. George H. Doran Co. \$1.50.

## Tang of Life

WRITTEN by a man with several Western stories already to his credit the charm of *Tang of Life* comes from the author's thoro knowledge and love of his locality. But this book has an appeal wider than that of just a rousing cowboy yarn, mainly because of its very excellent character work. There are a great many persons directly and indirectly involved in the plot and all of them are real, flesh and blood people.

Jim Waring, gunman and hunter of bad men, is the hero for a while, but gradually his son, Lorry, a chip off the old block, takes the center of the stage. When Lorry applies for work at the Forestry Office, Torrance decides "that a young man who could capture a holdup man, best the notorious High Chin in a fight, repair a broken automobile, turn a prisoner loose, and make his own escape all within the short compass of forty-eight hours, was a rather capable person in a way."

When Jim Waring sets out to "get" the man who killed his pal in an unfair fight and when Lorry helps run the I. W. W. out of the town of Sterling, there is action galore. The book closes with the news of our entrance into the war and the call for young men to enlist. So Lorry "sets his face toward the High Trail."

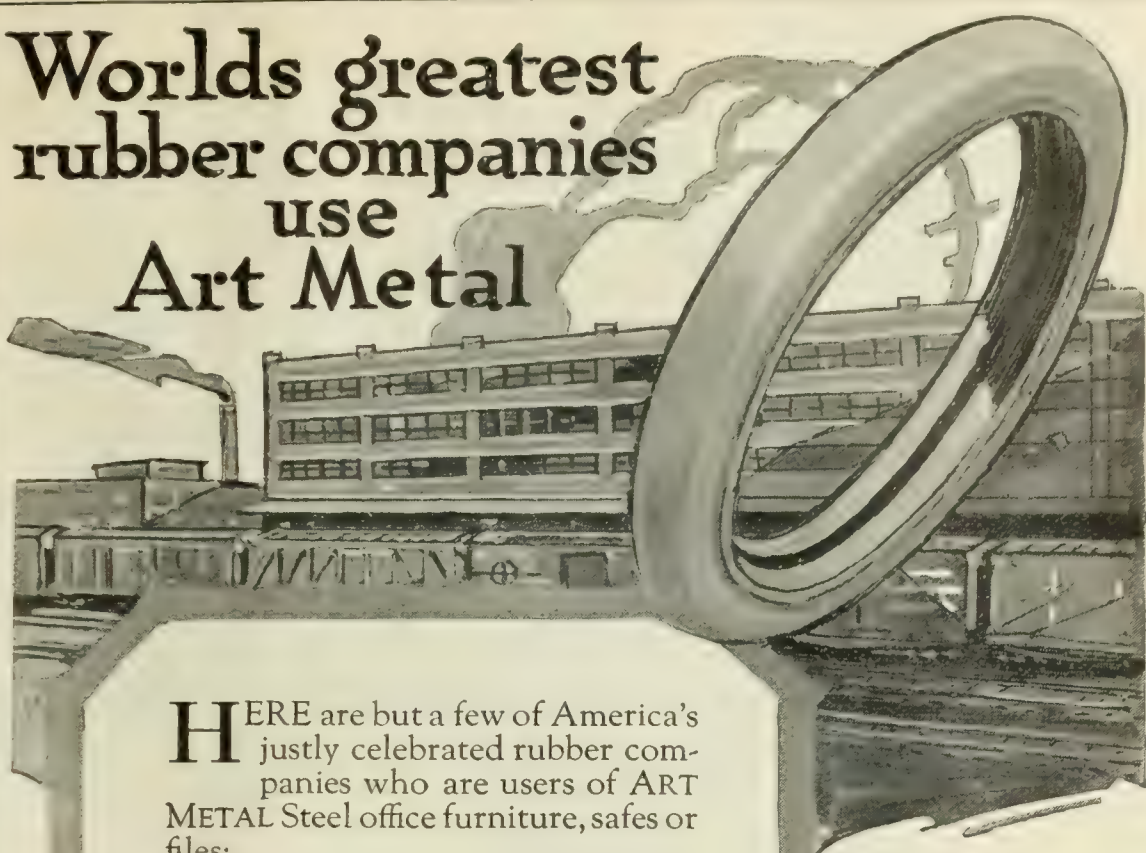
*Tang of Life*, by Henry Herbert Knibbs. Houghton, Mifflin Co. \$1.50.

## Old Friends

A new book by Edna Ferber can be sure of a spontaneous welcome from high-brows and low-brows alike. The people in her stories are real folks: "Sophy as she might have been," "the gay old dog," "the woman who tried to be good," "the tough guy" and "the self-complacent young cub" are all alike in one chief characteristic—they are predominantly human. In *Cheerful—By Request* these folks, and others, enliven a dozen of Edna Ferber's latest stories with their triumphs and their trials. The dozen are all good stories—that goes without saying—but they are more than that, they are stories it will do you good to read.

*Cheerful—By Request*, by Edna Ferber. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.45.

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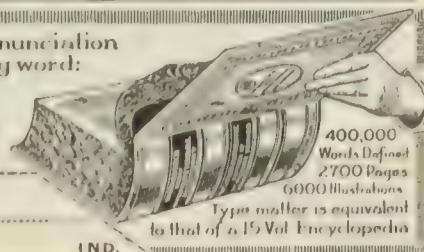
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For Information write to MISS AGNES S. WARD, Superintendent

## MY TRIP TO THE BELGIAN FRONT

(Continued from page 91)

ditch by the side of the road. But even so, our heads and shoulders were exposed to the German observation posts. As we trudged along I noticed the ground was covered with shot and broken shell. I picked up many pieces of shrapnel and also a splinter from a wrecked German aeroplane. We could see the smoking city of Ypres only a few hundred yards ahead. The Germans were still shelling it. We walked into our front trenches at this spot, but they seemed to be most inadequately made and manned. I should have supposed that the Germans could have penetrated them if they had wanted to without very much trouble. There seemed to be few men on the front lines defending the salient, but no doubt there were plenty in the rear ready in case of an attack. We walked back out of range of the enemy observation posts and visited the Belgian batteries situated on the banks of the canal. They were firing away at frequent intervals. In the faint distance we could see Mt. Kummel, which Germany got in her last drive, but now happily is ours again. We then left the battlefield but the odor, the horror and the desolation was something that can never be obliterated from the mind.

Half way back to Captain Cresson's hospitable home we visited an English anti-aircraft battery. I was impressed again with how luxuriously the English take their fighting. In the trim enclosure where the battery was placed they had a little out-house fitted up with a porcelain bathtub taken from some deserted house near by. Flowers were growing in the well-tended flower beds, little pebbled walks wound in and out among the shrubbery and everything was in apple pie order. They showed me how the great anti-aircraft gun worked. It is placed on a revolving stand. One officer sits on a saddle alongside the gun and sights it while the crew do the adjusting and firing. At night, when they cannot see the aeroplanes overhead, they have to fire at the sound. As it is most difficult to score a hit in the daytime, it is next to impossible to bring down a plane at night. As we stood there talking a friendly aeroplane came over our heads and I asked the officer, without looking, to point his gun at the plane above him. He "drew a bead" exactly on it, so keen had his ear been trained.

We next visited the great gun that returns the salute every time that the "Dunkirk Express" is fired from Sengenboom. It was hidden in an astounding bit of camouflage in the form of a large hay barn. The colonel in command told me that the concussion of the gun was almost sure to split the ear drums of any one near it unless they were stuffed completely with cotton and even then sometimes they would burst. The gun was the largest I have ever seen. Its camel-like neck looked a mile long—figuratively speaking. Its huge breach was big enough for a man to crawl in to. It costs over a thousand dollars to fire, and it requires three Daimler tractors of 40 horse power each to drag it into position. It fires a shell with a velocity of 17,000 feet per second and the shell weighs 750 pounds and explodes by percussion when it hits. It can shoot twenty or thirty miles and Ostend is within its range. It once fired twenty-two rounds in sixty minutes. This gun, of course, is solidly erected and if the Germans had ever come over quickly it would have had to be blown up as it could not be quickly moved.

We got home pretty tired after the day's experiences and I went to bed early. The



last thing I remember before going to sleep was hearing three bombs explode with a terrific detonation near by. They were dropt by German aeroplanes as they flew over town on their way to Dunkirk and Calais. And the first thing that greeted my attention at five o'clock the next morning as I drew the curtains of my bedroom was an English plane evidently coming home from the German lines and flying low over the sea. I was soon downstairs where our car was waiting to take me to the Belgian headquarters where I changed to the official automobile that carries dispatches from the Belgian front to the Belgian capital at Havre.

After a wonderful all day's ride thru northern France, where I passed thru many towns filled with English and American troops, I arrived at Havre. There I had a few hours to look about before I took the boat that evening for Southampton. I went out to the camp where the American troops are first sent when they come over from England. Our boys were then arriving at the rate of three to five thousand a day. Altho the British had loaned us their largest camp the men were packed in it like steers in the Chicago stockyards. They slept at times twelve in a tent so I imagine they had to "turn over" all together on command of the sergeant. When I arrived they were having their dinner. The men formed in long lines and as they passed the cooks each was given bread, meat, butter, cheese and coffee. The camp held 6000 men and it looked as tho 10,000 were there. To show how wary the boys were of strangers, I remember that several of the newly arrived Americans would not answer my greetings altho I was accompanied by an American officer. They had been told to beware of friendly strangers and they evidently thought I might be a spy. At all events they were going to take no chances.

In this connection one of the Intelligence Officers of the American army stationed at Havre told me a very interesting story which shows the insidious side of German propaganda. It seems that when the American soldiers landed in England, the rumor got about that they were to have their guns taken away and were to be given British equipment and to be commanded by British officers. This was so generally believed that some of the soldiers actually sent a cable of protest to President Wilson. The reports were traced to Liverpool, where the English Secret Service caught certain Irishmen spreading this falsehood. Whether the Germans inspired the Irish or not my informant did not know, but that was the supposition. An official statement was therefore prepared and is now read to our boys when they land in Europe telling them not to believe what they hear unless it comes from their own officers.

Before returning to our hotel I called on our Minister, Brand Whitlock, to thank him for all he did to facilitate my movements in Belgium, and then, after dinner, boarded our little ship and the next morning found me safely back to Mother England.

**The Shade of Napoleon to Wilhelm:** Nothing fails like success in Russia.—*Judge.*

The shortage of wool in Germany is fast approaching the stage when the Kaiser will no longer be able to pull it over the people's eyes.—*New York World.*

Yankee—Say, boys, I brought in a couple of Huns last night on the end of my bayonet.

Sceptical Tommy—Yer quite certain there was two of 'em?

Yankee—Betcher life, bo' I heard one of 'em say, "Move up a bit, Fritz, I'm slipping off!"—*London Passing Show.*

# How to End Film On Your Teeth

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Brushing teeth without ending the film is pretty nearly useless. Millions of people know that. They find that brushed teeth still discolor, still decay. And statistics show that tooth troubles are constantly increasing.

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That film is what discolors, not your teeth. It hardens into tartar. It holds food which ferments and forms acid.

It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. So it is that film which wrecks the teeth.

Science has now found a way to daily combat that film. Able authorities have proved it by clinical tests. It is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent, which countless dentists are now urging. It is bound to supersede old methods with everyone who knows it.

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But science has discovered a harmless activating method. Five governments have already granted patents. It is that method—used only in Pepsodent—which makes possible this efficient application.

After a great many tests made by dental authorities, Pepsodent is recognized as the way

to fight this film. And now we urge everyone to prove it in their homes.

Send the coupon for a One-Week tube. Use it like any tooth paste and watch results. Note how clean your teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of that slimy film. See how your teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

Stop your inefficient methods for one week. See how much more Pepsodent accomplishes. Then judge for yourself what to do in the future.

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# What We Did for One Investor

328 MAIN ST. S., MUNCY, PA.

To the Magazine of Wall Street:

In an idle moment, while carelessly turning over the pages of an unfamiliar magazine, my eyes caught the following words in large type: TO SLEEPING INVESTORS!

All day those words were before me, they would fade away, then return, they appeared in my dreams that night; then as in a flash my brain grasped the truth.

Those words meant to me: I was a sleeping investor, not only sleeping but so wrapped up in my egotism that I was even snoring.

In my ignorance, like thousands of others, I had bought the stocks of corporations about which I knew absolutely nothing; so long as dividends arrived my confidence was complete, never questioning whether these dividends were honestly earned or honestly paid, whether the money invested was in safe hands or not.

Enough; that was nine months ago.

Detail would be tedious, suffice it that my first act was to subscribe for "The Magazine of Wall Street" in which I had seen the words which had aroused me.

Each issue of the magazine, upon its arrival, was carefully studied, gradually my brain responded to its teachings and today my money is in practically safe corporations, the principal is doubled and the dividends a little more than double.

In my heart is a deep and sincere feeling of gratitude towards those who have made it possible for others to awake and profit by the awakening.

M. R. R.

23 Sept. 1917.

The Magazine of Wall Street, New York City:

DEAR SIR—Your very kind letter of 20th Sept. is before me and I feel that an explanation is due you.

It has always been my custom to use my initials in all business transactions, therefore, upon receiving your courteous request to use my letter as a whole, I realize that the views of an "old maid" may not have the same weight with you as those of a man.

However, this does not alter the truth of my statement; the pity of it is that your remarkable publication, with all that it teaches, is not in the hands of thousands of women who are constantly losing large sums of money simply because they do not know where or how to invest it properly.

My confidence in your integrity is such that I feel honored to place the modest expression of my thoughts absolutely in your hands, well knowing that you will use it for the good of others.

Respectfully,

(Miss) M. R. ROBB.

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WHAT does the new tax exemption feature mean to YOU? Why and how should you convert your Liberty Bonds? Our new Department for the Liberty Bond owner covers dozens of points like these by important special articles. Some of them are: Exchange Your Coupon for Registered Bonds—How Spanish War 3s Rose 1898-1900—How to Borrow on Your Bond if You Have to—Liberty Bond Dictionary—Price Records—Illuminating Diagrams. There is nothing else similar to this Department in print.

#### PROSPECT FOR RAILS UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTRACT

by William T. Connors.

#### JACOB H. SCHIFF—WALL STREET'S GRAND OLD MAN

by Barnard Powers.

#### PEACE PROSPECTS FOR THE OILS

by John Warren, Editor Petroleum Age.

#### INTIMATE TALKS TO INVESTORS

by Richard D. Wyckoff.

#### A B C OF BOND BUYING

by G. C. Selden.

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American Agricultural and Virginia-Carolina

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## Pebbles

Recent definition of poetry: "The art of arranging words in the order of least commercial value."—*Brooklyn Life*.

Harassed Porter—You blinking Scotchmen gives us more trouble than anybody.

Jack—Ay. That's what the Germans say!—*London Opinion*.

It is estimated that since April 6, 1917, 483,000 poems have been written bearing the line "sadder and wiser" to rhyme with "Kaiser."—*Kansas City Star*.

Burglary is increasing at an appalling rate in Germany, according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. The national policy is being individualized, as it were.—*Minneapolis Journal*.

Kaiser—Our future, my dear boy, lies in the east!

Crown Prince—Well, father, from what I've seen of the west, I think you may be right.—*Punch, London*.

"I see ye have a new hired man, Ezry. How is he doing?"

"Resting considerable easier than the other one did, thank ye!" a trifle grimly replied honest Farmer Hornbeak.—*Kansas City Star*.

Hun Prisoner—Der Americans haf not der gun as big as ours.

Sammy—Ho, say? D'you know we are building one over the other side so big that every time they fire it they will hev to give the crew a week's leave to wait for the recoil?

Now that we are launched into the Siberian campaign, an attractive prize should be offered to the genius who can devise some short, snappy, pronounceable nickname for our new Allies, the Czechoslovaks.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*

Dogs' combings having been utilized, Baroness Hélène Gingold suggests that men should now be asked to sacrifice their beards, for stuffing pillows, and so on. Can't you hear Bernard Shaw asking, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?"—*London Opinion*.

Officer—The ground was simply shocking after the rain: we thought the "push" would have to be postponed.

Lady—Well, do you know, we were in the same predicament the day of our Red Cross Fête, but we had the foresight to cover the ground with straw.—*London Opinion*.

Two negroes were discussing the possibilities of being drafted.

"Tain't gwine do 'em any good to pick on me," said Lemuel sulkily. "Ah certainly ain't gwine do any fightin'. Ah ain't lost nothin' oveh in France. Ah ain't got any quarrel with a-n-y-body, and Uncle Sam kain't make me fight."

Jim pondered over this statement for a moment. "You right," he said at length. "Uncle Sam kain't make you fight. But he can take you where de fightin' is, and after that you kin use you' own judgment."—*Everybody's Magazine*.

"There is a feller here who owns a queer animal," said the landlord of the Petunia tavern. "It has a head like a turtle and a body like a colt. There is a tin along its spine. It has feathers on its body, fur on its legs, and a spike or stick on the end of its tail. It whistles up to 10 o'clock in the morning, and then brays till noon. Afterward—" "Nonsense!" said the guest whose countenance was shaped considerably like that of a rare old fiddle. "You don't expect me to believe a fantastic tale like that, do you?" "Well, I heard you saying a little while ago that you feared we could never whip the Huns and might eventually be compelled to conclude a German peace. Of course, if you believe that you will believe anything."—*New York Globe*.





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## WHY FACTORY CLASSES PAY

(Continued from page 94.)

ment to the firm, inclusive of space, heat, light, and janitor service, and loss of workers' time, amounted to \$672 for the entire school year. The cost to the Board of Education for instruction and materials used, amounted to \$560, making a total of \$1,232 for the instruction of forty-two employees during a period of forty weeks.

The earning capacity of the girls attending the school increased steadily thruout the school year. As wages were paid by the piece, this increase can be taken as a fair indication of increased efficiency. It pays the employer to cooperate with the school authorities for providing instruction for illiterate workers.

There are other points of value besides the increased efficiency of the employees. The industrial accidents which can be ascribed to ignorance of the language would make an interesting study for the statistician. The Semet-Solvay Company reports a case of a \$2000 machine wrecked because some worker did not understand the instructions given in English, and many stories of damaged machines and spoiled goods from the same cause could be produced, no doubt. Loss of life and personal injuries can easily result from inability to read danger signs or to understand a spoken warning.

But most important of all the benefits derived from a knowledge of our language by all our workers is the improvement of the morale.

The man who is indifferent to the causes of the war and who has not the desire to help America win, is a dangerous person to have in mine or mill. If he is indifferent because of ignorance, he can be reached by enemy-alien propagandists, with the result that production can be delayed, or sabotage may result or labor troubles arise that will seriously lessen the output.

The industrial slacker, the absentee, the floater (sometimes called "labor tourist") and the disturber of industrial peace are men who have not the success of our armies in their hearts, and the way to get the message of America to them is to teach them the language of America.

The school courses should include the lesson of patriotism from the start, and the ideals of Washington, Lincoln and Wilson should be inculcated, together with a clear-cut statement as to why we are at war, why we must win, and why the daily work of each man and woman in America is needed in this crisis.

The need of a common language in our army, which is composed of men of every race and tongue, has been emphasized by a recent letter from Provost Marshal General Crowder to the selective draft boards. In this communication, their cooperation with the local boards of education is requested in order that our language may be taught to non-English speaking men enrolled in September before they are called to the colors.

If it is essential that an army should have a common language so that orders may be understood and the morale strengthened, it is no less essential that industries should be able to direct workers in a common language to the same end.

The result in each case is the hastening of our day of victory.

The methods of establishing English classes in industrial plants are described at length in the *Efficiency Quarterly* for November, where the work done in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and in New York City is detailed. In the first case, the work is done by the Bethlehem Steel Company and in the latter by the local Bureau of Education under the direction of Miss Sarah Elkus, supervisor of continuation classes.

## Salt Mackerel

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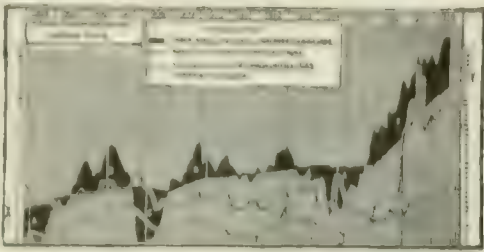
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# HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

## The Independent Lesson Plans

### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. My Trip to the Belgian Front. By Hamilton Holt.

1. Imagine that the article is a letter you have received from a personal friend. What characteristics of the personal letter would it illustrate?
2. Show exactly how the author has gained coherence between paragraphs thruout the article.
3. Show in what ways the article is like, or unlike, any one of Irving's personal accounts in "The Sketch Book."
4. Show in what ways the article is like, or unlike, Stevenson's "Inland Voyage," or "Travels with a Donkey."
5. How does a personal narrative differ from the literary type known as "The Essay"?
6. Write an interesting letter in which you narrate some of your own unusual experiences.
7. Explain the allusion to "David Copperfield" in the sentence: "Their abode looked something like Peggotty's family boat in 'David Copperfield.'"
8. Explain the allusion in the sentence: "I seemed to see the English army officer made so familiar in Kipling's books."
9. Explain the methods employed for maintaining comfort at the front.
10. Prove conclusively that Ypres and Verdun are thus far the greatest battlefields of the war.

#### II. How We Beat the U-Boats. By Herman Whitaker.

1. Give a Four Minute Speech in which you triumphantly outline the progress of warfare against the U-boats.
2. Give a patriotic talk in which you explain our reasons for pride in the American fleet.

#### III. Poet and Harlequin. By Alter Brody.

1. Define the following words: Poet, harlequin, jester, seer, naively.
2. Show in what ways the poem is related to Wamba in "Ivanhoe," and Touchstone in "As You Like It."
3. How does the poem somewhat illustrate the life of Robert Burns? of Edgar Allan Poe?
4. What part of Tennyson's work is brought to mind by the first seven lines?
5. Give a full explanation of the meaning of the entire poem.
6. Prove that the verse form is appropriate to the thought of the poem.

#### IV. Why Factory Classes Pay. By Charlton Edholm.

1. Give a spirited talk in which you explain what is meant by Industrial Americanization.
2. Explain why English must be the one language of the United States.
3. Write an original composition on "The Effect of Foreign Language Publications in the United States."

#### V. The Influenza Pandemic Again. By James J. Walsh.

1. Write a brief of the article.
2. Define the following words: pandemic, infection, epidemic, virulent, mortality, bacillus, antiseptics, complications.

#### VI. Our Sixty Thousand Motor Trucks in France. By John R. Eustis.

1. Write a paragraph of detail on "The Motor Equipment of the United States Army."

#### VII. The Clean Desk. By Edward Earle Purinton.

1. Write an outline for a somewhat similar article on some subject with which you are familiar.

#### VIII. The Story of the Week.

1. Explain in full the recent correspondence between the warring nations.
2. Give a talk explaining the present situation along the entire western front.
3. Write a short composition in which you point out the indications of total defeat for Germany and Austria.
4. Give a clear exposition of the present political situation in Germany.
5. Give an oral résumé of the important events of the week.

#### IX. Editorial Articles.

1. Express, in a single sentence, the principal thought of every editorial article.
2. Which editorial article do you consider most forceful? Why?
3. Which editorial article do you consider most original? Why?

### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. The Possibilities of Peace—"Wilson's Ripost," "The German Peace Plea," "President Wilson's Answer," "Germany Accepts Wilson's Terms."

1. Why did the Central Powers make their appeal for peace to President Wilson instead of to the Allied governments as a group?
2. What is the program of the President referred to in the German note?
3. What would have been the effect if the President had accepted the proposal of Prince Maximilian as made?
4. What are the conditions upon which the President insists before he is willing to discuss peace terms with the Central Powers?
5. What further moves will the Germans and Austrians probably make to bring about peace?
6. Do you see any evidence that Germany and Austria as nations are coming round to the President's point of view?

#### II. Political Reconstruction of Europe—"The Head Devils," "Reorganized German Government," "Boris of Bulgaria," "The War in the North," "Various Russian Governments."

1. Show that the editorial writer's statement, "New issues have arisen; old issues have dropped out of sight," is correct.
2. "It is seventy years since the German people made any effort to shake off the kings and overlords," etc. To what movement does this refer?
3. Make a list of the rulers mentioned in the fourth paragraph of the editorial of whom you have heard before. Describe the circumstances which led to the death or deposition of one or more of them.
4. What changes in political organization have taken place in Russia as a result of the war?
5. What changes are proposed in Germany? in Austria?

#### III. American Organization and Reorganization—"The United People of the United States," "Congress," "Planning Reconstruction," "Coal."

1. Discuss one of the three propositions: "American society in two years has become 'single purposed, highly controlled, and standardized.'"
2. What are the influences which have tended to unify the people of the United States? Why will these influences probably persist after the war?
3. What are some of the reconstruction problems indicated for solution by Senator Overman and Senator Weeks.

#### IV. The Armies at the Front—"My Trip to the Belgian Front," "The Relief of Reims," "Capture of Cambrai," "Americans on the Meuse."

1. As a result of reading the article, what impressions do you get of the character of the fighting on the Belgian front? How does this fighting differ from that (a) in Champagne, (b) in the region south of Verdun?
2. What impressions do you get of the Belgian army, the British army, the French?
3. Why does Mr. Holt call Ypres "the greatest battlefield of the war save Verdun"?

#### V. The War at Sea—"How We Beat the U-Boats."

1. Compare the activities of the sea forces in this war with the activities of the sea forces in the Russo-Japanese war, the Civil war, the war of 1812, the Napoleonic wars.
2. "This remarkable showing [the success of the navy] is . . . the product of many factors." Describe the various activities referred to.

#### VI. Business Efficiency—"The Clean Desk."

1. The first sentence of this article is a figure of speech. What does this figure mean?
2. Do you know any office to which the paragraph beginning: "Before the development of the new science of efficiency engineering," might refer? If so, describe what goes on in that office.
3. Discuss one or more of the propositions: The clean desk has a mental value, a financial value, a social value, a moral value.
4. In what way can you profit in your present or your future work from the twenty-five essentials of the clean desk described by the author?



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Hamilton Holt Editor  
Harold Howland Associate Editor  
Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

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# The Independent

Founded 1848

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## HARPER'S WEEKLY

119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK

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## REMARKABLE REMARKS

**DOROTHY DIX**—You cannot feed a woman's heart on banknotes.

**PREMIER CLEMENCEAU**—I make no more speeches. It is time to work.

**JOHN GALSWORTHY**—You must not go out with your umbrella rolled.

**CAPTAIN PERSIUS**—There has been no rationing of tall talk in Germany.

**GENERAL VON STEIN**—In propaganda the enemy is undoubtedly our superior.

**CARL SANDBURG**—I shall ask the next banana pedler the who and why of it.

**PROF. L. P. JACKS**—The Germans are a people in whom cruelty is an instinct.

**ED. HOWE**—I have toyed with forbidden fruit only about as much as is common.

**SECRETARY DANIELS**—An autocracy has an army but a democracy is an army.

**THEODORE ROOSEVELT**—Let us strive to make our lives a little nearer the ideal.

**HELEN KELLER**—The air is tremulous with the soundless feet of the new day.

**PRINCE MAX**—The whole history of spiritual Germany's feelings shines like a beacon.

**LAURETTE TAYLOR**—Just as every cloud has a silver lining I am sure every hair shirt has a bald spot.

**MARY E. RICHMOND**—Not all the hasty and ill-advised marriages of wartime can be charged to the war.

**PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE**—Marshal Foch is one of those rare men who has a telescope at the back of his eye.

**HERR ERZBERGER**—The longer the war lasts the more surely will World-Bolshevism come in one form or another.

**HERR BUGMEISTER**—Are we not perhaps giving our lives only for capitalism which is now enjoying such wild orgies?

**THE KAISER**—President Wilson is trying to overthrow me and my family from the throne of Germany by his notes.

**UNITED STATES SURGEON-GENERAL**—Your nose, not your mouth, was made to breathe thru. Get the habit.

**MRS. CHARLES S. MELLER**—If the women only stuck together like the men there would not be so many heartaches.

**J. H. THOMAS, M.P.**—Let the message go forth that labor will not spend a penny to add to the power of kings and emperors.

**COUNT YORCK VON WARTENBURG**—It is only by fighting that the nations win life so we shall do well to renounce moral conquests.

**H. G. WELLS**—Amidst the other politicians and statesmen of the world President Wilson towers up with an effect almost divine.

**COUNT OKUMA**—Tho all other thrones in the world should totter and fall, you may be sure that the Imperial House of Japan would survive.

**VICENTE BLASCO IBANEZ**—A Swiss living in his wooden chalet and considering himself the equal of the other men of his country, is more civilized than the Herr Professor who gives precedence to a lieutenant or to a Hamburg millionaire who,

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in turn, bends his neck like a lackey before those whose names are prefixed by a von.

**VICE PRESIDENT MARSHALL**—I want the Senate of the United States to remove the ban of secrecy from the discussion of the peace question.

**ROY L. FRENCH**, now somewhere in France—Being the only Theta Delta I know of who is a rear rank private, I am trying to be a good one.

**MARSHAL FOCH**—In every lottery there are fortunate men who win a prize, yet no sensible person depends on lotteries as a means to fortune.

**VICE-CHANCELLOR VAN PAYER**—The Central Powers' primary condition for peace is that all territory we possess on August 1, 1914, should be restored.

**DR. BORCHERS**—Do not become sentimental; show a hard face to your enemies, and say plainly to them that you need this and need that, and therefore will keep that much of what you have taken from them, because you are the conquerors.

## JUST A WORD

In The Independent next week the man who knows most about Germany's internal affairs will discuss the revolution that seems to be brewing there now and the conditions that dictated Germany's last note. The man, of course, is ex-Ambassador James W. Gerard; he was in Germany from 1913 to 1917 when we entered the war, and thru his position as chief neutral representative there he gained an intimate knowledge of conflicting German viewpoints toward international questions. Ex-Ambassador Gerard's book, "My Four Years in Germany," is one of the most interesting as well as the most authentic accounts of what has gone on inside the German Empire during the war.

Henry Morgenthau, ex-Ambassador of the United States to Turkey, will write for an early issue of The Independent his explanation of "Why Turkey Must Surrender." Mr. Morgenthau was in Turkey during the first part of the war and as representative of the United States he was virtually head of a widespread organization of relief for refugees. Since his return to this country Mr. Morgenthau has been frequently called in consultation with the Administration on questions of our policy in the Near East.

### A RED CROSS SHOP

In Los Angeles has originated the Red Cross shop, which estimates its minimum monthly returns at \$1000. The shop has for sale a great variety of useful articles donated by the community; it maintains an attractive tea room; it provides entertainments and is devoting part of its interest to salvaging waste products.

In an attractive booklet the Los Angeles shop states the organization required for carrying on such work as it is doing and gives the result of its experience to other communities desiring to establish war work along similar lines.

### CORRESPONDENCE WITH FRENCH PUPILS

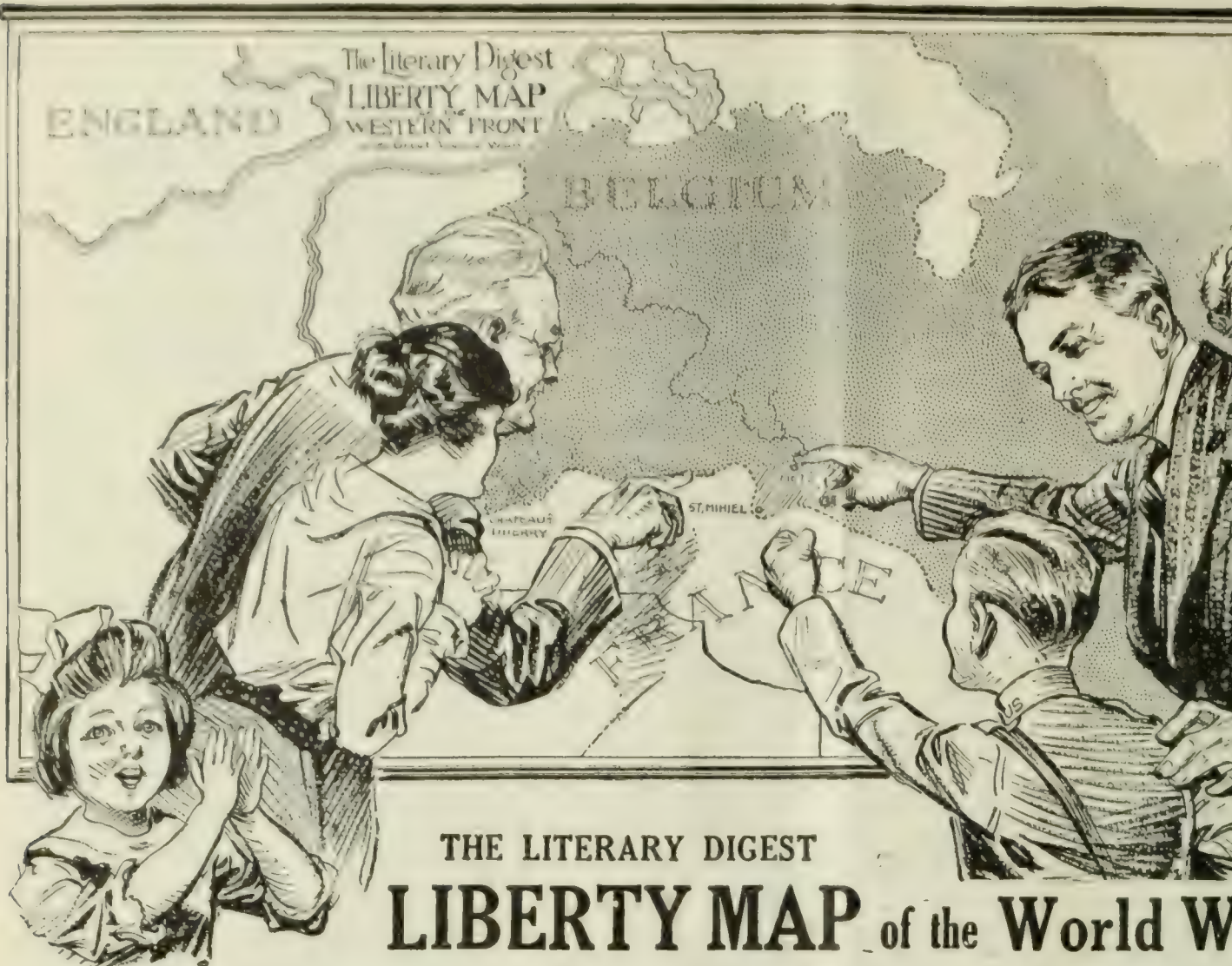
The French Public Board of Education is gathering together a large list of French boys and girls of about high school age who would like to correspond with American boys and girls. The plan is official and Mlle. Marguerite Clement, who lectured in this country last year as the accredited representative from the University of Paris to American universities and who will return to America again in November, will bring this list with her.

Teachers of French in American high schools and private schools can suggest this idea to their pupils and will have opportunity to make the exchange of addresses when Mlle. Clement arrives about November 1. Her address then will be, care of Miss Mabel Cry, 26 Pemberton Square, Boston.



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## PEACE ON OUR OWN TERMS

**A** GAIN the President's diplomatic skill has foiled a peace offensive. Again his enemies at home and abroad have been disappointed. He kept clear the distinction between a truce of arms and a discussion of the terms of peace. The former is a military question and he leaves it to the experts. The latter is a political question and he is attending to it. Evidently the Kaiser cannot depend upon the President to extricate his armies from between the jaws of Foch's gigantic pincers. If the lines were frozen stiff as they have been most of the time for the last four years, it would do no harm to have an armistice, for the American army is arriving in France at the rate of 250,000 a month while the German army has reached its limit. But now, when the Hindenburg line is crushed and the Allies are gaining ground faster than ever before, it is no time to call a halt unless in the opinion of the General Staff the Germans in evacuating the occupied territory concede us positions at least as advantageous as we are likely to gain by continuing the campaign.

But, however the experts may decide the armistice question, the peace discussion can and will be carried on to the end. Those who say that if an armistice is granted it would be impossible to renew the fighting, show a very short memory. In 1912 the Balkan war was interrupted by the Conference of London and when this failed of agreement the Serbs and Greeks pitched in harder than ever and soon forced the Bulgars to surrender.

The more discussion of peace terms the better for us, provided it is carried on publicly as Wilson wants and not secretly as Austria proposed. This is the American way. This is the right of democracy and we want to get the Germans in the habit of it. The more the American war aims are talked about, the more clearly will their justice appear. The spirit of our people will be strengthened and the spirit of the enemy will be weakened. In spite of the ban recently imposed on foreign newspapers the President's words cannot be kept from the German people. Besides we are not relying merely upon the mails. According to Hindenburg ten thousand peace pamphlets are sown behind the German lines every day by the Allied airmen and they are demoralizing the spirit of soldiers and civilians. Consequently he threatens to shoot any airmen discovered in so seducing the German soul. Hindenburg only knows of the ten thousand pieces of propaganda literature that have been obediently turned in to the authorities, presumably without previous perusal. He does not know how many thousand have been secretly read and smuggled to the folks at home. Some of the ablest writers in America have long been engaged in this propaganda and from the Italian front D'Annunzio, mounted on a mechanical Pegasus, has showered Vienna with his prose and poetry. Whether the pen is mightier than the sword is a debatable question, but undoubtedly the two weapons are

more effective than either alone. The crumbling of the Hindenburg line and the fall of the old regime in Germany is not solely a military victory, but like the collapse of Bulgaria, due to a combination of war and peace offensives. This combined effort should be continued more actively than ever.

President Wilson in his note of October 14 makes two stipulations of Germany as a condition preliminary to the consideration of peace proposals: new management and new methods, a genuine and permanent democratic government and an abandonment of barbarous warfare on land and sea. The Kaiser has decreed a responsible ministry, but what is to prevent him from changing his mind any time and issuing another decree countermanding the first? As we show in another editorial much is needed to make the German constitution as democratic as it seems to be. This has become, thru the President's insistence, the most prominent issue, altho before America's entrance into the war it was hardly considered. The regeneration of Germany, the regeneration of Russia, these are distinctively American war aims.

As the President points out, we cannot trust the Germans. Their promises and professions are utterly worthless. This would apply particularly to any professions of repentance and acknowledgments of guilt that they may be moved to make under pressure of defeat and in the hope of mitigating punishment. We know that some Germans were sorry when their country went into the war; we know that more of them are sorrier now. But that has nothing to do with the case. If the German people should sincerely and unfeignedly repent of all the crimes which they individually or collectively have committed, that might save their souls from hell. But somehow we do not feel as much interested in that as good Christians should. On the contrary, realizing the inadequacy of any earthly chastisement, we must confess that we should be disappointed if they did. But we are not so wicked as to wish them to add another lie to their score by professing a contrition that they do not feel.

A forced apology would be a lie and the victory of the Allies can never convince the Germans that they were wrong. No belligerent was ever more thoroly beaten than the Serbs in 1389, the Prussians in 1807, the Mexicans in 1847, the Confederates in 1865, the French in 1871, and the Boers in 1902, yet any traveler among these people may convince himself that the justice of their lost causes is still maintained. A country can be conquered by force of arms, but it cannot be convinced.

It is necessary to speak plainly on this point because there is an insidious pro-German propaganda in England and even here to the effect that an official confession of wrongdoing and assurance of repentance should be exacted from the German Government as one of the conditions of





Kirby in New York World

TO WHICH WILL HE SURRENDER?

TWO VIEWS OF THE GERMAN PLEA FOR PEACE

peace. We call it "pro-German" for two reasons. First, because it would cheat the Allies by having them accept a worthless document in lieu of something more substantial. Second, because it betrays the Teutonic psychology. It is just the sort of thing the Germans would do, for it is just the sort of thing they did do in China. After the Boxer riots in which the German Ambassador von Ketteler was killed the German Government insisted that the Chinese erect an expiatory monument on the spot humbly expressing contrition for the crime—with the result that every coolie who passes thru the Peking street spits in hatred of the German name. A statement of regret and reform signed by the Kaiser, Kronprinz Reichskanzler, Bundesrat, Reichstag and all the rest of the gang would be a waste of paper at a time when paper is too scarce to waste. Any proffer of reparation should be gladly accepted. Any proffer of repentance should be contemptuously rejected.

President Wilson is more concerned with the future than with the past. He is not planning to put things back where they were; he wants to put them forward where they ought to be. He has no regard for the *status quo ante bellum* which to the conservative seems sacred. His aim is not so much to correct the mistakes of history as to prevent such mistakes being made in time to come. He does not care so much about the causes of the war as he does about its outcome. He does not talk so much about punishment as about prevention. In this attitude he undoubtedly expresses the American spirit as distinguished from the European. The contrast can be seen by any one who compares his utterances with those of the Allied Governments before America's entrance into the war. The Allied and American war aims are not in conflict on any material points, but there is a great difference in the emphasis we put upon certain issues. Germany has appealed to the United States rather than to the Allies and it is upon our own terms that peace will be ultimately made.

## PRINCETON'S GIFT TO THE WORLD

**W**HEN Woodrow Wilson tried to democratize Princeton University he was promptly kicked upstairs into politics. He was right but he tried to go ahead too fast.

Many people predicted that this lack of statesmanship boded ill for his future leadership in the Democratic party. But he had evidently learned his lesson, for he united the Democratic party as it had not been united in a generation. It was the Republican party that split in two.



Stimson in Dayton Daily News

"GOTT, HOW I LOVE PEACE"

And now on a world scale the same great problem confronts him. His task is to lead our allies along the paths of democracy without precipitating internal dissension and revolution. This is the touchstone of his statesmanship and he is making a marvelous success of it! Now the common people in all lands hear him gladly, even tho the Tories in England, the Bourbons in France and the Machiavellis of Italy curse him under their breath. We have to thank Princeton University for our President's present perspicacity.

## DEMOCRATIZING GERMANY

**M**ORE and more the possibility of an early peace appears to turn on the question of the internal organization of Germany. Is the voice which comes from Germany the authentic voice of the people? If so, is this voice to speak for the present emergency only or will it prevail in the future councils of the Imperial Government? These are the topics most earnestly discussed at present not only here and among the Entente Allies but (what is most encouraging) in Germany itself. Upon the answer everything depends.

The German constitution is a structure too little studied, for it is the masterpiece of the most powerfully sinister intelligence that ever dominated Europe, Prince Bismarck. Nothing is easier than to give the Imperial constitution a fresh coat of paint and exhibit it to the world as "The People's Germany," while leaving the essential machinery undisturbed. Or the constitution may be compared to the combination lock to a safe. In a moment of seeming generosity the owner of the safe—the German oligarchy—may give to the German people a long and complex formula, from which only one turning has been omitted, and bid them open the safe and enrich themselves with the treasures therein contained. The parts of that constitution are so interdependent that unless they are reformed in *all* essential points *no* progress has been made.

The formula now proposed by the German Government is the responsibility of the Chancellor to the Reichstag, and there can be no question that this is the right formula, provided always that it is carried out in the right way. The Chancellor is the mainspring of the constitution and the Reichstag is the nearest approximation to democracy to be found in any part of the German political machinery. Of course, it is absurd to talk, as German apologists do, of the Reichstag as "the most democratic legislative body in Europe." Owing to its gerrymandered election districts it



is almost the least democratic of European parliamentary bodies. But thru it the will of the German masses even now finds, if not expression in laws, at least expression in words. It is, then, most desirable that the Reichstag become the ruling power in Germany, as the House of Commons is the ruling power in England and the Chamber of Deputies in France.

But how many and how great are the obstacles which prevent such a reform or endanger its continuance if once established! Responsible government is not a word, it is a fact; and it must have deeper guarantees than a scrap-of-paper constitutional promise. At present the Reichstag is a fifth wheel of the coach, a semi-popular institution appended to a constitution which would run almost as smoothly without it. Germany is ruled, at least in normal times, by a Bundesrat or Federal Council. This body is appointed by the governments of the several German states. If Germany is to be democratized, then, the first step must be either the abolition of the Bundesrat or its transformation into a popular Senate, which latter can only be done by revolutionizing the government of each state in the empire.

It would be essential in any case to revolutionize Prussia, since this kingdom, occupying two-thirds of Germany, must of necessity dominate the policy of the whole empire. In Prussia there is no vestige of popular rule. There is a

King-Emperor, an irresponsible Ministry, a "Herrenhaus" (which might be translated "House of Junkers") and an elective assembly chosen by an Alice-in-Wonderland franchise which gives to the vote of a single rich man the weight of thousands of votes of his poorer fellow-subjects. This whole constitution must be swept away before Germany can plant foot on the first rung of the ladder of political progress.

German state constitutions vary greatly, they have not the monotonous repetition which characterizes the political machinery of our states. But the best of them are very far removed from anything that an Italian or a Belgian or a Dane would call popular government; and in the worst instance (Mecklenburg) there is no constitution at all. It is probable, however, that a revolutionary change in Prussia would bring into line the lesser states since the Prussian constitution is much worse than the German average.

Returning to the Imperial Government, after reforming the states, we find our Chancellor appointed by the Emperor but responsible, in theory, to the Reichstag by the great reform which has made such responsibility a part of the constitution (the reader should remember that this reform is still only in the talking stage, but for the sake of argument we are assuming it to be law). He offends the Reichstag, which demands his resignation. This he refuses

## OUR TERMS OF PEACE

President Wilson's Answer to Germany, October 14, 1918

*The unqualified acceptance by the present German Government and by a large majority of the Reichstag of the terms laid down by the President of the United States of America in his address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses, justifies the President in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communications of the German Government of the 8th and 12th of October, 1918.*

*It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the Government of the United States and the Allied Governments, and the President feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the Government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and the Allies in the field.*

*He feels confident that he can safely assume that nothing but this will also be the judgment and decision of the Allied Governments.*

*The President feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the Government of the United States nor, he is quite sure, the governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhumane practices which they still persist in.*

*At the very time that the German Government approaches the Government of the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships alone, but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety, and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders*

*and France the German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare. Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped of all they contain not only, but often of their very inhabitants. The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation and desolation are being continued which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.*

*It is necessary, also, in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding, that the President should very solemnly call the attention of the Government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German Government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the President delivered at Mount Vernon on the Fourth of July last.*

*It is as follows: "The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world, or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency."*

*The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it. The President's words just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves. The President feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter. It is indispensable that the governments associated against Germany should know beyond a peradventure with whom they are dealing.*

*The President will make a separate reply to the Royal and Imperial Government of Austria-Hungary.*



to give. How shall he be coerced? In England if a Premier dared defy the House of Commons, all money supplies would be stopped and there would not be a shilling left with which to run the business of government. But a German Chancellor, secure with his permanent taxes, productive government property, long-time military budgets and the like could carry on a struggle with the Reichstag for years before being compelled to give in. Bismarck ruled Prussia on behalf of King Wilhelm the first from 1862 to 1866, perhaps the most crucial years in the history of the kingdom, without obtaining a single appropriation from any elected legislative body. He did it by simply ordering the officials of the kingdom to collect taxes just the same whether they had been voted or not.

Not only will it be necessary, if responsible government is to exist in Germany, to give the Reichstag absolute power to stop the collection of Imperial revenues unless they have been duly voted, but the Reichstag must also have at command the force to carry out its decrees. That agency in any government rules which the army will obey. By German custom and tradition, in some respects by German law, the army stands outside the power of the Reichstag and even outside the control of the Chancellor. Its allegiance is personal, to the Kaiser; its establishment is regulated not a year at a time (as in England) but over a long period of years; it has its own laws and its own immunities which override all civil rights. Dueling, for example, is a penal offense in Germany, and yet army officers have been dismissed in disgrace for refusing to fight duels. When the military authorities proclaim martial law, or a "state of siege" or any equivalent emergency, law abdicates and civil government becomes mere clerical routine. During the war, Bethmann-Hollweg, Michaelis, Hertling and Prince Maximilian have been helpless and ridiculous puppets, altho in normal times they would, as chancellors, have directed the destinies of the empire so long as the Kaiser permitted them to remain in office. All decisions of importance have been made "over their heads" by the Kaiser, as "war lord," in consultation with Hindenburg, Ludendorff, von Tirpitz and other chiefs of the army and navy. Constitutional, parliamentary and responsible government in Germany is, and must remain a mockery until the military authorities are subordinated once and for all to civil authority. To accomplish this will require the most drastic and revolutionary changes in German constitutional practise and this must rest upon an equally drastic and revolutionary change in German political psychology. The burgher must learn to trample on the Junker.

## ONE GOOD GERMAN PROPOSAL

**A**LTHO the German plea for an armistice is preposterous and the German peace proposals as a whole are impossible, yet there is one point put forward in the speech of the Chancellor that ought not to be lost in the discard. It is a new note in the peace negotiations, due doubtless to the new element in the German Government, the representatives of the laboring classes. Prince Maximilian, in outlining the peace program of the coalition, says:

At the peace negotiations the German Government will use its efforts to the end that the treaties shall contain provisions concerning the protection of labor and insurance of laborers, which provisions shall oblige the treaty making states to institute in their respective lands within a prescribed time a minimum of similar, or at least equally, efficient institutions for the security of life and health as for the care of laborers in the case of illness, accident or invalidism.

Nothing like this has appeared in either the Allied or the American proposals, but we should not reject it merely because it emanates from an enemy. It is quite in accord with the program for social reconstruction drawn up by the British Labor Party, which is determined to participate in the peace congress in some way. It will doubtless meet with the approval of Premier Lloyd George, for when the

war broke out he was engaged in establishing a system of workingmen's insurance and employment agencies on the German model. This was one of the few features of modern Germany that attracted the approval of American tourists, for by such legislation Germany had largely done away with the destitution that prevailed in England and the insecurity of life and livelihood that prevailed in America. The inclusion of some such provision in the peace treaty would not only level up the condition of the working classes, but tend to remove a cause of commercial conflict, competition from underpaid and migratory labor.

## AN ATTACK UPON AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS

**I**T is with amazement that we read in a circular purporting to express the mind of an organization calling itself The United Spanish War Veterans, a Bolshevik attack upon the officers of the American Army. It begins:

Husks and shoddy, shoddy and husks, for plain American voter, conscripted and become merely a common soldier! Husks and shoddy for *fighting man*; S. A. T. C. for supermen!!

A sinister system seems to be maturing in America, the full fruitage of which may spell disaster to the morale of the workers at home and their fighting sons abroad. Its formula seems to be:

The sons of the fortunate to training camp or college to achieve commissions.

The sons of the workers to the hardships and discipline of the ranks, to stay there—uninspired; perforce unambitious.

If these words are not open treason Congress and the courts have further work to do in defining the law of treason and putting teeth in it. The ostensible purpose of the circular is to support "resolutions proposing universal promotion from the ranks for the American Army by democratic test." It is explained that the democratic test demanded for "promotion to the lowest grade of combatant commissioned officer" is knowledge imparted in the graded public schools and practical skill in field and battle duties of the soldier.

Every living veteran of any American war knows that men in the ranks who prove by soldierly conduct and intelligent behavior that they are the stuff to make good officers out of are eligible to promotion and are every day being promoted in the American Army as in the armies of Great Britain and of France. Every veteran knows also that modern warfare demands highly technical and special knowledge, and that all the resources of all the colleges in the land cannot provide too many of them. Furthermore, every veteran who reads a newspaper knows, as all other literate American citizens know, that the S. A. T. C. has welcomed any boy eighteen years of age who has been graduated from the public high school, and who is a citizen of the United States, whether he is the son of a "worker" or the son of one of the "fortunate." And, what is more, every decently informed American knows that West Point and Annapolis, year by year, receive boys whose parents have been unable to give them anything but public school opportunities.

Of course no loyal Spanish War veteran will quietly submit to the disgrace which this copperhead circular impudently pours upon his head.

It is absolutely necessary that the armies of the democratic peoples should themselves be democratic, and that the way of promotion from the ranks should always be kept open. But the man who is not a fool or a crook knows that promotion from the ranks is only a very small part of the necessary provision for keeping an army democratic. The immeasurably more important thing is that every grade of technical military education should be made democratic by being opened and kept open to the humblest and to the poorest, no less than to the "fortunate." In the organization of the S. A. T. C. this has been achieved on a scale never before attempted by any nation in the world. The man who attacks this experiment as undemocratic is not objecting to privilege: he is objecting to brains, diligence, good conduct. In all kindness we warn him he had better "shut up."



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Austria Accepts President's Terms

In opening the Austrian Chamber of Deputies on October 9, Premier Baron von Hussarek announced that a note had been sent to President Wilson accepting "in a measure" his terms as a basis for negotiations. The President in his note to Germany stated that he would give a separate reply to the Austro-Hungarian note. The President's delay in answering it is causing great anxiety in Vienna.

The movement for coming to an agreement with America has been under way for some time, tho little has

been heard of it in the United States. A month ago Count Karolyi, president of the Hungarian Independence party, declared that a decisive military victory was a dream and that "we ought to accept as a basis for negotiations President Wilson's program." Baron von Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, last year expressed a general agreement with the President's fundamental principles, especially the league of nations and disarmament. The Socialist deputies in the Austrian Chamber on October 2 demanded peace on the following basis: The creation of a league of nations, no economic warfare, no annexations, the restoration of Serbia, Montenegro and Belgium, revision of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk, a settlement of the Eastern questions on the basis of nationalities, the regulation of the Polish question by the Polish constituents, the establishment of autonomy for each nation in Austria-Hungary.

At the same session of the Austrian parliament, Deputy Stanek, a Czech, declared that the only way to peace was the acceptance of Wilson's fourteen points and the concession of the nationalistic demands of the Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs.

Baron von Hussarek's plan for federation offends the Germans without satisfying the aspirations of the subject nationalities, so he has been compelled to resign and Count Silva Taronica has undertaken to form a cabinet. It is no secret that all preparations have been made for a revolution in Bohemia whenever the signal for it shall be given by the Czechoslovak National Council at Washington. The constitution has been drawn up, the provisional government selected, and the money printed. Possibly the general strike ordered at Prague on October 15 may be the first act.

Hungary is showing a strong disposition to break away from Austria. Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian Premier, has announced that Hungary must be represented at the peace conference and that the treaties connecting Austria and Hungary should be reconsidered. The Hungarian papers have of late been attacking Austria in the most savage language.

## THE GREAT WAR

October 10—Austria and Turkey join Germany in appealing to President for peace. "Leinster" and "Hirano Maru" sunk near Ireland.

October 11—Americans clear Argonne forest. Serbs occupy Nish.

October 12—French take Laon and La Fère. German note declaring acceptance of President's terms published.

October 13—Belgians take Roulers. British take Menin.

October 14—President replies to German note. Italians enter Durazzo, Albania.

October 15—Revolutionary rising at Prague. Germans evacuating Brussels.

October 16—Americans take Grand Pré. British reach Lille.

## Turkey Wants Peace

By the surrender of Bulgaria and the advance of the British in Palestine the Ottoman Empire was caught between two fires. On the European side there was the likelihood that an Allied army from Salonica, perhaps reinforced by Bulgarian troops, would soon be marching on Constantinople from the west. On the Asiatic side General Allenby, having annihilated the Ottoman armies in Palestine, had advanced to Damascus and was still going north. As soon as he reached Aleppo he would cut the railroad connecting Constantinople with Bagdad. In this extremity the Turkish Government called upon Germany for help. But Germany had her hands full and so Turkey was left in the lurch.

What then occurred in Constantinople is obscure, but obviously there was an irresistible peace movement. One hundred and fifty members of the Military Club demanded of the Sultan, under threat of a revolution, the closing of the Union and Progress Club, dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, resignation of the entire cabinet, and the formation of a Liberal Government, the concession of rights to the population, general demobilization, and the signing of peace on any terms.

It was the so-called "Committee of Union and Progress" that engineered the revolution which overthrew the old



## WHY THE GERMANS WANT PEACE

The difference in shading shows (1) the new ground gained in preceding weeks over the old line of 1917, and (2) the new ground gained last week. But only a moving picture map could represent the rapidity of the German retreat. As we go to press the line runs thru Ostend, Thourout, Thielt, Courtrai, Lille, Carvin, Le Cateau, Guise, Ofeld, and Grand Pré.





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#### WHEN THE GERMANS ENTERED LILLE IN 1914

This shows the first march of the gray troops thru the city streets before they had begun their destruction of buildings and enslavement of the civilian population



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#### LILLE, EVACUATED BY THE GERMANS NOW

There is little evidence left of the once prosperous city after four years of German occupation. This photograph shows German supply wagons, perhaps carrying away their last loot. The Germans evacuated Lille less than a month ago and the Allies took the city on October 16

régime and has virtually ruled the country ever since. It was the Young Turks of this organization who instigated the Armenian massacres and the alliance with Germany.

The Sultan acceded to the demands of the pacifists, and the pro-German ministers, Talaat Pasha, Grand Vizier and Minister of the Interior, and Enver Pasha, Minister of War, resigned their offices. Tewfik Pasha, former Ambassador to London, whose sympathies were rather pro-Ally, assumed the position of Grand Vizier, but within ten days he also was forced out, and Izzet Pasha, a pronounced pacifist, became Grand Vizier and Minister of War. The Germans in Constantinople have hurried home by way of Rumania.

But the Government at Constantinople did not move fast enough in the direction of peace to suit the Asiatic Ottomans. Before September 25, Rahmi, Governor of the province of Smyrna, took matters into his own hands and despatched a delegation of three, a Turk, a Greek and an Englishman, to Europe to negotiate a separate peace. Smyrna is the largest vilayet of Anatolia, comprising 2,500,000 inhabitants. The news of this attempt at

peace negotiations was not made public in London till October 8.

It is said that Great Britain will insist upon the same terms as were imposed upon Bulgaria, that is, unconditional surrender. The request for an armistice will be referred to General Allenby, commander of the British army in Syria.

**The Flanders Drive** On Monday, October 14, the Belgians, British and French renewed their offensive in Belgium on the Lys River east of Ypres. In the first day they took the important railroad towns of Roulers and Menin and approached Courtrai. The attack was made in the early morning after a crash bombardment that gave the enemy no time to bring up the reserves. This ground was formerly held with the utmost tenacity and during the last four years the Allies have made no progress whatever. But during the last three months the Germans have suffered more than 100,000 casualties and their resistance has materially weakened. In the first two days of the Allied advance over 12,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns were taken.

The retreat of the enemy became so rapid that the pursuing cavalry could not keep in touch with them. The Belgians in four days advanced fifteen miles, reaching Thourout and Thielt. The British on the right reached Lille, the largest city in the occupied territory and the chief German supply point.

The advance toward Ghent has a double effect. It weakens the hold of the Germans on the coast to the north and it endangers their possession of Lille and Valenciennes to the south. It is reported that the Germans are withdrawing their heavy guns from Ostend and Zeebrugge and trying to get their warships out of these ports. But the British navy is on the alert and may interfere with these operations. The warehouses and docks of Ghent are said to have been cleared of their stores.

**Smashing the North of Verdun** the Germans, having fallen back to the Kriemhild fortifications, are offering more stubborn resistance, for a break in the line here would leave them liable to a flank attack in the open country beyond. General von der Marwitz, commander-in-chief of the Fifth Army, has issued an order stating that: "It is on the unconquerable resistance of the Verdun front that depends the fate of a great part of our western front, perhaps even of our nation." In spite, however, of warnings and reinforcements, the Americans have already made a breach in the Kriemhild line which they are widening day by day. The Germans here, as elsewhere, are now placing their chief reliance upon machine guns, which they are using in unparalleled profusion. In the assault of Hill 288 the Americans had to meet the fire of 200 guns concealed in the adjacent woods. The capture of the villages of Grand Pré and St. Juvin made a definite breach in the Kriemhild line at one of its strongest points.

**The German Retreat** All along the line except at the end the Germans are retiring rapidly, and the Allies' gains during the past week have been more considerable than at any time since the war began. The drive of the British and French on the western side of the German salient between Cambrai and St. Quentin and the drive of the French and Americans against the southern side between Reims and Verdun have forced the Germans to withdraw from the apex of the salient at La Fère and Laon. The knot of wooded hills known as the St. Gobain massif, that has formed the bastion in the angle of the German line since 1914, has been carried by General Mangin's forces.

At eleven o'clock on the morning of October 13 the French flag was floated from the spire of Laon cathedral. Of the original 16,000 population only 6500 remained. All of the able-bodied men and most of the women and girls had been forced to labor for the Germans either about Laon or in prison camps in Germany and Russia. During





Briggs in the New York Tribune

#### ANOTHER CRY FROM MACEDONIA

Mr. Briggs has made this cartoon of Turkey's willingness to surrender one of his famous series called "When a Feller Needs a Friend"

the German occupation \$1,160,000 have been exacted from the town in the form of forced contributions or fines. The furniture of the city hall and many private houses was carried off when General von Herringen and staff left Laon.

The simultaneous retirement of the Germans from two hundred miles of front and their effort to carry off with them their big guns and enormous stores of munitions and supplies has thrown the transportation system into a state of unprecedented confusion. The Allies have now attained an unquestioned superiority in the air and they are nightly dropping tons of explosives on the railroads and stations, as well as using their long-range guns on the same objectives. To add to the congestion, the inhabitants of the frontier cities are trying to get out of danger by flight into Belgium, where there is neither room nor food for them. Because of the suffering of civilians and the impedance of military operations by this exodus the German Government has appealed to France thru the Swiss Government to abstain from bombarding the large cities of northern France and to permit at least a portion of the population of Valenciennes to pass into the French lines.

The Germans in their retreat are trying to lay waste the country as they did when they withdrew in 1917 to the Hindenburg line so as to render it impassable to pursuers, but now they are being followed up so closely that the devastation is incomplete and occasional villages are left intact thru the failure of those left behind to burn and blow them up. Not having men enough to spare for rearguard the Germans have in some places rigged up wooden soldiers, and against these dummies the British wasted their ammunition and their time.

An official inspection of the coal mines in the Lens region, of which the British have recently taken possession, shows that it will take about two years

to bring them into good working order and five years to restore their normal productivity. The mines have been flooded and their operating machinery systematically demolished. Some of the mines have been blown up. Of ten thousand houses in Lens not one has been left standing. The city has been right on the firing line for two years.

Altho the Germans are being forced out of the positions which they hoped to hold during the winter and are suffering unexpected losses in the evacuation, the movement is so far a systematic and well calculated retirement to pre-determined positions. To use their Nibelungen nomenclature, they have abandoned the Wotan-Siegfried-Alberich line and they are trying to establish themselves on the Hunding-Brunhild-Kriemhild line. The towns recently gained by the Allies and Americans, that is, Lens, La Bassée, St. Quentin, La Fère and Laon, lie between these two lines.

But this new line is probably untenable, for it is now outflanked on the north by this week's drive in Belgium, and the British are already pounding on the Hunding sector, the French on the Brunhild, and the Americans on the Kriemhild. If this line fails them the Germans may try to hold a front stretching between Metz and Lille. The next step would be to fall back into Belgium or to their own frontier.

While the Germans by retiring are shortening their line, they are losing more men than the saving on frontage will amount to, and besides, their new line in France, if they are able to establish one, will not be naturally so strong nor so well fortified as the old Hindenburg line from which they are being driven. Since the Allies started their offensive the middle of July they have taken about 275,000 German prisoners. To these must be added probably a million more in killed and wounded. To offset these losses Ger-

many will have only her annual contingent of about 350,000 of nineteen-year-old recruits and such of the wounded as may be returned to the ranks.

The British have, according to their official report, suffered over 700,000 casualties in the thirty-nine weeks of fighting from the beginning of the year to the end of September. To these must be added the heavy losses of October. The French never report their losses.

#### Down With the Hohenzollerns

The notes of President Wilson pointing out that the Imperial German Government is the chief impediment to peace has emboldened the anti-dynastic elements in the population to speak out their sentiments. The Socialist journals openly call upon the Kaiser to sacrifice himself for the good of his people and abdicate. In such a case, they insist, the Crown Prince should not succeed to the throne, for he has always been more belligerent and reactionary than his father. He publicly approved of the brutality of the German officers at Zabern, Alsace, shortly before the war, and in a speech to a regiment at Langthur said: "The happiest moment in my life will be the day when the war breaks out." During the war every effort was made to give the Crown Prince a reputation for generalship and a statue was erected to him as "The Conqueror of Longwy," one of the frontier fortresses that fell an easy victim to the first onslaught. He was put in command of the great German offensives like the siege of Verdun and the recent drive at Paris, but since both these proved failures, either thru bad luck or his incompetency, he has lost his former popularity. The second son of the Kaiser, Prince Eitel Fritz, tho named after Attila, King of the Huns, does not bear so bad a reputation. Or perhaps the



Committee on Public Information, Photo Illustration

#### A YANKEE "WHIPPET" TANK

Small, speedy tanks like this have taken a successful part in the Allied victories in France. They are almost invulnerable and armed with machine guns. The men of the American tank corps have won special commendation for their recent fighting.



Prussian crown might devolve upon Wilhelm Friedrich, the son of the Crown Prince, who being only twelve years old, has an impeccable reputation. But if a revolutionary movement gets headway it is likely to sweep away the Hohenzollerns from the Imperial if not the Royal throne. The minor German states have ever since 1871 been restive under the domination of Prussia and its upstart dynasty.

Riotous demonstrations in favor of peace are reported from various German cities. In Berlin great crowds marched down Unter den Linden and assembled in front of the Royal Palace shouting: "Down with the Hohenzollerns!" and "We want peace!" Similar demonstrations took place among the munition makers of the Krupp works at Essen.

It is now known that the appeal for an armistice was made at the instigation of Hindenburg. In the revision of the constitution the Junkers are con-

ceding all points in dispute. The right of the Kaiser to declare war is to be abrogated, ministerial responsibility granted, and all men given a single vote in Prussia.

**Armistice** A brief résumé of the correspondence between the United States and Germany with reference to Germany's request for an armistice seems desirable. The German chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, asked President Wilson on October 6 to invite the Entente Allies to delegate plenipotentiaries to negotiate with German plenipotentiaries as to "steps for the restoration of peace," and meanwhile to arrange for a general armistice.

The President replied on the 8th that he desired clearer information as to what, precisely, the German chancellor meant when he said that he accepted Mr. Wilson's program of January 8, 1918; also, what was the nature of the "German Government" represented. He also said that he could not suggest to his co-belligerents an armistice until Germany had withdrawn her armies "everywhere from invaded territory."

The Germans replied on October 14, accepting Wilson's terms in behalf of Austria as well as themselves; declared themselves ready to comply with his condition regarding evacuation; suggested a mixed commission to arrange the details of the proposed withdrawal; and explained that "the present German government . . . has been formed by conferences and in agreement with the great majority of the Reichstag"; hence "the chancellor speaks in the name of the German Government and the German people." The official German message reached Washington on the 14th, and that same evening the response was telegraphed to Berlin, via the Swiss legation, and published to the world.

It told the German Government that the only way to get an armistice was by treating with the military authorities on the battle line; and that none might be expected

so long as the armed forces [of Germany] continue the illegal and inhumane practices which they persist in. . . . The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation, and desolation are being continued which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

The President also informed Germany in very solemn language that no peace could be made with her until she had rid herself in truth and permanence of her present system and spirit of government.

**Foreign Opinion** The President's handling of the German notes has greatly enhanced his prestige as a diplomatist and inspired confidence among the Allies in his leadership. The best way to show the feeling of our foreign friends and enemies is by brief quotations from the editorials of prominent newspapers:

#### BRITISH PRESS

President Wilson deserves the gratitude of the civilized world for having saved the situation. *Morning Post*.

Once more President Wilson has said the right thing in the right place.—*Evening Star*.

There is not a soldier or civilian who will not realize that to jettison the Kaiser and his generals and the whole hierarchy of Prussianism is the first step toward peace. *Pall Mall Gazette*.

President Wilson realized that there are other powers besides the United States in this war. This shows a loyalty we naturally expected from him.—*Globe*.

We must stand resolutely behind the President when he demands the destruction of the Prussian military power as a necessary condition of peace, but while we do this we must also back his appeal to the German nation and make it clear that when they can present their credentials as a free people we shall be ready for peace on terms which can be honorably accepted by honest men everywhere.—*Westminster Gazette*.

In a State paper, which is a model for its dignity, penetration, and restraint, the President translates into simple and direct words the thoughts of every allied government and of every allied soldier and citizen.—*Daily Mail*.

#### FRENCH PRESS

The Government at Berlin is now obliged to allow the reply to appear in every newspaper in Germany. The directors of Germany sought public debate. They have it.—*Le Temps*.

Since our Allies have accepted a French general to lead their armies why shouldn't we accept the American President to conduct our diplomatic operations? We shall not easily find a better guide than is President Wilson.—*L'Heure*.

#### GERMAN PRESS

Does President Wilson really want peace, or is he compelled to support England to the last? If so the efforts of the German Government are bound to be fruitless.—*Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung*.

Let who will believe in the league of nations idea; the fact is we will enter the league as a belittled power.—*Taegliche Rundschau*.

The German answer places the whole future of Germany in Wilson's hands and turns our territorial questions into international questions, which are bound to be answered negatively at the peace conference.—*Deutsche Tages Zeitung*.

We are unbeaten and have no occasion to act as if beaten. Acceptance of Wilson's conditions would be an acknowledgment of defeat.—*Hanover Kurier*.

Humanity, bleeding from a thousand wounds, reposes its hopes in the noble side of the character of the President of the United States.—*Germania*.

Germany has lost the war.—*Kreuzzeitung*.

We see in William II the last German military monarch. The Emperor always has asked great patriotic sacrifices from his subjects. It is now for him to show his spirit of sacrifice and to withdraw.—*Cologne Volks-Zeitung*.

**U-Boat Havoc** The renewed activity of the German submarines has caused heavy loss of life.

The American freighter and transport "Ticonderoga" was sunk on September 30 in midocean 1700 miles from the Atlantic coast. The "Ticonderoga" was the German steamer "Camilla Rickmers" interned at Manila when the war began. She had fallen fifteen miles behind the convoy on account of engine trouble when a U-boat rose out of the sea and launched two torpedoes at her. The first missed, but the second took effect, disabling the steamer. The "Ticonderoga" had only time to fire five or six shots when her guns were put out of action by the shells from the big guns of the submarine, said to have been of eight-inch caliber. The bombardment continued even after a white blanket had been raised as a sign of



(C) Committee on Public Information, from Western Newspaper Union

#### WHAT A DOUGHBOY CARRIES WITH HIM WHEN HE GOES UP FRONT

The helmet, of course, is soon transferred from his pack to his head, but the rest of the equipment and the rations make a heavy load. The American infantryman carries this pack from the time he leaves camp till he goes over the top



surrender and the boats that were being lowered were riddled with shell fragments and shrapnel. One boat and a raft got away and of their occupants three officers and ten men were eventually rescued. Two lieutenants were taken on board the U-boat. The rest, ten officers and 106 men, perished.

The "Tampa," an American coast guard cutter in use as a convoy, was torpedoed off the British coast on the night of September 26 with the loss of ten American officers and 102 men, one British officer and five civilian employees.

The Japanese steamship "Hirano Maru" of 8000 tons was torpedoed early in the morning of October 4 about 300 miles south of Ireland while homeward bound. The steamer, carrying some 300 men, women and children, sank within seven minutes and none was rescued except twenty-eight, who were still alive and afloat in the water when the American destroyer "Sterrett" arrived on the scene.

The Irish mail boat "Leinster," carrying 687 passengers and a crew of seventy across the Irish Channel, was torpedoed on October 10 and 480 lives were lost. More might have been saved, but a second torpedo completed the demolition of the vessel while the women and children were being put into the boats.

#### Wreck of the "Otranto"

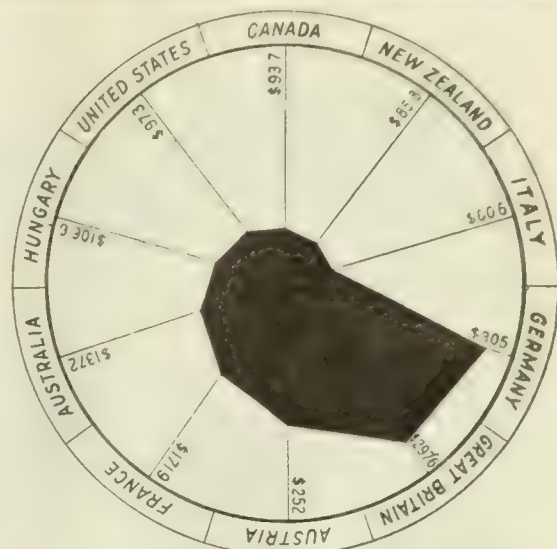
The British armed mercantile cruiser "Otranto" came into collision with the transport "Kashmir" in the North Channel between Scotland and Ireland on Sunday morning, October 6. The steering gear of the "Kashmir" got out of order during a storm and she knocked a hole in the side of the "Otranto." The water rushed in and put out the boiler fires, so the "Otranto" drifted onto a rocky reef a mile off

the cliffs of Islay Island, Scotland. Here no rope could be got to her and no boat could reach her. The destroyer "Mounsey" came four times alongside for a moment and some of the soldiers and sailors jumped for her, fifteen feet below, but many of them fell into the water or were crushed between the vessels. At noon the "Otranto" was lifted by a big wave and broken in two upon the rocks. All on board were then thrown into the surf and most of them drowned or dashed against the rocks. The sea of the inlet was full of wreckage and floating bodies. Two hundred bodies were recovered and buried in graves holding twenty each. Sixteen men managed to get ashore at Islay. The "Mounsey" took off 300 American soldiers, 20 French sailors and 266 members of the crew. But 357 American soldiers lost their lives in the wreck.

**Progress in Porto Rico** The first annual report of the food commission established by the legis-

lature of Porto Rico indicates the patriotism of the islanders in a most effective way. It shows that during the past year the island has saved for the Allies, by economy in consumption, 1,400,000 pounds of bread and biscuits, and more than 50,000 barrels of white flour. The decree of meatless days has saved more than a hundred head of cattle a week, and the retail prices of staple articles of food bought at stores have been so regulated as to reduce the necessary expenditure of the people by more than two million dollars.

There is great overcrowding in the labor market on the island, and wages are low. The proposal of the Employment Service to send Porto Rican laborers to do war work in the southern parts of the United States has there-



#### WAR LOANS OF THE BELLIGERENTS

The extent of the black area from the center and the figures on the radii show the amount per capita of the internal war loans raised up to July, 1918. Every person in Germany or England has loaned on the average about \$300 to his government, while the American, richer than either, has contributed less than \$100

fore been eagerly welcomed, and 30,000 volunteered and are now being sent to this country.

The war has made difficulties of other kinds in Porto Rico. Public schools have been seriously handicapped by military demands, as more than 150 members of the teaching force, and many of the older pupils, have been called into the army.

An interesting educational movement is the teaching of the soldiers at Camp Las Casas, near San Juan. A majority of them are unable to read and write in any language, and know little if any English. They are eager and quick to learn, and the Y. M. C. A. classes in simple schooling are producing most gratifying results.

A terrific earthquake shook the island on October 11, causing widespread loss of life and destruction of property, especially in Mayaguez.



Press Photo Agency



(c) Underwood & Underwood

#### VICTORY DAY IN NEW YORK

President Wilson led the military parade of the Allies down Fifth Avenue (known nowadays as the "Avenue of the Allies"). The climax of the day's celebration was the Liberty Loan appeal at the great Liberty altar in Madison Square, where a map of Allied victories gives point to the slogan, "Lend the way they fight!"





U-boat and British ship

#### ANOTHER U-BOAT DONE FOR

A passenger on board a Spanish steamer snapped this photograph of a U-boat being towed into port by the British ship that captured it. The U-boat fired a torpedo at the Britisher, missed, and was in turn fired on and damaged before it could escape.

#### Congress at Leisure

Both Senate and House remain inactive while awaiting the revision of the Revenue bill. In the Senate, however, a lively discussion was precipitated on October 10 by the President's inquiring reply to the German request for an armistice, some Republican Senators deploring any discussion with the enemy, and demanding blunt insistence on unconditional surrender, and Democratic senators contending that the President was seeking that end in a more astute way.

Meanwhile the Senate's Finance Committee continued its examination of the Revenue bill, dealing principally this week with the schedules of "luxury" taxes, some of which, as also some of the items of liquor tax, were considerably modified. The Judiciary Committee also resumed consideration of the alleged combination of German sympathizers to influence public opinion thru newspapers secretly supported for that purpose.

The Senate renewed for five years the arbitration treaties between the United States and Japan, and between the United States and Uruguay.

In the House the War Department asked for \$1,100,000 for additional heavy cannon; and the Public Health officials urged the immediate passage of a bill enabling them to spend \$10,500,000 for hospitals for men discharged from the army on account of having tuberculosis.

#### War Supplies

Some interesting statements have been authorized by the War Department showing that there has not been the slightest relaxation owing to recent events in the care or "carry on" of the two millions of American soldiers now in Europe. It is hard to visualize the amount of these supplies enumerated, but a glimpse may be gained from a list of materials in the single department of engineering that had been sent abroad previous to the first of September, and is constantly being augmented. It included pontoon equipment for thirty-six divisions. Then there is an item of 277,000 tons of railroad rails and accessories; another of 45,000 tons of structural steel, and 7,000 tons

of corrugated iron for walls and roofs. In addition to this, 100 tons of steel warehouse sheds, covering 2,000,000 square feet, went over; but it is more impressive to realize that the figures mean very nearly sixty acres under iron roof. The aggregate of lumber, wallboard and other things, such as 10,000 tons of nails, sent for the construction of wooden buildings is amazing, yet to it must be added timbers, railroad ties, etc., bought in England, France and Switzerland.

Consider the four items of camouflaging materials. There were needed 2,000,000 square yards of wire netting—enough to hide 411 acres; but this is a less spacious array than the shipment of burlap, for if that were spread out all at once it would conceal more than 500 acres. To this was added almost half a square mile of fishnet and 1200 tons of paint.

#### Liberty Loan

A slowing down of subscriptions to the fourth Liberty Loan early in the week caused some dismay. The percentage of accomplishment was about equal to that in the third loan in the same number of days, but the much larger amount to be gathered made the apparent equality illusory. The deficiency was explained partly by the prevalence of influenza and the directing of public attention to combating it, and partly to the talk of a military armistice, which gave some persons an impression that the money called for would not be needed. The managers of the loan sprang into renewed activity everywhere. Secretary McAdoo made a personal canvass in Washington with copious results. The President issued on October 10 a ringing notice that "nothing has happened which makes it safe or possible to do anything but push our effort to the utmost." This reminder produced immediate fruit; and Mr. Wilson's personal influence was shown again most picturesquely when he appeared unexpectedly at a theater in New York on the next evening (October 11) and by buying a \$2000 bond set going a subscription that brought \$750,000 from the audience.

On the next day the President marched down Fifth Avenue at the

head of the Army and Navy part of the big Liberty Day parade in New York City—a parade distinguished by the fact that it was led by contingents of soldiers from the troops of most of the Allies. Great parades were taking place simultaneously in Chicago and many other cities, and went far toward arousing the public to its duty. As the week advanced gains in subscriptions were steadily accelerated, especially in the West, where St. Louis reported on the 11th that 67 per cent of her quota was in hand, and two days later Minneapolis announced hers completed. Secretary Baker's return to the United States and his account of the urgent need of money to carry on the work abroad, was a further stimulus; and Mr. McAdoo capped this by a stirring appeal to buy on the instalment plan, especially address to farmers. Hardly half of the required six billions had been offered by the morning of the 15th, when the President's vigorous action on the German petition for an armistice, and a second call from him to the country to lend quickly and freely, furnished a new impetus. By October 18 \$4,000,000,000 had been subscribed.

#### Forest Fires in Minnesota

Fire swept into swift destruction a wide area of woods and villages in Minnesota at the western extremity of Lake Superior. Just when or how the fire began is not known, but in the evening of the 12th, a northerly gale blowing, it became evident that it was uncontrollable, and the inhabitants of the threatened district began to flee. The large town of Cloquet was first in its path, and here, as elsewhere, railroad trains were made up of any and every car available and thousands of people were hurriedly carried into Duluth. Great numbers fled by the wagon roads, aided by men who hurried to the path of the fire from outside the area and brought away refugees. By night of the 13th the conflagration had spent its force, but in these two days it had obliterated forests, farms, stacked grain, fodder and fuel, and more than twenty towns and villages within an area of not less than 10,000 square miles. It has not yet been possible to count the loss of life, but it is believed that 1000 persons perished.



# PUTTING TWO AND TWO TOGETHER

BY FRANKLIN KNIGHT LANE, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

ON the one hand, 200,000,000 acres of unproductive land, a veritable No Man's Land of desolation; on the other 4,000,000 or more returned fighting men who will want jobs or the opportunity to acquire a home—these two factors lie at the foundation of the recent legislation by Congress appropriating \$100,000 "for an investigation to be made by the Director of the Reclamation Service of the reclamation by drainage of lands outside existing reclamation projects and of the reclamation and preparation for cultivation of cut-over timber lands in any of the states of the United States," and an additional appropriation of \$100,000 for an investigation of new irrigation projects in the so-called arid and semiarid states of the West.

The appropriation of these sums—small as they are—marks the beginning of a new era of prosperity for the United States, foreshadowed by the prosperity that has come to many sections of the West thru the construction by the Reclamation Service of world-famous dams and reservoirs to conserve the meager water supply and furnish it when needed, thru thousands of miles of canals and laterals, to the thirsty land, the former home of prairie dogs and jack rabbits, the land of the sagebrush and the cactus.

The 3,000,000 acres of otherwise desert land which will ultimately be brought under the plow of the settler on the irrigation projects now completed or under construction will, however, form only an insignificant part of the vast scheme of reclamation contemplated.

With a proper utilization of our water supply, it is estimated that 15,000,000 additional arid acres may be brought under the ditch. The expenditures required to construct the irrigation works necessary to impound and distribute the water for these areas are, however, too huge to tempt private capital. The West today is strewn with the wrecks of private irrigation companies which have attempted the impossible. Many others have turned to the Government for assistance in preserving the remnants of their investments. The sale of private irrigation bonds is at a low ebb. But the Government already has an organization—the Reclamation Service—tried in the fire of experience, which, given the funds, can build the necessary works, no matter how gigantic the task may appear, to reclaim these arid wastes; and the Government under present law gets back its investment thru long time payments, without interest, covering a period of thirty or forty years—a financial impossibility for the private company.

A similar situation is presented in connection with the cut-over timber lands, approximating 200,000,000 acres of as barren a waste as those former

timber lands of northern France which have felt the ebb and flow of battle. Yet this cut-over timber land, when cleared of stumps and brush, when leveled and brought under the plow, is capable of producing a higher average crop value per acre than the majority of the agricultural land of the country.

Overlapping the cut-over lands to some extent are approximately seventy or eighty million acres of swamp land, at present mosquito infested and a source of danger to the health of the surrounding country, but, when properly drained and cleared, as fertile as

the most favored agricultural land in the world.

There is then at present a vast area of 300,000 square miles of irrigable, cut-over and swamp land awaiting reclamation—an area ten times as large as the land area of the State of Maine, seven times as large as that of Ohio, six times that of New York, five times that of Georgia, four times that of Minnesota, twice as large as the land area of California, and larger by one-fifth than the State of Texas. The reclamation of this latent national resource and the placing of it in cultivation will add an almost incalculable amount to the wealth of the nation as a whole.

With the return of our fighting men the means to bring this about will lie ready to hand. There has been a good deal of speculation as to how these men will be amalgamated in our industrial organization without upsetting economic conditions. How will they react if left to themselves? What will their attitude be toward what some might feel was a paternalistic action on the part of the Government in attempting to guide their destinies after demobilization? It is of course idle to discuss these questions with the soldier in the field. Such an attempt was made recently in connection with a census of a large body of representative troops at the front from one of the Allied nations. The result was as might have been expected. The men answered practically as a unit that they didn't know what they were going to do on their return and furthermore they weren't thinking about the matter. Their big job right then was to finish the work for which they had been sent across the seas, to help put down the mighty forces of evil for all time, to make the world safe for democracy and once more a decent place to live in. They had no time to plan for the future while the present was at stake.

But on demobilization this attitude of mind will be entirely changed. The task of the present will be past, and the future will loom large and attractive to these men who have done their duty, looked death in the face, and come back to their own country.

If left to themselves, many of them will undoubtedly return to the same type of work with which they were familiar before joining the colors; others will follow the many lines of trade which they had learned during their period of enlistment in the service; others will be found among the drifters, taking a job here and there as opportunity offers, but never becoming of the highest economic value to themselves or to the nation; while a large number may be unable to find any employment of any kind and so will be forced into the ranks of the unemployed, compelled to wander about the country looking for a job, forced to bid against their fellows for a chance to earn a living.

It is believed [Continued on page 139]



*© International Film*

*Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior*



# WHY WE MUST SAVE COAL

## A Message to the People From the Fuel Administration

**W**E are asked to save coal. The materials of war cannot be manufactured without it and our production of them is speeding ahead with a rapidity which demands one hundred million more tons than we mined last year. Altho coal represents only about 2½ per cent of the cost of manufactured articles of the United States, without it all industry would cease.

There is no effort to disguise the gravity of the situation. In his declaration of August 12th, to the miners, impressing upon them the urgency of increased production, President Wilson said: "The existing scarcity of coal is creating a grave danger—in fact the most serious which confronts us—and calls for prompt and vigorous action on the part of both operators and miners. Without an adequate supply our war program will be retarded; the effectiveness of our fighting forces in France will be lessened; the lives of our soldiers will be unnecessarily endangered and their hardships increased."

This does not mean that coal is not being mined in vast quantities. Let no one dream that the cry for fuel economies in factories and homes, the curtailment of coal to the less essential industries; the darkened resorts and highways and the high taxes placed upon travel and freight mean that miners are idle and freight yards asleep. Alone among the warring nations we have increased our output steadily since our entrance into the struggle. This year, for instance, we shall have mined almost 50 per cent more bituminous coal than in the year before the war started. Figures and percentages rush past us in such mighty volume that there is danger of not heeding the sound of them because of the noise. To increase our production by almost one-half in spite of the draft which has depleted the ranks of labor, and to get it from the mines over the railroads despite the fact that there are too few tracks and too few cars and locomotives to carry the traffic, enormously increased by war, tells a story of genius exercised by the mine operators and railroad administrators and, on the part of the miners, one of self-sacrificing patriotism.



*C. Underwood & Underwood*

*Dr. Harry A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator*

### YOUR JOB AND MINE

BY HARRY A. GARFIELD

UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATOR

*From every branch of the Government and from every war activity there comes a continuous and increasing cry for fuel to keep the machinery of war in motion. Soldiers, ships, shells and all the myriad materials which the army, the navy and their auxiliaries must have depend on fuel.*

*Every increase in the nation's war-making efficiency means an increased demand for fuel. Estimates as to the country's coal needs which were judged to be high in April, proved wholly inadequate in July. New war factories and new ships call for additional millions of tons.*

*To meet this enormous and constantly increasing demand the mines of the country are straining every nerve. Mine owners and mine workers are awakening to the tremendous responsibility which rests upon them, and in the last few months, in a spirit of national unity, they produced coal in greater quantities than ever before. In response to the demands of the country and the activities of the Fuel Administration they are turning out a weekly production such as the country never saw.*

*But there is a limit to the transportation facilities and labor supply available for the mines. There is apparently no limit to the growing demand.*

*The work of the Fuel Administration and the mine owners and mine workers must be supplemented by the work of every coal consumer if we are to supply the war demand for coal, and at the same time keep the country warm. Every coal consumer must do his part to eliminate every wasteful and unnecessary use of coal. The responsibility for securing the greatest possible production of coal rests with the Fuel Administration and the miners. The responsibility for seeing that every pound of coal does its full share of the nation's work rests with every consumer.*

The power of this war is mechanical science and the heart-beat of mechanical science is coal heat. What could we produce without it? Not ships, cars, locomotives, rails, airplanes, motors, projectiles, shells, barbed wire, ammunition; not food nor food containers; not hospital supplies, clothing, nor, in short, any of the materials which create an army and then transport and maintain it.

Because the war is a war of steel created by coal, the Government is controlling the output of the iron and steel industries for the period of the war. Mr. Leonard Replogle, Steel Director of the War Industries Board, is responsible for every pound of iron and steel made in the United States. When the grandeur of the war is told, the tale will be an epic of steel, written not only in figures and factories but in human character. When the steel manufacturers and the War Industries Board agreed upon prices which involved in some cases a reduction of 75 per cent from prevailing standards, a majestic stanza was given to history. Freely were fortunes laid in the lap of the Government to be used in the great cause. The sacrifice was made voluntarily by the steel manufacturers. They are not asking for profits, but only that we shall feed them coal for a twenty-four hour day of labor in the service of war.

For this war of steel, we must have such vast tonnage of coal as staggers the imagination when we try to conceive a definite picture of our fuel needs.

Five tons of coal, approximately, are used to produce and transport one ton of steel. Every steel plant which can be supplied with coal is running twenty-four hours a day and giving practically its entire output to the Government. Without coal the production of steel would cease; without steel war would cease. The program of the Emergency Fleet Corporation for 1919 is twelve million dead weight tons of steel vessels. During an artillery battle an amount of steel was discharged in one hour which requires 9900 tons of coal



to produce. Every American field army (composed of 1,250,000 men) must have eight thousand guns at the outset and the supply needs constant renewal. Every soldier sent over must be supplied with an amount of metal which costs more than forty tons of coal to make. Steel is the winged genius of the war.

More and more and ever more coal must our factories consume for the liberation of steel and the products made of steel. More and ever more coal must be used to transport our supplies. Our locomotives burn up every year one quarter of the coal which we take out of the earth. We depend on them to haul our coal from the fields to the factories and to carry from factories to ocean-going, coal-driven vessels, the war supplies produced by the consumption of this fuel.

Coal production, vigorously stimulated tho it is, cannot yield the entire coal requirements of our colossal war. How then shall we obtain coal to keep industry active, our home population warm, and our war activities going at top speed?

A part of the hundred million additional tons required this year must be taken out of smoke stacks which toss unburned particles of coal into the air, out of boilers which waste a shocking proportion of the fuel consumed and out of the furnaces, cook stoves and lights of our homes. In other words, it must be conserved.

The conservation program of the United States Fuel Administration divides the task, asking industrial plants to save about thirty-five million tons this year and householders about fifteen million. This demand for conservation of fuel power in factories and homes is economically sound. We are not asked to do without power and heat, but to use all that is potential in the black lumps which we put on our fires.

The Fuel Administration does more than admonish us; it has obtained the services of heating experts who tell us how to manage fires so that we can utilize all the energy they yield. For instance, it has issued directions to all the power plants in the country regarding the generation of power, heat and light and has appointed inspectors to go into these factories and power plants in order to determine how closely the instructions are followed. In each state and district are its administrative engineers, to whom are delivered the reports of the inspectors and who rate the plants according to their fuel management. So wastefully have power plants operated in the past that a saving of twenty million tons is expected to result from the instructions issued by the Fuel Administration and this follow-up inspection.

In the past, electric current has been generated wastefully. Coal must be had to generate such current. To start a car requires three times the electricity required to drive it the next block. This fact is at the basis of the so-called "skip-stop" which establishes certain stations for cars instead of permitting passengers to get on and off wherever they signal. The purpose is to reduce the number of stops one-half, thus reducing coal consumed in generating the extra power demanded for starting the car after more frequent stops. Pennsylvania, the heart of the great coal fields and keenly perceptive of the gravity of the fuel problem, expects to save 125,000 tons of coal a year by the establishment of the skip-stop.

But not only to street cars is the skip-stop being applied. Elevators are discharging passengers only at certain floors, and boats and trains make fewer local stops than formerly.

Another method of saving the coal consumed at the "peaks" of electric-power production is rather poorly de-

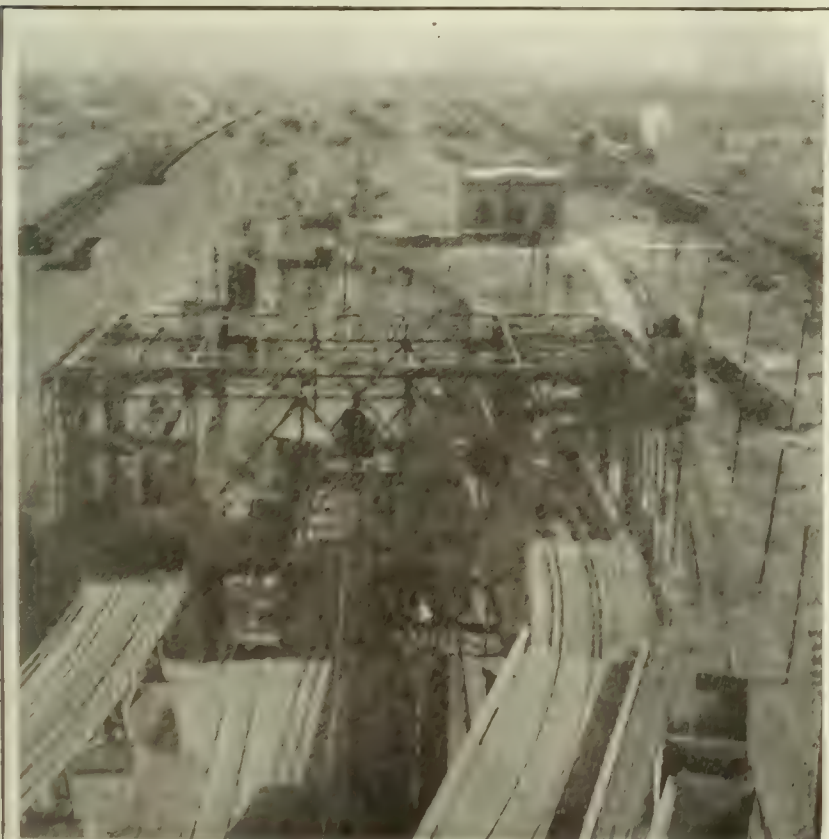
scribed by the word *staggering*. The word refers to a plan for not opening all industries and occupations at the same hour, but "staggering" them between eight and ten o'clock in the mornings, for instance, which would result in their closing at various hours between four and six. In this manner traffic would be relieved at the two overtaxed hours of the day and coal-consuming "peaks" of electric current required to carry packed and overflowing cars for a short time twice within nine or ten hours, would be graded down to a more gradual line over a longer period.

It takes coal to carry coal, so the Fuel Administration has worked out a zone system for coal deliveries which reduces the length of journeys between the fields and the consumers. So far as is compatible with the absolute requirements of the consumer in relation to his products, he must accept the coal which is mined nearest him and which can be delivered with the least expenditure of fuel.

Tho, in its campaign to save coal, the Fuel Administration has a system of factory inspection and rating, it does not inspect furnaces, cook stoves and lights in our homes. It does, however, offer us sound instruction in the management of them. City, state and county fuel administrators can be called on by householders for information regarding all the fuel-saving measures which, without wasting put warmth and glow into homes.

Our earth, which often has seemed inexhaustible in resources, falters when we seek a substitute for coal. Gasoline and kerosene are proving themselves so valuable as fuel for certain types of engines that their conservation has become a war measure equally with that of coal.

In certain regions natural gas is available as a substitute and should be employed so far as possible.



(c) Underwood & Underwood

This car dumping apparatus lifts two tons at a time from the elevated tracks and dumps them into cars on a lower level



(a) Underwood & Underwood

Fuel conservation begins at the mines. These miners are working a vein of anthracite, and one is drilling for a blast



I owe my trip to Italy to a recalcitrant French tailor. When I accepted the invitation of the British Government to go abroad I did not expect to do more than pay brief visits to the French, English and American fronts in addition to passing a reasonable time in Paris and London. But less than a week before I sailed from home I took part in the founding of the new Italy-America Society, which was established to promote closer relations between Italy and the United States. I had brought several letters of introduction to Italian people from members of the society, but I really did not expect to avail myself of them. I had already accepted the hospitable invitation of Captain W. P. Cresson, the head of the American Military Mission to Belgium, to be his guest at the Belgian front and we had planned to leave the Ritz Hotel in Paris in the captain's automobile at nine a. m., May 20th. At eight o'clock that morning the captain called me up on the telephone and said his tailor had not returned the promised new uniform that was absolutely indispensable for him to wear back to Belgium, and he would have to postpone our automobile trip to a later date. Of course I acquiesced in this postponement, but one hour after we would have been on the way to Belgium had the uniform arrived on time, I received a cablegram from Mr. Charles E. Hughes, president of the Italy-America Society, asking me to go at once to Rome to represent the society at the celebration of the third anniversary of Italy's entrance into the war, on the 24th of May. I had not heard that any special celebration was contemplated, but I consulted our American Ambassador, Mr. Sharp, as well as

the Italian Ambassador to France, both of whom assured me that it was very important that I should attend the celebration. Ambassador Sharp told me of the very serious German propaganda that was being insidiously spread throughout Italy to tempt her to make a separate peace, and he felt that it was important for the Italian people to be assured by a special representative that America sympathized with them in every possible way in their heroic struggle with Austria. The collapse of the Italian line at Caporetto had been a severe blow to Italy and she was not quite sure whether she would receive from the Allies, and especially from the United States, the moral and material support she needed. When the war broke out Italy had found herself after thirty-three years of alliance with Germany and Austria confronted with a problem which a lesser nation might have solved wrongly. She had to decide between the risk of being called a traitor by her then allies and of plunging into the most terrible war of history unprepared, for Italy never has been and is not now a martial country. The real purpose of Italy's alliances with Germany and Austria was the maintenance of peace with Austria, who had never forgiven Italy for taking the provinces of Lombardy and Venice when she achieved her unity and independence. Still there was no choice for Italy but to break with her allies, for the Italian people would never have consented to fight France and England, with whose political and moral life they were in most accord. Ambassador Sharp thought I could do some service by assuring the leaders of the Italian people of America's true attitude toward Italy, and accordingly I took the first train for Rome.

We were two nights and a day going from Paris to the Eternal City. Here, as elsewhere, all transportation has slowed up on account of the war. My stateroom companion turned out to be a most agreeable English officer. He was one of the "King's Couriers" and he told me he spent his entire time bearing official mail from the British Admiralty to the various capitals of the Allies. The mail pouch, which he never for an instant either day or night let out of his sight or that of his orderly, was perforated with holes so that it would sink if thrown into the sea. As the Germans on one occasion captured an official mail bag that was floating on the surface of the ocean after they torpedoed a British steamer, the perforated mail pouches have now come into universal vogue.

This was my first visit to Italy and if I should begin to tell of the trip over the Alps and down into the sunny plains beyond, and finally in Rome, of my visits to the Pantheon, the Colosseum, the Forum, the Catacombs and St. Peter's, there would be no end to this article. Suffice it to say that if London is more impressive than New York, and Paris more impressive than London, then Rome is the most impressive of all. Indeed, the only city I have ever seen that surpasses Rome is Venice.

I was very much pleased to be met

## WHEN I SPOKE FOR

BY HAMIL



The great hall of the Augusteum filled to the gables with representatives of all nations gathered to celebrate the

at the station in Rome by representatives of the Italian Foreign Office and the American Embassy. I was taken at once to the Grand Hotel, considered the best in Italy, and forthwith to luncheon with Mr. H. Nelson Gay, the active man in the recently established Italo-America Union, which will attempt to do in Italy for America what the Italy-America Society plans to do in America for Italy. Mr. Gay, who is said to have the finest library in existence on modern Italian history—it consists of some 90,000 volumes—received us in his beautiful old Italian palace, the drawing room of which opened into a garden of palms and flowers in which half a dozen fountains were playing. Another fountain at the doorway represented two crouching lionesses spouting water from their mouths. After going over carefully the policies and purposes of our two societies, Mr. Gay took me to pay my respects to Signor Gallenga, the statesman in the Foreign Office who had charge of the great celebration on the 24th.

Ambassador Page had in the meantime invited me to be the speaker to represent the United States on that gala occasion. The King of England had sent his son, the Prince of Wales, to represent England at the celebration and the Prince was to arrive in Rome the next morning. Signor Gallenga invited me to accompany him to the railroad station as one of the receiving party. The next morning at 10:30 he arrived at my hotel with his car. We drove thru streets lined with soldiers and when we arrived at the station we found that all the Cabinet from the Premier down were already there. The Reception Room, used only for royalty, was decorated with flags and flowers and the platform was covered with a crimson carpet. The Duke of Genoa, the uncle of the King of It-



The Prince of Wales, who attended the celebration as the representative of England



# AMERICA IN ROME

N HOLT



on the night of May 24 when representatives of Italy's entrance into the war

aly, who represents the King while the latter is at the front, was the last to arrive. He came in the royal equipage, drawn by two glossy brown horses. A richly upholstered coachman in red and gold sat on the box and two equally gorgeous footmen were perched up behind. As the Prince's train puffed into the station the matchless Italian military band played "God Save the King," over and over again. The young Prince alighted and was forthwith introduced by the British Ambassador, Sir Rennell Rodd, to the assembled Italian dignitaries. The Prince is a very handsome boyish looking young fellow of twenty-two, tho he looks even younger. His face is tanned by exposure to the sun in the trenches, but under it one could see that exquisite red and pink British complexion that is the envy of all other nations. He was most unaffected and seemed embarrassed at his reception, all of which rather added to his charm. But I could not help wondering whether even such a fine chap as he evidently is could stand without deterioration of character the adulation from his superiors that he is destined to receive for the rest of his life. He was soon whisked off up the avenue by the Duke of Genoa and the crowd dispersed.

That evening Sir Rennell and Lady Rodd gave a reception to the Prince at the British Embassy. About 200 of Italy's most distinguished personages were invited. Mrs. Gay was good enough to procure an invitation for me. When we arrived at the Embassy at 9:45, the guests had been ushered into a beautiful old stone summer house in the center of the large garden in which the Embassy is situated. It was one of those perfect Italian summer evenings, warm and languorous. The moon was full and the garden, with its flowers and ancient statues and fountains, made

a perfect setting for the festivities. The reception room was sumptuously filled with palms and flowers. Two enormous portraits of King George and Queen Mary had been brought in from the Embassy and given the place of honor on the walls. Two large gilt, pink-cushioned arm-chairs were set under the portraits for the Prince and Lady Rodd to sit in, while the other guests had small chairs reserved for them in a large surrounding semicircle. The young Prince came in shortly with Lady Rodd on his arm from the banquet hall in the Embassy, where a dinner party had evidently preceded the reception. The orchestra played "God Save the King" again. The Prince, who seemed to be enjoying a large cigar, avoided the throne chairs and sat down in one of the ordinary ones. He was dressed in the uniform of a British officer and wore no decorations except his service ribbons. During the evening most of the guests were brought up one at a time and presented to him. Toward the end, Mrs. Gay and I were introduced. I expressed the hope that he would visit America as his grandfather had done, and I assured him of a warm reception from my countrymen. He said he would have to wait till after the war. Mrs. Gay told him I was the guest of the British Government but had not been allowed yet to go to the front. He asked why and expressed his regrets. Then some one else was brought up and I passed along.

During the evening a tenor and a soprano from the Royal Opera Company sang and a young attaché, Mr. McMillan, from the American Legation gave a most delightful and astounding demonstration of loose jointed dancing. It was as good a professional stunt as one would want to see on the vaudeville stage, and tho it was not of the superdignified character that would please the most fastidious stickler of the proprieties, the Prince seemed to enjoy it hugely and expressed his approval by applause.

The next night came the great meeting in the Augusteum, the largest hall in Rome, if not in the world. Representatives from all the nations were to be present. At 8:30 I took one of those diminutive victorias drawn by a diminutive pony—the only method of traveling in Rome now that automobiles are debarred—and drove to the meeting place. The crowd was converging upon the hall from all directions so that it was with extreme difficulty that I was finally able to get to the stage door, as I could not make the policemen understand why I should be allowed to go there. I went to the box to which Signor Gallenga had assigned me and the sight that confronted my eyes was inspiring. For the large auditorium, larger than the Metropolitan Opera House, was completely packed from parquet to top gallery. The Augusteum was erected by the Emperor Augustus in the second century as a mausoleum for the repose of his ashes, but it had never been used as such. Of late years it has been converted into an auditorium. It is circular in shape like the Pantheon. A low platform opposite

the entrance is erected for the orchestra, above which is a great organ and on either side a space for the chorus. On the balcony directly over the orchestra was the rostrum for the speakers. It was draped with pink plush and was flanked on either side by three heralds in brilliant liveries holding banners. Directly opposite the speakers' platform on the other side of the grand circle and over the entrance was the royal box, decorated with crimson, gold and plush, and festooned with flowers. The finest orchestra in Rome was tuning up. The tenor from the Royal Opera House had already arrived and a great chorus of 500 were in their seats on either side of the organ. The whole hall was chromatic with the flags of the Allies. Each member of the Italian Cabinet and each Foreign Minister in Rome had been given a box. Every seat in the parquet, every box in the first tier, every seat and the three galleries above were packed with men and women—the men mostly in uniform. There was no chairman of the meeting such as we are accustomed to have in this country, but each speaker when his turn came stood up and spoke without any introduction. The orchestra began to play the national airs. They had all been skilfully combined in thrilling harmonies in a manner entirely unfamiliar to me. I have never heard the "Star Spangled Banner" so richly embellished. The orchestra was a very large one and had several women in it, because many of Rome's finest musicians were at the front.

When the Prince of Wales finally entered the royal box with the Duke of Genoa and the Prince of Montenegro and Lady Rodd, everybody rose, turned about and cheered for several minutes, especially accelerating their clapping as the orchestra played "God Save the King." After their Royal Highnesses had bowed their acknowledgments the Mayor of Rome opened the meeting with a speech in Italian. Then came the Prince of Wales. He read his speech from manu- [Continued on page 134]



Press Illustrating

Premier Orlando of Italy (left) and Dr. Crespi, Italian Minister of Supplies



# PHONOGRAPHS ON THE FIRING LINE



*By a Soldier*

*The partners and the floor might be improved upon, but the music is fine*

**N**OT one of the soldiers in the little group gathered round the phonograph but has a decided opinion—and opinions vary. Voices call insistently for a “hot jazz,” others, frowned upon as sentimentalists, urge “Annie Laurie,” still others demand “that rattling good march-thing.”

The self-elected player of the machine, however, feels that his position entitles him to the deciding vote. He removes the well-worn disc at the final squawk and slips on his own particular favorite—perhaps the hot jazz, perhaps the rattling good march-thing, perhaps “Annie Laurie.” The boys settle back contentedly. For after all, the selection is extremely limited and sooner or later every one will hear his favorite record, not once but many times.

For the one rain-or-shine, outdoors-or-in, twenty-four-hours-a-day, old reliable musicmaker for the soldiers has proved to be the often-scorned talking machine. The soldier cannot get enough of it. Any one who disliked the company phonograph might as well slur the company mascot. He would be equally popular. The man who can sing is in constant demand, fellows who can pluck a banjo or wail upon the mouth organ or bang the stout “Y” piano are all useful in their own way. But a whole company can gather lazily round a single little squat music box and hear everything from opera to jazz band.

Yet, many as are its evident advantages, one drawback attaches to both machines and records—they will wear out or get broken. One phonograph now in use at the front has an amazing history of usefulness. It was bought by a company while they were at Camp Upton, New York, and its sponsor recently wrote home to a friend, “The old machine has been traveling ever since, as well as the boys, and it’s still doing its bit. It has been hoisted in and out from dock to ship and out again, thrown into freight cars, from there to motor trucks, and has had the honor of being played in a monastery six hundred and nine years old; been thru shell fire, played in the open regardless of the weather, played with the same needle for weeks at a time, owing to the scarcity of needles, and played cracked records as well. The machine is camou-

## THEY NEED YOUR “SLACKER” RECORDS

flaged to give it a real warlike appearance, and if the boys are fortunate enough to return to the States, the machine will come back with us.” The letter closes with an appeal for needles and records, both scarce when it was written and growing scarcer every day.

“Dancing on deck used to be regarded as a romantic occupation,” writes a college man now on a submarine chaser, “but for a really hazardous sport give me that now, when we have no lights, no ladies for partners, and a space about as big as a pocket handkerchief to navigate in. The various stumbling blocks provided by the architect of the vessel add a touch of excitement, yet every chance we get we may be seen fox-trotting and kitchen-sinking to the accompaniment of our faithful ‘Maggie,’ as we affectionately call the wheezy little phonograph. ‘Maggie’ has only three songs in her repertoire and we do become rather weary of their sameness, but if any one is ungrateful enough to complain, we offer to throw her overboard and the kill-joy immediately subsides. What we would do without ‘Maggie’ is too horrible to conjecture. She is helping win the war, all right.”

Talking machines have penetrated even into the trenches, and if the various seagoing and warfaring “Maggies” could tell their tales, they would often be of heroic stuff. For in trench, dug-out and shell-hole they have found a place to perch and grind out the rags, the stirring patriotic songs and the old-home tunes which the boys love—and which they actually need, as acutely almost as they need sleep, food, shelter.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Stanyan of the Salvation Army on his return from a special mission abroad reported that he had found Commandant Hughes of the Salvation Army in a dugout, playing a talking machine to six men who comprized the gun crew. The artillery opened fire, and the signal came to shell the enemy lines. As the men rushed out, several shouted back to Hughes to bring along the machine, so he followed after them, with it held tightly in his arms. While the men served, pointed and fired the gun, Hughes skirmished about till he found a tree stump with a fairly level top, where he placed the machine and proceeded to grind out popular airs in the midst of din and smoke. A gas shell broke up the concert and the gun crew’s activity, but the doughty little phonograph was rescued and is still grinding out tunes behind the lines.

Hospitals, convalescent wards, Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. huts abroad, hostess houses and canteens at home, all the different agencies which seek to make the tense, abnormal life of the soldier more comfortable and normal, find that a talking machine more than any single musical instrument solves the problem of keeping men amused at small cost and at wide variety of entertainment.



*Press Illustration*

*“The whole company can gather around the box and hear everything from opera to jazz”*

Nor is their use entirely recreational. Foreigners who can speak no English, Americans who cannot “parley-voo,” soldiers whose officers wish to drill them to music, are immensely served by this simple means. The record reproduces accent as well as phrasing perfectly. Many of the men are aurists rather than visualists—that is, learn better by the ear than by the eye. And when the lesson is accompanied by the comment of an experienced instructor and by the visual aids of blackboard and map, the men are very quick at grasping the new language and its conversational and military terms.

The very adaptability of the talking machine has made it hard, so far almost impossible, to keep up with the demands for machines, records and needles. The men have wanted it for work as well as play, and they have insisted upon their phonograph and its records following them actually into the thick of battle. Small wonder that among the much-handled discs there is a high per cent of mortality. Yet, unless a record is really smashed to atoms, play it must, and the sensitive among the audience can cover their ears with their hands when the “sour note” or agonizing crack is reached.

So great has been the demand from both sides of the water, and so uneven has been both the supply and its distribution, that music-lovers who have had the providing of this form of enjoyment especially at heart have found it wise to organize a committee to direct the collection of surplus records and supervise their distribution so that no obscure training camp or small coast patrol vessel should be neglected. The idea of the “National Phonograph Records Recruiting Corps” originated with Mr. Vivian Burnett, himself a composer, who had informed himself thoroly as to the need before launching his appeal for a systematic handling of the situation. His presentation of the need was so convincing that an active national committee of more than fifty prominent musicians, singers and writers was formed, and has been attacking the problems of finding out what sort of records are most wanted, of collecting them, packing, shipping and distributing them so that each cantonment and ship receives a fair quota.



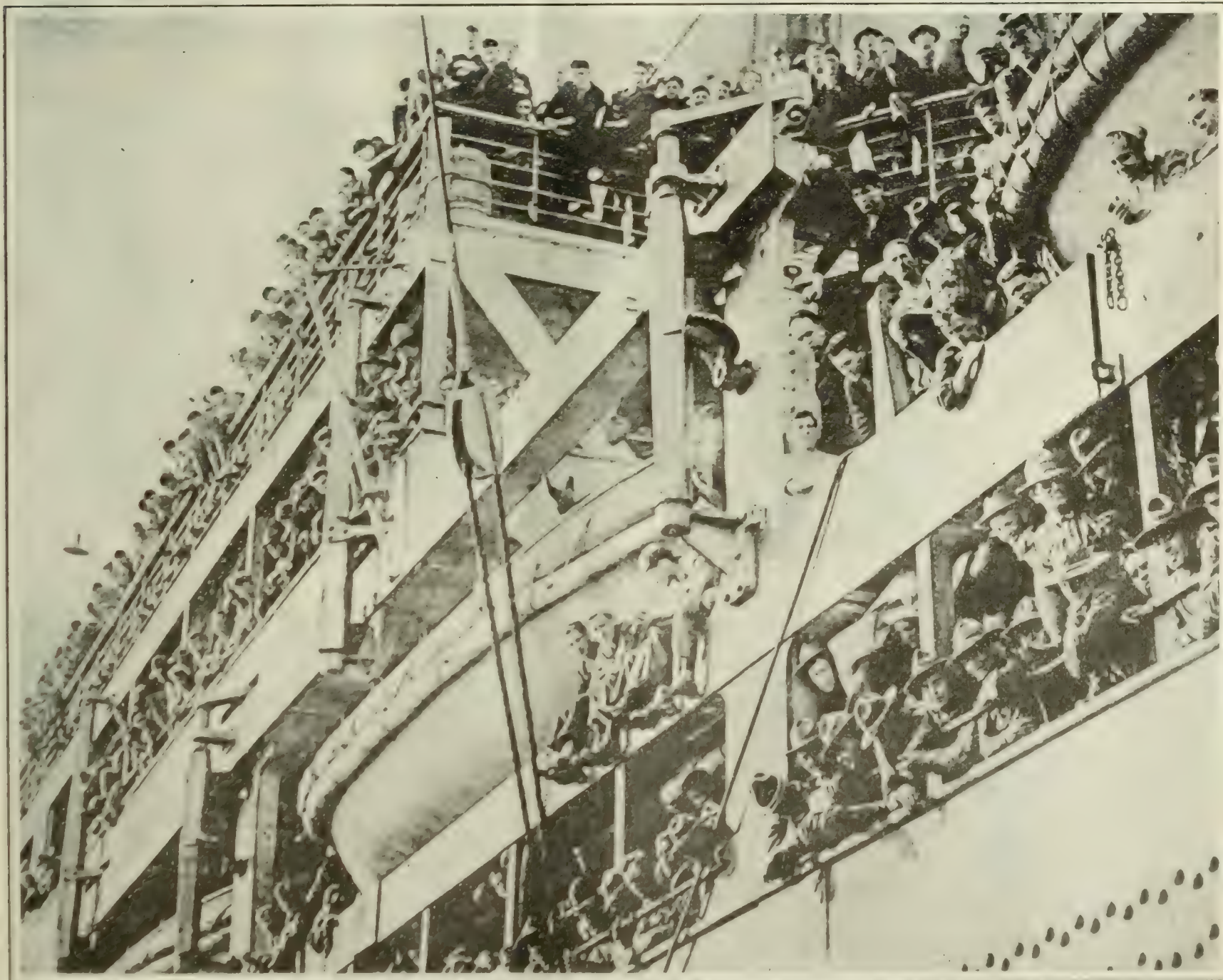
# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



© International Film

## HERE IS OUR BRIDGE TO FRANCE

*There are fourteen American transports in this long line passing near the coast of Brittany on their way to a debarkation port*



© Committee on Public Information, from *Underwood & Underwood*

"THERE WILL BE NO RELAXATION OF ANY KIND" - PRESIDENT WILSON'S UNOFFICIAL REPLY TO GERMANY  
"We shall continue to send over 250,000 men with their supplies every month," said the President on October 14, just after making public the note in which he virtually demanded Germany's surrender. The transport photographed above had just docked in France



## WHY BULGARIA QUIT



### FRENCH AMBULANCE AND SUPPLY SERVICE

*These are the first photographs to come thru showing the victorious advance of French and Serbian troops that brought about the surrender of Bulgaria. The ambulance wagon and motor above are part of the train that followed the troops. But the Bulgarians retreated so fast that casualties were comparatively slight*

### WHERE THE PURSUERS STOPPED TO REST

*At the right is a temporary camp of French and Serbian troops following the Bulgarians*



### FRENCH INFANTRY ON THE MARCH

*Over the hills near the Vardar River these troops are following the enemy's retreat. Once started, the Bulgarians evidently needed very little persuasion to keep on going*

### ADVANCING UNDER DIFFICULTIES

*The photograph below shows some of the French soldiers solving the problem of how to cross an unfordable stream. A raft was hurriedly built on which the men took over themselves, their supplies and equipment. But the raft wasn't strong enough to hold the horses, so they had to swim across*

*Photographs from International Film*





## WITH OUR LENGTHENING CASUALTY LISTS

Between fifty and sixty thousand American soldiers have been killed, wounded or taken prisoner in the months since we began to take our part in fighting on the western front. But the previous work of the American Red Cross and the American Ambulance Corps facilitated very much the care of our wounded. The American Ambulance base at Neuilly (photographed below) is now base hospital 1 of the U. S. army

Kadel & Herbert



Western Newspaper Union

### A COUPLE OF "CONQUERING HEROES"

The empty sleeve, the cane, the service chevrons and the Croix de Guerre tell an eloquent story of courage and sacrifice.\* These men are Charles Danielson, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and Harry Henson, of Perry, Illinois—each twice decorated by the French Government for special bravery under fire. They came back to the United States to help the home folks over the top in the Fourth Liberty Loan

### A HOSPITAL "HAND-OUT" IN FRANCE

The Red Cross lady at the left is distributing prize packages of chocolate and cigarets to the men convalescing at one of the American hospitals in France. Most of the men are American soldiers, but there are some poilus there, too

Gilliams Service



French Official, from Underground & Underground

### BRINGING WOUNDED AMERICANS FROM THE BATTLEFRONT

It's not a pretty picture, but it means a lot. These are German prisoners carrying American wounded to the "poste de secours"





Wild ducks and geese, heretofore protected, can now, under Federal law, be raised on game farms and sold to increase the food supply

## A NEW FOOD INDUSTRY

BY DWIGHT W. HUNTINGTON

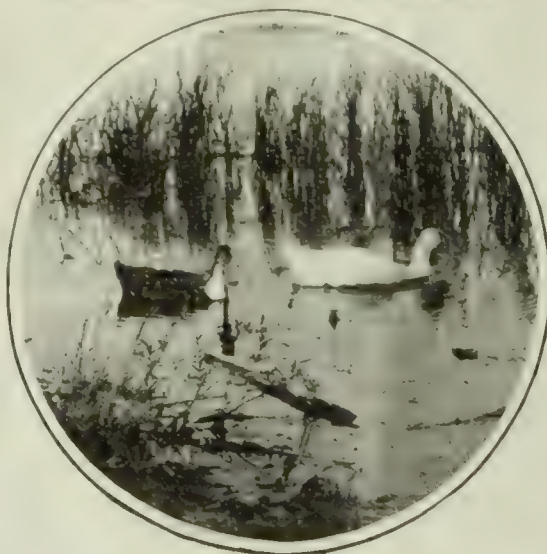
AUTHOR OF "OUR FEATHERED GAME,"  
EDITOR OF "THE GAME BREEDER"

**T**HE United States Congress has just enacted a law which promises to be of great economic importance to all of the people. I believe, if this law can be properly executed, every one soon can obtain all the wild ducks he can possibly eat at prices surprisingly small.

The law referred to is known as the Migratory Bird Law. This gives the Secretary of Agriculture the power to make regulations governing the taking of wild ducks, geese, woodcock, snipe, and the other edible migrants. Section 12 of the new law is important, since it provides that nothing in the law shall be construed to prevent the breeding of game on game farms and preserves and the sale of the game so bred for the purpose of increasing the food supply. In this section a rapidly growing food producing industry is recognized and protected by the Congress.

It cannot be denied that in America a prejudice has existed against the sale of game. This prejudice was due in a measure to the opinion of people interested in birds that the sale of game was a great inducement to the killing of game. The opinion seemed to be well founded. A big mistake, however, was made in legislating upon this subject when the fact was overlooked that the stopping of the sale of the food must necessarily put an end to the production of the food. The wrongs and hardships created by laws regulating sport were discussed for the first time in an article in *The Independent*, which was followed, at the request of the editor, by a series of articles elaborating the subject. Two of the articles were devoted to the subject of popular prejudice which, here as elsewhere, seems to be wrong.

After the appearance of these articles many states soon enacted laws permitting and regulating the production of wild ducks and certain other species of game and the markets undoubtedly would be full of wild ducks and some other game birds today provided the same encouragement could have been given to game breeding by state and national officers which has been given to the producers of other new foods. One big difficulty which remained was that the laws permitting game breeding did not permit the taking of



wild birds for breeding stock and eggs to be used for propagation on the game farms and preserves.

The laws in many states, absurd as it may seem, only permitted the breeding for profit of one or two species of ducks and the imported pheasants, which least need the breeders' attention because they are in no danger of extinction.

Hundreds of thousands of pheasants and mallards are now produced annually and the numbers are increasing rapidly since people are beginning to learn that it is more profitable to have birds whose eggs sell for \$25 per hundred in large lots than it is to have birds whose eggs sell for from \$3 to \$5 per hundred. The wild ducks and the pheasants when sold alive bring better prices than poultry and the birds can be reared by those who know how, in an inexpensive manner. In safe fields and marshes, for example, they can be reared in a semi-wild state and will procure much of their food from the land and water, one meal a day being amply sufficient to hold them until the harvest time or shooting time. A few laws humorously require the game to be killed "otherwise than by shooting." Darwin pointed out long ago that shooting was a factor in inducing production.

The Secretary of Agriculture now has full power to permit the trapping of all species of wild fowl for breeding purposes and the taking of eggs for

propagation. Already he has made a most liberal regulation providing for simple permits to take any number of eggs or birds and permitting their sale for propagation purposes. The regulations further provide that those who obtain breeding stock and eggs may sell the birds they produce in the markets as food.

Every one knows that the prices of game are high and the result of high prices usually results in a liberal and often in an overproduction. The making of game contraband in the markets was a poor way to cause an abundance. The liberal policy of permitting every one to obtain breeding stock and eggs which has been adopted by the Secretary of Agriculture should result in a great stimulus to the game breeding industry, which has made an excellent start notwithstanding the many legal obstacles which were created in the effort to preserve and protect the wild game which is said to belong to the state because it has no other owner.

Dr. C. Hart Merriam, who was the distinguished head of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey for many years, in a letter to the writer said there were large areas in the United States suitable for game breeding and strongly endorsed the idea that the production of game should be encouraged and not prevented by laws. It is largely due to *The Independent* that a great legal reform has been accomplished and that the production of valuable foods has been permitted by the states and now is to be encouraged in a large way by the National Government.

The game farms in the older countries keep the shooting clubs and syndicates and the owners of country places well supplied with live game when any shortage occurs or when it is desired to increase the supply. So much game is produced on the country estates and on the farms big and small that often the markets are overstocked, and always the prices are surprisingly small. The reason is that sport pays a part of the cost of production. Game always is so plentiful that wildfowling, or market gunners as we say, are permitted to shoot and sell all the wild fowl they can from public waters and saltings.

The game has vanished rapidly from



agricultural regions because it does not pay to have it on the farms. In every country excepting America it is a farm asset. It seems almost amusing to think that sport has claimed to own the game on the farms which it does not own, and the reason for the disaster to wild creatures where no one looks after them properly is evident. The game has been actually exterminated on the vast areas in the agricultural regions. The owners of farms have drained the wet places putting an end to the ducks, and by the close tillage of fields and the pasturing of cattle, the lands have been made unsafe and uninhabitable for upland game. In some states the few remaining quail have been classed as song birds and they are protected by law for terms of years or forever. The important matter from an economic point of view is that in countries where the game laws are founded on scientific principles, good business sense and a due regard for the natural laws governing the increase and decrease of species, the game becomes quickly a great food supply for all of the people who are said to own it. Instead of the shooting being only for the rich, as those say who wish to excite prejudice, it is well known that the market gunners can shoot, trap and sell game with as much freedom as our fishermen catch and sell fish. The market gunners and poorer classes of sportsmen who wish to sell game, the owners of country places, the farmers big and small all contribute, each from his proper place, to send the food to the markets where the poor as well as the rich can procure it very cheaply.

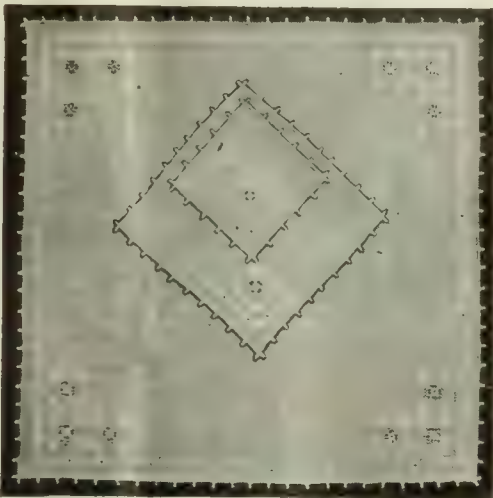
A glance at the map of any state indicates that there are numerous places, suitable for the breeding of wild fowl and other game, many of which are not suitable for agriculture. Many small ponds and marshy tracts where no wild ducks breed today can be utilized for wild duck breeding and made to yield abundantly when the fowl are made and kept plentiful on such areas either for profit or for sport, as easily they can be. Many of the birds will go out and visit the larger lakes and ponds in the state and the bays and streams which are open to the public, and the shooting for all hands will be much improved. Those who by their industry will produce wild fowl or other game on places where it no longer occurs will perform a great public service and there is abundant evidence that the tendency of our legislation is in the direction of encouraging food production.

The Agricultural Department in addition to its regulations permitting the taking of birds and eggs for propagation should issue bulletins on the methods of game breeding in order that the farmers and sportsmen may know how to keep the wild food birds profitably plentiful. The regulations as written have the effect of criminal laws and one of them which provides that the birds must be taken "otherwise than by shooting" should, of course, be repealed, as it no doubt will be since the shooting is an inducement to production. Country places, shooting clubs and syndicates are the best customers of the game farmers who produce birds and eggs for profit. The regulation appears to be inharmonious with the statute which says in effect that nothing in it shall be construed to prevent the shooting of game on the country places which abroad are called preserves and in some of our Western states now are called game ranches.

At a recent convention of the State Game Officers of the United States and Canada held in New York, a resolution was adopted unanimously, providing that all states which had not done so should amend their laws so as to make game farming a legal industry.

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**Tray Cloths**, oval and oblong, Embroidered, also Lace and Embroidery, 25c to \$17.50 each.

**Lace Luncheon and Dinner Cloths**, circular, 72 inch to 126 inch diameter, or oblong, 2½x3 to 2½x5 yds. \$65.00 to 550.00.

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A lot of Italian Embroidered and Lace-trimmed Scarfs, 1½ yards long, at one third less than regular prices. Range of prices \$4.50 to 17.50.

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# THE CHOICE OF A NATIONAL FLOWER

THE suggestion that we made in The Independent of July 27th that this was a good time to decide upon a floral emblem for the United States, and that our readers might vote for it, had a curious result. We supposed that it would be merely a choice between the two leading candidates, the goldenrod and the columbine, but to our surprise three other flowers ran neck and neck with them: the sunflower, the clover, and the daisy, while there were besides a dozen also-rans. The candidates were so numerous and the votes so scattering that we must declare the election void. We cannot even give space to all the nominators, to say nothing of the seconders and supporters, but will print part of one letter from each of the leading contestants, giving first place to the only flower that has the backing of a "party machine," the columbine.

I think I have investigated the merits of every floral candidate for the honor of representing these United States and I am convinced that no other flower so fully meets the demands laid down by the National Flower Convention, of which you speak, held at Asheville, North Carolina, in 1895, as the Columbine.

It is a native of the United States and grows wild in every state of the Union. It blooms always on two of our national holidays, Memorial Day and Flag Day, and often lingers over, patriotically, to the Fourth of July. It is not only "capable of easy cultivation in any garden" but is actually growing in luxuriance in our gardens today as it did in our grandmother's garden years ago. It is "not a weed, or in any way offensive, or harmful to health." It bears what, not only "in the popular sense" but in any other sense, "is called a flower"—a very distinctive flower, and its beautiful leaves are "3-parted" which, if one wishes to go further in the symbolism of which the flower itself is so singularly rich, might symbolize "the government of the people, by the people, for the people." It "lends itself readily to floral decoration by variety and purity of color and distinctiveness of form"—added to which "variety and purity of color" is the fact that it furnishes our national colors, Red, White and Blue. "The features characteristic of its form combine such simplicity and gracefulness that, when used conventionally in decorative design, the flower may be readily recognized independently of its color." This is emphatically true because the Columbine is almost, if not absolutely, unlike any other flower in form. "It has never been used by any other people as their emblem, and does not resemble such a flower in general form." Thru its keen symbolism, easily discernible, it "possesses patriotic associations plainly connecting it with the best for which our country stands among the nations of the world." The flower itself in its wild estate growing in dry, un-nourished soil and protruding its vigorous beauty from the native rocks suggests our own early ruggedness as a nation, while the beauty and abundance of its garden blooms recalls the fact that in the world's march of civilization we have held our own.

In nomenclature the Columbine is rich in association. It was the Columbian year that Frederick LeRoy Sargent, in studying it, recognized its wonderful appropriateness as our national flower. Thus the



*The columbine, which won first place, is symbolic of the United States in color, and blooms on two of our national holidays*



*If the goldenrod were adopted, each state could have its own variety. It is a favorite because of its hardiness*



*The "farmer's favorite," the clover, has claim on the ground of utilitarianism*

four hundredth anniversary of Columbus's discovery of the New World gave birth to the championship of his flower, which in his native language means dove (and the forms of five such birds are discerned in the flower). We have made much of our dove of peace, but the Columbine saves us from inconsistency, even here, for its other name of Aquilegia (eagle) shows our talons which are now being used in the interest of self and world-respect and universal liberty—which latter word suggests that if you dissect the dove you find a liberty cap.

I love all flowers; I love the goldenrod, despite the fact that before gathering it I have had the laborious task of ridding it of those adhesive bugs for which it has such an attraction. It seems as if there were as many bugs as blossoms. It has been my custom, always when the season came round, to gather great quantities of goldenrod for house decoration, but I have been obliged to lessen the amount gathered each year, if not to discard it altogether, by the fact that many of my friends do not share my admiration of it; in fact it is as obnoxious to some as the detested ragweed and will cause hay fever as readily. You may have heard of the young woman who disposed of an unacceptable but ardent suitor by the persistent use of goldenrod as a house decoration. Now no flower should become the national flower that is obnoxious to any citizen. It also disqualifies under requisite 2, 6 and 7.

MRS. EDGAR M. HATTON,  
Ex. and Honorary President,  
City Federation of Women's Clubs,  
Columbus, Ohio

The hay-fever vote is something that every floral politician must consider, for it is undeniably influential. Still, the advocates of the goldenrod do not propose to toady to any such selfish interests:

The hardiness of the goldenrod represents the strength of our nation and its universal growth, the unity each state has with the others, holding all things in common. Its profuse blossoming and wonderfully golden coloring are typical of our national wealth; not wealth measured by dollars and cents, but our natural resources, the blood and brawn of our manhood, our ideals and our patriotism. The straightness and simplicity of the stem serve as a sign of our staunch and steadfast democracy, not given to either artifice or duplicity. And last, with more than eighty species, there is one for every state, one for every possession and some thrown in for good measure.

BETTY PORTER HUNTER

Paris, Tennessee

The farmers' favorite, the clover, is nominated in verse, none of your lazy, new-fangled *vers-libre*, but good old fashioned double and triple rimes:

Solidago prolific  
Has a trait most damnific  
When it's used for to decorate, folks come  
to grief.  
For it starts up our sneezing,  
And hay fever's displeasing!  
Only changing of climate can bring us  
relief.

The Miss A. Canadensis  
Commits no such offenses.  
'Tis a sad fact but true, her morale is most  
weak  
For her disinclination [Continued on p. 133]



# How One Evening's Study Led to a \$30,000 Job

A Simple Method of Mind Training That Any One Can Follow With Results  
From the First Day

*By a Man Who Made Formerly No More Than a Decent Living*

I HOPE you won't think I'm conceited or egotistical in trying to tell others how I suddenly changed from a comparative failure to what my friends term a phenomenal success.

In reality I do not take the credit to myself at all. It was all so simple that I believe any man can accomplish practically the same thing if he learns the secret, which he can do in a single evening. In fact I know others who have done much better than I by following the same method.

It all came about in a rather odd manner. I had been worrying along in about the same way as the average man, thinking that I was doing my bit for the family by providing them with three square meals a day, when an old chum of mine, Frank Powers, whom I had always thought was about the same kind of a chap as I, suddenly blossomed out with every evidence of great prosperity.

He moved into a fine new house, bought a good car and began living in the style of a man of ample means. Naturally the first thing I did when I noticed these things—for he had said nothing to me about his sudden good fortune—was to congratulate him and ask him what had brought the evident change in his finances.

"Bill," he said, "it's all come so quickly I can hardly account for it myself. But the thing that has made such difference in my life lately began with an article I read a short time ago about training the mind.

"It compared the average person's mind to a leaky pail, losing its contents as it went along, which if carried any distance would arrive at its destination practically empty.

"And it showed that instead of making the pail leak-proof most of us kept filling it up and losing all we put into it before we ever reach the place where the contents would be of real use.

"The leak in the pail, the writer demonstrated, was forgetfulness. He showed that when memory fails, experience, the thing we all value most highly, is worthless. He proved to me that a man is only as good as his memory, and whatever progress he accomplishes can be laid directly to his powers of retaining in his mind the right things—the things that are going to be useful to him as he goes along.

"Well, I was convinced. My mind was a 'leaky pail.' I started in at once to make my memory efficient, taking up a memory training course which claimed to improve a man's memory in one evening. What you call my good fortune today I attribute solely to my exchanging a 'leaky

pail' for a mind that retains the things I want to remember."

\* \* \* \* \*

Powers' story set me thinking. What kind of a memory did I have? It was much the same as that of other people, I supposed. Certainly it never occurred to me that it was possible or even desirable to improve it as I assumed that a good memory was a sort of natural gift. Like most of us, when I wanted to remember something particularly I wrote it down on a memorandum pad or in a pocket note book. Even then I would sometimes forget to look at my reminder. I had been embarrassed—as who has not been?—by being obliged to ask some man whom I previously had met what his name was, after vainly groping through my mind for it, so as to be able to introduce him to others.

I began to observe myself more closely in my daily work. The frequency with which I had to refer to records or business papers concerning things that at some previous time had come under my particular notice amazed me. The men around me who were doing about the same work as myself were no different than I in this regard. And this thought gave new significance to the fact that I had been performing practically the same subordinate duties at exactly the same salary for some three years. I couldn't dodge the fact that my mind as well as most other people's, literally limped along on crutches, because it could not retain names, faces, facts and figures.

The whole thing hit me pretty hard. I began to think about the subject from all angles as it affected our business. I realized that probably hundreds of sales had been lost because the salesman forgot some selling point that would have closed the order. Many decisions involving thousands of dollars had been made unwisely because the man responsible didn't remember all the facts bearing on the situation and thus used poor judgment. There are no greater words in the English language descriptive of business inefficiency than the two little words, "I forgot."

I had reached my decision. On the recommendation of Powers, I got in touch at once with the Independent Corporation which shortly before had published the David M. Roth Method of Memory Training. And then came the surprise of my life. In the very first lesson of the course I found the key to a good memory. Within thirty minutes after I had opened the book the secret that I had been in need of all my life was mine. Mr. Roth has boiled down the principles perfecting the memory so that the method can almost be grasped at a glance. And the farther you follow the method the more accurate and reliable your memory becomes. Within an hour I found I could easily memorize a list of 100 words and call them off backward and forward without a mistake. Instead of study the whole thing seemed like a fascinating game. I discovered that the art of remembering had been reduced by Mr. Roth to the simplest method imaginable—it required almost nothing but to read the lessons!

The rest of my story is not an unusual one among American business men who

have realized the value of a reliable trained memory. My income today is close to \$30,000. It will reach that figure at the beginning of our next fiscal year. And two years ago I scarcely made what I now think of as a decent living. I can never be thankful enough that I mended that "leaky pail" and discovered the enormous possibilities of a really good memory.

## Send No Money

Mr. Roth's fee for personal instruction to classes limited to 50 members is \$1,000. But in order to secure nation-wide distribution for the Roth Memory Mail Course in a single season the publishers have put the price at only five dollars, a lower figure than any course of its kind has ever been sold before, and it contains the very same material in permanent form as is given in the personal \$1,000 course.

So confident is the Independent Corporation, the publishers of the Roth Memory Course, that once you have an opportunity to see in your own home how easy it is to double, yes triple, the powers of your memory, and how easily you can acquire the secret of a good memory in one evening that they are willing to send the course on free examination.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter and the complete course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once. If you are not entirely satisfied send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the course, send only \$5 in full payment. You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon now before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.

### FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

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Division of Business Education  
119 West 40th Street, New York

Publishers of *The Independent* (and *Harper's Weekly*)

Please send me the Roth Memory Course of seven lessons. I will either remain the Course to you within five days after its receipt or send you \$5.

Name .....  
Address .....



Ind. 10-26-18



David M. Roth

When Mr. Roth first determined to exchange his leaky mind for one that would retain anything he wanted it to, it was because he found his memory to be probably poorer than that of any man he knew. He could not remember a man's name 20 seconds. He forgot so many things that he was convinced he could never succeed until he learned to remember. Today there are over ten thousand people in the United States whom Mr. Roth has met at different times—most of them only once—whom he can instantly name on sight. Mr. Roth can and has hundreds of times at dinners and lectures asked fifty or sixty men he has never met to tell him their names, businesses and telephone numbers and then after turning his back while they changed seats, has picked each one out by name, told him his telephone number and business connection.



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## WHEN I SPOKE FOR AMERICA IN ROME

(Continued from page 125)

script in English and spoke in a clear, self-contained voice, tho I was told it was the first public speech he ever made. Senator George Lourand, Deputy from the Lel-gian Parliament, followed him, then Henri Simon, Minister of Colonies for France, then myself, representing the United States; and then Premier Orlando for Italy. As each one of us finished our address, the band played the national air and the whole audience rose and cheered. I am frank to admit that I felt some trepidation in appearing on such an occasion with these high dignitaries. But I remembered that there was nothing that the ancient Romans considered a higher honor than to be a Roman citizen and I knew there was no greater honor in these days than to be a sovereign American citizen. So I tried to present my country's cause in this world drama as any freeman of a great republic ought to do. I must confess that I never expected to begin a speech with "My lords and gentlemen" as I did at a dinner given Judge Wadhams and myself in the English Parliament a few weeks before. But to commence an address with "Your Royal Highnesses, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen," seemed an even more incongruous thing for an American to do. However, that was the etiquette of the occasion and I did in Rome as the Romans do. As my entire speech has never been published in English, perhaps the readers of The Independent would like to hear what I did say, seeing that I was speaking for them and their fellow countrymen. So far as I can recollect these are my words:

Your Royal Highnesses, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am sensible of the honor and privilege of being permitted to speak here this evening as an American citizen in the presence of this distinguished international assemblage. Were it not for the fact that I am unable to address you in the Latin or the Italian tongue, I would feel very much at home, for I come from New York, the largest Italian city in the world.

On this third anniversary of the entrance of Italy into the war I would assure you that the American people have watched with pride and admiration the superb valor of the Italian army on the battlefields and the unstinted efforts and heroic sacrifices of the Italian people at home. On this very evening our newly formed Italy-America Society of New York is holding its first open meeting in the largest auditorium in New York—nearly as large as this—in honor of Italy and the part she is so nobly playing for human freedom. We rejoice that the Italo-American Union of Rome under the presidency of Senator Ruffini is organized to do for us in Italy a similar work to what the Italy-America Society is trying to do for you in America.

The United States, we Americans are proud to remember, was discovered by Italy, colonized and nurtured by England and established by the aid of France. Now after more than one hundred years we are a populous, prosperous and happy nation with the blood of all the peoples of the earth flowing in our veins. The United States is in fact the world in miniature. The United States is a demonstration—perhaps this is our greatest contribution to civilization—that all the peoples of the earth can come and live in unity and peace under one form of government, in which the rights of each are guaranteed by all and the rights of all are guaranteed by each.

Our great democratic President, Woodrow Wilson, has told the world in clear and unmistakable terms the reasons why we are waging this war. They may be reduced to two: First, to make the world safe to live in for those nations who wish to work out their own destiny unmolested and to enjoy the fruits of self-government, and second, to help set up a new world order after the war is won, in which the principle of coöperation shall be substituted for competition in international affairs.

Make no mistake. These aims are no rhetorical aspirations of a visionary statesman. They articulate the most sacred and fundamental principles of American history. They will be enthusiastically supported by the united sentiment and power of over 100,000,000 freeborn men and women.

The United States stands to gain nothing in a material sense from this war. Our losses in men and money will be complete. We want

## HOW TO USE THE INDEPENDENT IN THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH

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nothing at the Peace Conference either from our enemies or our allies. But we will gladly sacrifice every man and every dollar we possess to inaugurate a new reign of justice and democracy on earth.

The American people are absolutely united in the belief that this is the most important war they ever waged. We have finally come to realize that we are now facing the most fateful crisis in our history.

We might have lost our Revolutionary War in 1776 and we should now be in no worse plight than our friends and neighbors, the free and happy Canadians, find themselves. We Northerners might have lost our great Civil War of 1861-65, but we should doubtless have suffered little more than to have such Southerners as our beloved Ambassador, Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, in control of North America. But if we lose this war, we see before us the fate of Belgium. An inescapable issue now confronts the United States and, we believe, the world. There is only one certain thing that is going to happen when this war is over. And that is that things are not going to be the same then as they were before the war began or are now. Whether they will be better or worse depends on whether we achieve victory or not, and that in turn depends on our courage, our vision and our steadfastness. Our ex-President, Mr. Roosevelt, was probably right when he said not long ago, "When this war is over no halfway measures will avail. The issue before the world is Utopia or Hell." If then we make an inconclusive peace, if we learn nothing from this war, if we sink back into the old days of mutual hate, suspicion and intrigue, if we permit to continue secret diplomacy, economic exploitation and the mad rivalry in armaments, then we will have sown the seeds for another and perhaps greater conflagration than this.

If, however, we win the war and set up a friendly society of nations in which reason shall be enthroned on earth thru legislative, judicial and executive functions and all backed up by every available human sanction, moral, economic and military, then for the first time in history we shall have taken the first real step toward that golden day that is surely coming when, as Victor Hugo prophesied, the only battlefield will be the market opening to commerce, and the mind opening to new ideas.

In conclusion permit me to quote from the fraternal greeting of our President to the Italian people on this anniversary which we are celebrating tonight. Says Woodrow Wilson: "I am sure that I am speaking for the people of the United States in sending to the Italian people warm fraternal greetings upon this the anniversary of the entrance of Italy into this great war in which there is being fought out once for all the irrepressible conflict between free self-government and the dictation of force. The people of the United States have looked with profound interest and sympathy upon the efforts and sacrifices of the Italian people, are deeply and sincerely interested in the present and future security of Italy and are glad to find themselves associated with a people to whom they are bound by so many personal and intimate ties in the struggle whose object is liberation, freedom, the rights of men and nations to live their own lives and determine their fortunes, the rights of the weak as well as of the strong and the maintenance of justice by the irresistible force of free nations leagued together in the defense of mankind with ever-increasing resolution and force. We shall continue to stand together in this sacred common cause. America salutes the gallant Kingdom of Italy and bids her Godspeed."

After Premier Orlando had made an impassioned address which brought the audience many times to its feet, Colonel M. R. Stefnik, the commander of the Czechoslovak troops who had just joined the Italian army and from whom the Italian people that afternoon had received manifestations of homage, spoke in French, and then the speech making concluded with a brief address by Signor Lorenzoni on "Italy Unredeemed." The meeting closed with the rendering of the famous international anthem by Verdi arranged for orchestra, chorus, and tenor solo in which the maestro has interwoven the American, English, French and Italian hymns. As Verdi was the greatest of all Italy's composers and as his anthem seemed almost to have been composed for the occasion, the meeting ended in a wild delirium of patriotism. I suppose this celebration is by all odds the most important and spectacular patriotic gathering that has taken place in any nation since the war began. If I had been a mere auditor there it would have been an unforgettable occasion, but being a principal and representing my country, it must ever remain one of the most memorable days of my life.



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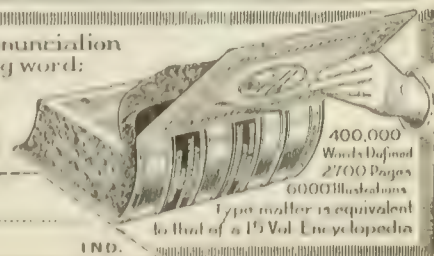
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## THE CHOICE OF A NATIONAL FLOWER

(Continued from page 132)

To civilization  
Makes her wilt and then droop in a manner  
quite meek.

Here's a candidate modest.  
You'll think quite the oddest.  
That it's ne'er been suggested, we greatly la-  
ment.

Uncle Sam sure must love 'em  
He has so many of 'em  
'Tis the common Red Clover we beg to present.

Considered artistic  
Even by ultra cubistic,  
It fulfils all your rules, and it goes 'em one  
more.

For our friends the agrarian  
Term it utilitarian.  
Can you beat it? American right to the core!

Mrs. RUTH H. FROST

Worcester, Massachusetts

The sunflower, introduced into fashion-  
able society by the exclusive esthetes of  
the eighties, has become the emblem of  
democracy and political equality:

The flower I would propose for this honor  
is the most democratic of plants. It requires no  
coddling nor coaxing to induce it to grow, but  
makes itself at home in almost any surround-  
ings. In shady copsewood, in open fields and  
meadows, along the borders of dusty roadsides,  
in hedgerows and in waste places, it blooms  
freely and brightens the landscape with its pres-  
ence, but never seeks to overrun and destroy,  
like the militaristic weeds that invade our fields  
and gardens, nor drives the native plant popu-  
lation from its home in the wild. It does not  
wear the purple robe of kings nor deck itself in  
the flaming red of bloody war and the consum-  
ing torch of the invader, but wears the livery  
of the golden sunshine, while its brightness calls  
to mind no fiercer flame than the peaceful  
glow of the domestic hearth. And its face is al-  
ways turned to the light, as the face of our  
country, let us hope, will always be turned  
toward the light of liberty, of justice, and of  
humanity. It is hardly necessary, now, to say  
that the plant alluded to is the sunflower.

ELIZA FRANCES ANDREWS

Rome, Georgia

When the question of our avian emblem  
was under discussion, Benjamin Franklin  
urged the adoption of the useful and do-  
mesticated turkey instead of the wild and  
rapacious eagle. So now we hear the apple  
blossom as well as the clover and sunflower  
advocated on utilitarian grounds as against  
such pestiferous weeds as the goldenrod  
and morning glory.

The July call for contributions for your mag-  
azine concerning the national flower comes like  
a refreshing breeze from the South after intoler-  
able heat. Even for a few moments to turn  
the thoughts to "God's Out of Doors" and  
breathe the perfume of flowers and in imagin-  
ation review the floral procession of the year  
is like water in the desert. Just think, of being  
able to find an article at this time breathing of  
peace and beauty!

Twenty-six states have chosen floral emblems  
by legislation. Six states have accepted the  
choice of the school children, and six have been  
chosen by common consent, mainly thru the  
work of the club women. Ten states have either  
made no choice or if any has been made there  
is no legal authority back of the selection.

What flowers have the states chosen? Colum-  
bine, Orange Blossoms, Sunflower, Carnation  
are in the list. The modest Red Clover and the  
flaunting Trumpet Flower represent Vermont  
and Kentucky. Violet and Daisy, Rose and Sego  
Lily are on the list. The Oregon Grape Blossom  
and the Golden Poppy represent the flowers of  
two of our Western states. The spiny Cactus  
with its wonderful display of bloom has been  
chosen by two of the Southern states. Count-  
ing the Cactus four times two states have chosen  
the same flower. Ohio and Indiana are rep-  
resented by the Carnation, altho Indiana makes  
no specification of color. Ohio chose the red  
carnation in loving remembrance of her mar-  
tyred President, McKinley. The goldenrod is  
the state flower of Nebraska, and Tennessee  
makes choice of the same flower tho without  
legislative sanction. Michigan and Arkansas  
have selected the flower that appeals most  
strongly to the writer—the apple blossom.

Why should we seek further for a national  
flower? The Apple Blossoms speak of home, of  
spring, of happiness and thrift. The old apple  
orchard of childhood joy comes before our vision  
with its promise of luscious fruitage, and we  
feel contentment creeping into our weary  
hearts. While the blooms of the apple tree are  
not available during a long season, neither are  
the other state flowers, and few of them bear  
promise of such abundant fruitage. Florida



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and say "I am hard of hearing and will try the  
Acousticon." We will immediately send you,  
charges paid, the new and inconspicuous

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looks forward to the promise of the orange blossom, not only in the blushing bride but in the golden fruit. Delaware has chosen for her state flower the peach blossom with the hope of ripened fruit, and Oregon looks to a time of grapes, but all the other flowers are children of a few days, holding a promise of the resurrection when Nature calls them forth again.

FLORENCE CARPENTER BROWN.

Oxford, Ohio

The laurel, like the columbine, has the backing of powerful organizations:

The laurel, *Kalmia latifolia*, seems to have first place in the nation's nosegay. It is well known from the Canadian Rockies to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It grows on the barren hillside, its blossoms in the fragrant meadow, and its pink blossoms shed a rosy glow in the somber forest; with its glossy leaves we make garlands for our Christmas halls and its graceful blossoms decorate our spring gardens. It has long been used for the victor's crown. It has been endorsed by the Federation of Women's Clubs, and Congress has been petitioned to adopt it as our national emblem. What more beautiful tribute could the nation pay to womanhood, than to give the laurel crown to her who has given her choicest flowers at the nation's call?

MRS. S. W. COCHRAN

Lambertville, New Jersey

The daisy in the present referendum stands as high as the columbine:

Permit me to nominate the daisy: found everywhere, in bloom from early spring until autumn late; known to every person young and old; sought and found by children with joyous acclaim; emblematic of purity, of innocence and constancy; and for decorative purposes can be used in many ways.

PHILIP ROETTINGER

Cincinnati, Ohio

Then follow a bunch of dark horses, each with its enthusiastic backer; but we have room for only a few of them:

The pansy is a universal favorite, especially loved by men and little children. It is easily grown. There are none so poor they cannot call it their own. It is beautiful, and of infinite variety even as we are. It has a longer season of bloom than most flowers. It would be in bloom on Memorial Day, the Fourth of July, and often on Thanksgiving Day, while pot grown plants will bloom at other seasons. It is fragrant, not a flaunting perfume, but rather a coy, subtle sweetness to be sought after by those who love it. It is decorative; is largely used in conventional design; and is readily recognized. It makes a lovely artificial flower. Its significance is unsurpassed. The derivation of the word is from *penser*, to think, Latin *pensare*, to weigh, which reminds us to be thoughtful and to weigh our thoughts.

JESSIE CLOSE.

Cato, New York

I desire to enter the morning glory as a contestant in the race and give the following reasons for its adoption:

It is a native of the United States and grows wild from Maine to California. It blooms from July to October, covering at least three of our national holidays. It is easily cultivated in gardens or lawns and is quite decorative for porches and trellises. It grows rapidly but is not a weed or noxious plant. While the flower is rather too frail for floral decorations, it is distinct and graceful in form, varied and delicate in color, and with the foliage lends itself readily to painting and embroidery. As far as I know it has never been used by any other people as their emblem, nor does it resemble any other national flower. The name morning glory shows our nation to have the freshness and glory of perennial youth. The last and chief reason—it has our national colors, red, white and blue.

MRS. A. B. CULBERTSON

Shelbina, Missouri

I come for the coreopsis. It belongs to the family Compositae. Yellow is the predominating color in all of the fourteen varieties. It grows in nearly every section of the United States, and all the kinds are of equal culture. There are annuals and perennials, the latter are hardy border plants. It blooms freely with little care, all are showy plants and are in flower till late in the autumn.

BETH ALLEN PHIPPS, Librarian

Tyler, Texas

In place of either goldenrod or columbine I nominate the aster. This beautiful, highly decorative flower comes in the national colors, red, white and blue. It is found in every state in the Union; it is hardy, it is easy to grow, it is a weed, it is universally grown and admired, it has no one competitor except the daisy. It is in danger of extermination, however, by the red and white aster. It is a common flower, and its name is a signifier of a star.

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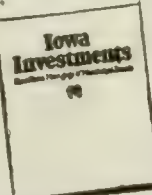
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 H. F. BAETZ, Treasurer.  
 New York, September 25, 1918.

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 The Board of Directors will meet on October 31, 1918, and declare the regular quarterly dividends to that date of \$1.50 per share upon the full-paid First Preferred and Original Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable by checks mailed November 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M., October 31, 1918. The transfer books will not close.  
 D. H. FOOTE, Secretary.  
 San Francisco, California, October 10, 1918.

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 October 15, 1918.  
 The regular quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Shares of this Company will be paid November 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 19th, 1918. Transfer books will not close.  
 PIERRE J. SMITH, Treasurer.

# GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF WIRES

## A Talk to Investors BY LUIGI CRISCUOLO

THE recent announcement of the terms upon which the Government would operate the properties of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is of particular interest because of the simplicity of the problem as compared with that of the railroads now controlled by the Government. In the case of the telephone companies the negotiations were simplified because of the fact that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is a great holding corporation whose management has maintained a conservative and constructive policy which has spelled success. So, in dealing with the wire companies the Government has dealt with a small and compact group while in the railroad negotiations there had to be considered nearly three thousand railroad corporations operating 397,000 miles of railways.

The telephone situation is interesting because of the fact that the stock of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has been regarded as the premier public utility stock and a favorite investment for women and retired business men. According to its reports the Company had on December 31 last 86,599 stockholders, not including employees who were purchasing stock on the partial payment plan. The demand for the stock is proven by the fact that the figure cited had shown an increase of 16.044 during the year, of the shareholders, 77,258 held less than 100 shares each while 18 individuals held 5000 shares or more. Of the holders of less than 100 shares, 21,683 held 5 shares or less each and 59,280 held 25 shares or less each.

The company's capitalization consists of \$435,641,200 stock on which dividends at the rate of 8 per cent have been paid since 1907. This stock has sold in recent years as high as 134 and as low as 90½, which is the low figure for this year and was reached in August. Since then the stock has steadily risen as investors began to be reassured of its intrinsic value, and at this writing is selling at 107. For the \$435,641,200 stock there has been paid into the company's treasury the sum of \$470,613,540, the excess of \$34,972,340 representing the premium which investors have been willing to pay for the stock and which, of course, comprises a part of the corporate surplus. The bonded debt consists of two large issues of collateral trust bonds aggregating \$157,195,500 and several other issues aggregating \$25,988,800. Thus there are \$183,184,300 bonds against \$435,641,200 stock. This further shows that the company has a predominance of partnership interest rather than creditors, which makes for financial soundness.

The company's balance sheet shows that it had total assets of \$1,198,863,232, of which \$262,005,159 is surplus. In eighteen years the company has made plant additions totalling the enormous sum of \$914,648,400. The properties are being fully maintained out of revenues and in 1917 there was spent \$94,071,000 out of current revenue for maintenance and depreciation. For depreciation of plant there was expended \$52,919,000, an average of 5.5 per cent of the cost of the plant. There was discarded plant originally costing \$43,000,000 on account of its condition and replaced or sold, as compared with \$44,000,000 in 1916. Plans for new construction in 1917 amounted to \$90,000,000, but the actual additions amounted to over \$118,000,000, which was larger than the provision for any previous year by fifty per cent.

On July 23, President Wilson signed a proclamation by which all of the telephone and telegraph systems of this country came under Federal control on the 31st of that month, so to remain for the duration of the war and to be directed by the Postmaster General.

According to the proclamation the general conduct of the business of the wire companies was not to be disturbed altho it was under the direct supervision of the Postmaster General. Regular dividends on stock and maturing interest on bonds and debentures could be paid when due unless otherwise ordered by the Postmaster General, who likewise has control over all financial matters involving extensions or renewals of bonds, notes or other obligations.

As to the recent announcement of the terms of Federal control of the principal wire company, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Theodore N. Vail, the president, stated that there had been extended conferences between the representatives of the Postmaster General and the company in order that there might be no misunderstandings. President Vail stated that thruout the negotiations the representatives of his company found nothing but helpfulness. As they asked no more than they thought they should be paid for the use of their property "they found an intent and desire to pay all that ought to be paid."

Some of the principles established were: (1) That any compensation fixed was to be considered as compensation for an emergency period and not as a basis for property valuation. (2) The property was to be operated relatively as equal as it had been in the past and be fully maintained so that it could be turned back to the company in as good condition as when received. (3) Employees' pension and insurance funds were to be continued. (4) All taxes to be paid by the Government or reimbursed to the company if paid by it. (5) Interest and amortization charges on all bonds of the Bell system were to be paid, as well as dividends at the existing rate upon the stock then outstanding. (6) The company's surplus was to be invested in the property, but surplus from operation, after all charges and depreciation, may be invested by the Postmaster General. (7) If securities can be issued at fair terms the Bell system will issue them, but the nominal value of the securities must not exceed 80 per cent of the amount expended in property. Provision was made for the financing of extensions by the Government if this was found necessary.

It was obvious that on such a fair, straightforward announcement of policy the price of this stock, which was for years regarded as an issue of the first rank, should respond to speculative demand. At the low price of 90½ the return figuring on an 8 per cent dividend was 8.88 per cent, while at the present price of 107 the return is nearly 7.50 per cent. It is essentially a stock which would be benefited by peace because the great profits which the company can make are dependent upon commercial prosperity.

This article is not intended as an argument as to why people should buy this stock for a rise because it has never been my practise to make forecasts of that nature. The object is to give the many thousands of holders of American Telephone and Telegraph stock, some of whom are readers of this publication, a word of encouragement with respect to their investment.



## PUTTING TWO AND TWO TOGETHER

(Continued from page 121)

that, as a result of the time spent by many of these men in the open-air life of the army and navy, there will have been developed in them a feeling of distaste at the thought of returning to indoor occupations; they will have become so imbued with the spirit of the open that their first thought will be toward the possibility of a life outdoors.

The plan is not only to give these men the opportunity they are seeking—the opportunity to acquire a home of their own—but also intelligently to direct the efforts of many thousands of other men who are merely “looking for a job.”

Here then is where the two and two are put together—the unproductive land awaiting the labor of man to make it fit to produce abundantly, and the returned soldier who is looking for a home or for work.

It may take several years for the industrial institutions of the country to adjust themselves to the sudden influx of millions of soldiers and munition workers into the ranks of those seeking employment. Unless provision is made to prevent this by offering useful and remunerative employment on public works, great suffering will result. The reclamation work is peculiarly adapted to relieve this situation, as it will afford immediate employment to large numbers of people at work which will add to the permanent wealth of the country and the cost of which eventually will be returned to the treasury by the beneficiaries.

And let it be understood at the outset that the plan does not contemplate charity. To the men who want work and the men who want homes will be given the opportunity, at a fair wage and under the supervision of the Government, to build dams and canals, to blow stumps and clear brush, to construct drainage ditches. Then will come the work of leveling and breaking the land, of building houses and barns, of erecting fences, constructing roads, and performing all the necessary work of making the site of a future community a suitable place in which to live. And while these men are bringing about this transformation, they are being paid by the Government and at the same time earning an equity in their future homes, to be paid for in long time payments covering a period of thirty or forty years.

This briefly is the general plan, the details of which must be worked out to the last item before our fighting men begin to crowd our ports on their return.

With the country as a whole practically united in support of the proposition, there is every hope that when the data now being assembled by the new organization, covering the location, acquisition, and reclamation of these 300,000 square miles of unproductive land, have been digested and presented to Congress, funds will unhesitatingly be made available to enable the Interior Department, thru the Reclamation Service, to bring the fighting man and the land together and turn America's No Man's Land into another Garden of Eden.

Fritz's two biggest war-surprises: The Tanks and the Yanks.—*Passing Show.*

Germany has built three new bridges across the Rhine. Do coming events cast their shadows behind?—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

“He's a remarkable man.”  
“In what way?”

He admits that the people running the war know more about it than he does.—*Le Rire, Paris.*

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## HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

### The Independent Lesson Plans

#### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

**TO THE TEACHER.** Ask every pupil to read as much of *The Independent* as possible, and to prepare at home written answers to two or three questions. When you call upon a pupil in class ask the pupil to step to the front of the room, to lay the written answer on the teacher's desk, and to speak without notes, unless notes are specifically suggested by the question. Then call for one supporting opinion concerning the thought presented, and for one dissenting opinion. Close the discussion by a vote of the class, and an expression of your own opinion. Make the work spontaneous, spirited, and original. Build up a vigorous Americanism founded on reliable information concerning present-day events, conditions, and thought.

#### I. When I Spoke for America in Rome. By Hamilton Holt.

1. Write a short, original story presenting a typical experience of a king's courier.
2. Write an imaginary interview with the Prince of Wales, making his remarks show his character.
3. Write a letter telling of your own imaginary experiences at Lady Rodd's reception.
4. Mr. Holt's speech is an ideal speech. Point out its excellent characteristics.
5. How did Mr. Holt make his speech pleasing to his Italian audiences? What good rule for public speaking does this suggest?
6. Sum up the American ideals presented in Mr. Holt's speech.
7. Explain why it is absolutely necessary for American and the Allies to win the war.
8. What unites the people of Italy and of the United States?

#### II. Your Job and Mine. By Harry A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator.

1. Present details to show how your people and all people, may aid in saving fuel.

#### III. Why We Must Save Coal. The Fuel Administration.

1. Explain exactly what has caused a shortage of coal.
2. Summarize the Fuel Administration's suggestions for saving coal.

#### IV. Putting Two and Two Together. By Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.

1. Present, in a few words, Secretary Lane's plan for the reclamation of unproductive land.
2. Show how Secretary Lane's plan will benefit the American soldiers after the war.

#### V. Phonographs on the Firing Line.

1. Write the autobiography of a phonograph that has amused and cheered the soldiers in France.
2. Write the autobiography of a phonograph that has delighted sailors on an American battleship.
3. Summarize the various uses of a phonograph in war.

#### VI. The Choice of a National Flower.

1. Present an argument in favor of any one of the three flowers pictured on the page.

#### VII. A New Food Industry. By Dwight W. Huntington.

1. Present a clear, condensed exposition of the new food industry.

#### VIII. The Story of the Week.

1. Draw a blackboard map of the Western front. Give a spirited speech in which you explain the recent series of great victories.
2. Draw a blackboard map to illustrate all the places where fighting has taken place at any time during the war. Explain the present military situation, making it clear that Germany faces absolute disaster.
3. Summarize the important domestic events of the week.
4. Summarize the important foreign events not definitely connected with the war.
5. Which editorial article is most important for the pupils in your school? Explain.
6. Summarize the naval news of the week.

#### IX. Editorial Articles.

1. Make an outline of the leading editorial. Express its principal thought in a single sentence.
2. Select from the editorial articles a number of emphatic, patriotic sentences.

#### X. Illustrations.

1. Write a clear explanation of any cartoon in *The Independent*.
2. Write a description of any scene illustrated in *The Independent*.

#### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. Conditions Precedent to Peace—"Peace on Our Own Terms," "Democratizing Germany," "Our Terms of Peace," Story of the Week, pages 115-118.

1. "He [the President] kept clear the distinction between a truce of arms and a discussion of the terms of peace." What is the distinction between the two? Why is it important to make this distinction?
2. "... the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment ... of the military advisers," etc. Compare this statement of the President with the proposal of the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that these matters be left to a "mixed commission."
3. "But, however the experts may decide the armistice question, the peace discussion can and will be carried to the end." How is this possible?
4. "President Wilson in his note of October 14 makes two stipulations of Germany," etc. Quote the sentences in the President's note which contain these stipulations.
5. "President Wilson is more concerned with the future than with the past." What are the evidences of this assertion?
6. From a study of the news from Austria and Turkey, try to determine why "The President will make a separate reply to ... Austria-Hungary."
7. What are the terms of an armistice indicated by the military conditions on the western and eastern fronts? What is the probable fate of the nations subject to Germany and to Austria?
8. Make a brief summary of the chief provisions of the present German constitution. Does this summary justify the statements: (a) "The Chancellor is the mainspring of the constitution." (b) "At present the Reichstag is the fifth wheel of the coach." (c) "Germany is ruled ... by a Bundesrath or Federal Council."
9. If Germany is to become a real constitutional monarchy, "it would be essential ... to revolutionize Prussia." Why?
10. What are the essential differences between the Reichstag and the House of Commons? Show that these differences justify us in speaking of Germany as an autocracy and Great Britain as a democracy.

#### II. Italo-American Relations—"When I Spoke for America in Rome."

1. Are your sympathies in this war as active for Italy as for France or for England? Why?
2. "When war broke out Italy had found herself ... confronted with a problem which a lesser nation might have solved wrongly." What was this problem and how did Italy solve it?
3. Mr. Holt refers to "the superb valor of the Italian army on the battlefields." What are the evidences of this superb valor?
4. What, according to Mr. Holt, are the two reasons why the United States is waging war? How do these reasons link up with Italy's reasons for waging war?

#### III. Conservation and the War—"Why We Must Save Coal," "War Supplies."

1. Explain the statement: "The power of this war is mechanical science and the heart-beat of mechanical science is coal heat."
2. What is the result of the enormous demand made by war industries upon our coal supply? How is this demand to be met without crippling our normal coal consumption?
3. Tabulate the items mentioned in "War Supplies" under these headings (a) metal wares, (b) timber, (c) textiles.

#### IV. Homesteading and the Returning Soldiers—"Putting Two and Two Together."

1. Investigate the history of our public lands, paying special attention to the settlement of western lands by Civil War veterans.
2. What are the opportunities for land grants to soldiers engaged in the present war? What steps must be taken before these land grants can be made?
3. Why is the problem of taking care of the soldiers who will be mustered out after the war not as simple as the problem at the end of the Civil War?



# New and Forthcoming Books

## The New Orthodoxy

By EDWARD S. AMES

The war marks the beginning of a new epoch in Christianity. Religion is gaining in reality and in sanity and also in vision and incentive. The new orthodoxy rests upon deeper grounds than does the old. Its foundations are in the nature of man, not in his superstition or his credulity. The book is a popular constructive interpretation of man's religious life. \$1.00, postage extra.

## Starved Rock State Park and Its Environs

By CARL O. SAUER, GILBERT H. CADY, and HENRY C. COWLES

The park and its surroundings have a number of features, such as the beautiful little canyons, which are unusual in this part of the country. The study includes the geography, geology, and botany of the park, and the exploration, settlement, and development of the region. \$2.00, postage extra.

## Outlines of Chinese Art

By JOHN CALVIN FERGUSON

The author of this interesting and authoritative work speaks from an intimate knowledge of the artistic treasures and workmanship of China. The book is published in the series of Scammon Lectures at the Art Institute of Chicago, and is the second number of that series to be published, the first being *Six Lectures on Architecture*, by Cram, Hastings, and Bragdon. The book is profusely illustrated, many of the photographs being of unusual worth. \$3.00, postage extra.

## A Survey of Religious Education in the Local Church

By WILLIAM C. BOWER

The church is becoming profoundly awakened to its responsibility and opportunity, and the workers in religious education can no longer be content with a vague satisfaction that they are doing good. The actual results of the theories upon which religious education is proceeding, the process itself, and the present agencies of religious education must be subjected to thorough analysis and criticism with reference to carefully formulated standards and tests. \$1.25, postage extra.

## A History of Suffrage in the United States

By KIRK HAROLD PORTER

The author presents a panoramic picture of the whole United States and carries the reader rapidly on from decade to decade without getting lost in the details of local history. The book throws new and interesting light on conditions of which histories give but scant hint. \$1.25, postage extra.

## The Relation of John Locke to English Deism

By S. G. HEFELBOWER

This book is to a great extent a detailed marshaling of evidence to prove that the several widely accepted historical opinions regarding the relation of John Locke and English Deism are wrong, and that Locke and the movement are related as co-ordinate parts of the larger progressive movement of the age. \$1.00, postage extra.

## New Editions and Impressions

*Readings in Industrial Society.* By LEON C. MARSHALL. \$3.50, postage extra.

*The Origin of the Earth.* By THOMAS C. CHAMBERLIN. \$1.50, postage extra.

*Army French.* By ERNEST H. WILKINS and ALGERNON COLEMAN. 44 cents postpaid.

*Le Soldat Américain en France.* By ALGERNON COLEMAN and MARIN LAMESLÉE. 54 cents postpaid.

*Russian Reader.* By SAMUEL N. HARPER. \$3.00, postage extra.

*Food Poisoning.* By EDWIN O. JORDAN. \$1.00, postage extra.

*The Mechanistic Conception of Life.* By JACQUES LOEB. \$1.50, postage extra.

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# The Independent

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Bruges

### THE BELFRY OF BRUGES

The recent capture of Bruges by the Allied troops adds another victory to the vision in Longfellow's poem, "The Belfry of Bruges":

In the market place of Bruges stands the belfry  
old and brown,

Thrice consumed and thrice rebuilt, still it  
watches o'er the town.

As the summer morn was breaking, on that  
lofty tower I stood,  
And the world threw off its darkness, like the  
weeds of widowhood.

Not a sound rose from the city at that early  
morning hour,  
But I heard a heart of iron beating in the  
ancient tower.

I beheld the Flemish weavers, with Namur and  
Juliers bold,  
Marching homeward from the bloody battle of  
the Spurs of Gold.

Saw the fight at Minnewater, saw the White  
Hoods moving west,  
Saw the great Artevelde victorious scale the  
Golden Dragon's Nest.

And again the whiskered Spaniard all the land  
with terror smote;

And again the wild alarum sounded from the  
tocsin's throat;

Till the bell of Ghent responded o'er lagoon and  
dike of sand:

"I am Roland! I am Roland! there is victory  
in the land!"

Then the sound of drums aroused me. The  
awakened city's roar

Chased the fantoms I had summoned back into  
their graves once more.

Hours had passed away like minutes; and be-  
fore I was aware,

Lo! the shadow of the belfry crossed the sun-  
illuminated square.

## THE NEW PLAYS

*Sleeping Partners.* From the French of Sacha Guitry. Triangle sex farce comedy of the French boulevards. Repellent and ignoble. (Bijou Theater.)

*Le Mariage de Figaro.* The Old Dove Cote that M. Copeau has transplanted from Paris to New York affords a rare chance to hear the best of French spoken, while to those who cannot follow a rapid fire dialog

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the action and the spectacle of Beaumarchais's lively play is a sufficient satisfaction. (Theatre du Vieux Colombier.)

Jane Cowl is at her best as Lady Betty in *Information, Please*, a tearless, warless, sleuthless play—delightfully human and irresistibly funny. (Selwyn Theater.)

*Sometime.* Tuneful music and pretty costumes compensate in large measure for lack of ideas. The overworked plot, too old to entertain, can still soothe. (Shubert Theater.)

*Not With My Money.* A melodramatic comedy by Edward Clark—furnishes an evening of undiluted pleasure and laughter, if you don't take the plot too seriously. (Thirty-ninth Street Theater.)

*Perkins* gives Ruth Chatterton another "Come Out of the Kitchen" role, altogether charming. Henry Miller plays a sentimental diamond-in-the-rough. Good comedy, well acted. (Henry Miller's Theater.)

*The Better 'Ole.* "A fragment from France in two explosions, seven splinters and a short gas attack"—Captain Bairnsfather's cartoons in a musical comedy presented by Mr. and Mrs. Coburn. The best war play yet. (Greenwich Village Theater.)

Leo Ditrichstein is producer and co-author as well as actor in the title role of *The Matinee Hero*, a comedy of "o'er-leaping ambition." It contains an admirable recitation of Hamlet's soliloquy. (Vanderbilt Theater.)

## J U S T A W O R D

"Continue to stir up aviation. It will win the war," writes Laurence Driggs, aviator and expert on aerial warfare, in a personal letter from England to the editor of The Independent. Mr. Driggs went over some weeks ago as correspondent of The Independent to write particularly of what our Allies are doing in aviation and of the air fighting on the western front. Before he sailed Mr. Driggs wrote for The Independent "Beyond the Clouds Lies Victory," an article based on his own experience in manufacturing and operating airplanes and "Fifty-three to One," a story of the spectacular career of the Ace of the Allies, Georges Guynemer.

"I have been over the schools and aerodromes of England and thru some of the factories where motors and aeroplanes are built," adds Mr. Driggs in his latest letter. "Of course I have met scores of pilots, many of them old friends, who have told me of their work at the front. Have seen some of the seaplane stations. Many of the details of the training schools and of the new types of aeroplanes are of extraordinary interest, but they cannot be published."

Of the facts that can be published, however, Mr. Driggs has written an informing and intensely interesting article which will appear in an early issue of The Independent.



# "How I Added Ten Years To My Life"

"I GUESS I am what you would call the average man. Forty years old—earning a pretty good salary—a wife and two children. And I just can't afford to get sick. My family needs me—my business needs me—and I need myself.

"I haven't been sick in bed for fifteen or twenty years, so you see I'm not a health fanatic. I've been so busy in the work-a-day world of business that I haven't given much thought to my health. If I felt good one day and bad the next, I sort of accepted it as a matter of course. Sometimes I may have wondered why I should have a headache, or why I couldn't work as hard or with as much enthusiasm as in the old days, but by that time the headache had vanished and I forgot all about it until the next time.

"But about a year ago a friend of mine, a fine, generous-hearted fellow, and a famous athlete in his day, caught cold somehow—pneumonia developed—there was a weakness of the heart or something—and in four days he was gone.

"I tell you it set me thinking. Here was a man who thought he was in good health—who hadn't been sick within my recollection—and yet whose system had become so weakened through the strain of hard work and middle-age that he had nothing in reserve when the crisis came.

"I talked to the family physician and he told me that it was just like the breaking up of a ship when it hit the rocks. Nothing could save it then. But with the proper care all along the voyage, those hidden dangers could have been mapped and charted—known and understood—and easily avoided.

## People Die Too Soon

"Last year, for instance, more than 100,000 men and women between the ages of 40 and 60 died in the United States from diseases of the heart, circulation and kidneys. And the crime of it is that most of these deaths could have been prevented or postponed had the people realized the danger before it was too late to do anything but send out distress signals.

"It is safe to say that two out of every three people you meet can save themselves needless suffering and add years to their lives simply by going to some Human Service Station for periodic health examinations.

"I listened to all this and it came as a distinct shock and revelation. I had read how the infant mortality had been decreased through proper understanding and preventive measures, and I had assumed it applied equally to all ages. But I was wrong.

"I determined to undergo a thorough physical examination just as soon as I could, whether I felt particularly sick or

not. But the next day something happened in the office that required all my attention—I put off the examination that day and the next—and eventually forgot all about it.

## Taft Among Founders

"More recently, however, I was reading a magazine article by Cleveland Moffett. He mentioned the Life Extension Institute—told how it was founded by ex-President Taft, Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale, and other forward-looking men to conserve the health of the Nation and make life better worth the living.

"It reminded me of my former resolve and that very day I wrote to the Life Extension Institute and made arrangements for a thorough physical examination in my own home town.

"And such an examination as it was! I have never had anything like it in all my life. Life insurance examinations? Why they can't be compared with it! The Institute didn't miss a single part of me. They tested my heart and lungs and kidneys—took my blood pressure and made a microscopic examination of my blood—tested my eyes—examined my teeth—pored over my personal history blank for traces of hereditary diseases—delved into my daily living habits—literally made a map of my body and my entire life.

"I tell you frankly that that examination has added ten years to my life. I know now the dangers of middle age, but I am facing them neither blindly nor with fear. I know where my body is strong and where it is weak. I know the hidden dangers and the rocks, and my ship will never go to pieces from diseases that I know nothing of.

"Nearly 100,000 men, women and children in all parts of the United States have already been examined by the Institute and have received its guidance and instructions.

"I am writing this to you because I think it is something you ought to know. I am as much opposed to fads and quacks as any man who ever lived, and you couldn't get me to go on some nonsensical diet for a million dollars. But I see the value of periodic health examinations.

## Staff of 5000 Physicians

"It makes no difference where you live. The Life Extension Institute comes to you wherever you are. It has its main office in New York, a branch office in Chicago and a staff of more than 5000 physicians throughout the United States.

"The same questions are asked—the same tests made—wherever you take the examination. The same extended blanks are furnished all examining physicians.

"Back of the scientific policy of the Institute is the advice and counsel of the Hygiene Reference Board. You couldn't assemble such a weight of expert intelligence in years under any other conditions.

"These men are behind the Life Extension Institute because they believe in it—because it was organized on a broad humanitarian basis—because two-thirds of the profits are set aside in a trust fund for health propaganda of a national scope.

"That is one reason why the cost of the Institute's service is so low. For a very moderate sum you get a thorough physical examination—three additional urinalyses at intervals of three months—hygienic guidance and instructions—Keep Well Bulletins—monthly health journals—gratuitous advice on any questions you may choose to ask about personal hygiene.

## Don't Wait Too Long

"It is a great thing. You may realize it even as I did, and yet keep putting it off from day to day. But my advice to you is—don't wait! Another six months—a year perhaps—and in my case it would have been too late. I would not be writing this message to you today.

"Right now is the best time to say: 'I'm going to learn more about the Life Extension Institute. It costs me nothing to write for full particulars, and who knows but that the signing of this coupon will save me months of useless pain and suffering. Certainly it is worth trying.'

HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT

Chairman, Board of Directors

PROFESSOR IRVING FISHER, of Yale

Chairman, Hygiene Reference Board

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The Life Extension Institute has a Hygiene Reference Board of 100 leading scientific men, including the Surgeon-Generals of the Army and Navy, and U. S. Public Health Service; several ex-Presidents of the American Medical Association; Commissioners of Public Health, and others interested in the public welfare. Matters of scientific policy and educational material used in the Institute's service are submitted to this Board for opinion. A complete list will be furnished on application.

More than 100 prominent business houses have asked the Life Extension Institute to examine their vital, important employees. Foreign representatives of the American Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Knights of Columbus and the Salvation Army have been examined before going over-seas.

## MAIL THIS COUPON FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

GENTLEMEN: Please send me, without obligation on my part, a copy of (1) "Neglect of the Human Machine," (2) List of 100 members of the Hygiene Reference Board, (3) "The Growing Movement to Prolong Human Life," and other literature descriptive of the services of the Life Extension Institute.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE, Inc. (Dept. K), 25 W. 45th STREET, NEW YORK  
CHICAGO ADDRESS—5 N. WABASH AVE.



# GERMANY "OFFERS" PEACE

October 20, 1918.

In accepting the proposal for an evacuation of the occupied territories, the German Government has started from the assumption that the procedure of this evacuation and of the conditions of an armistice should be left to the judgment of the military advisers and that the actual standard of power on both sides in the field has to form the basis for arrangements safeguarding and guaranteeing the standard.

The German Government suggests to the President to bring about an opportunity to fixing the details. It trusts that the President of the United States will approve of no demand which would be irreconcilable with the honor of the German people and with opening a way to a peace of justice.

The German Government protests against the reproach of illegal and inhuman actions made against the German land and sea forces and thereby against the German people. For the covering of a retreat, destructions will always be necessary, and are, in so far, permitted by international law. The German troops are under the strictest instructions to spare private property and to exercise care for the population to the best of their ability. Where transgressions occur in spite of these instructions the guilty are being punished.

The German Government further denies that the German Navy in sinking ships has ever purposely destroyed lifeboats with their passengers. The German Government proposes with regard to all these charges that the facts be cleared up by neutral commissions.

In order to avoid anything that might hamper the work of peace, the German Government has caused orders to be dispatched to all submarine commanders, precluding the torpedoing of passenger ships, without, however, for technical reasons, being able to guarantee that these orders will reach every single submarine at sea before its return.

As the fundamental conditions for peace the President

characterizes the destruction of every arbitrary power that can separately, secretly, and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world. To this the German Government replies:

Hitherto the representation of the people in the German Empire has not been endowed with an influence on the formation of the Government.

The Constitution did not provide for a concurrence of the representation of the people in decision on peace and war. These conditions have just now undergone a fundamental change. A new Government has been formed in complete accord with the wishes of the representation of the people, based on the equal, universal, secret, direct franchise.

The leaders of the great parties of the Reichstag are members of this Government. In future no Government can take or continue in office without possessing the confidence of the majority of the Reichstag.

The responsibility of the Chancellor of the empire to the representation of the people is being legally developed and safeguarded. The first act of the new Government has been to lay before the Reichstag a bill to alter the Constitution of the empire so that the consent of the representation of the people is required for decisions on war and peace.

The permanence of the new system is, however, guaranteed not only by constitutional safeguards, but also by the unshakable determination of the German people, whose vast majority stands behind these reforms and demands their energetic continuance.

The question of the President, with which he and the Governments associated against Germany are dealing, is therefore answered in a clear and unequivocal manner by the statement that the offer of peace and an armistice has come from a Government which, free from arbitrary and irresponsible influence, is supported by the approval of the overwhelming majority of the German people.

## THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY

October 23, 1918.

Having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German Government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace laid down in his address to the Congress of the United States on the eighth of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses, particularly the address of the twenty-seventh of September, and that it desires to discuss the details of their application, and that this wish and purpose emanate, not from those who have hitherto dictated German policy and conducted the present war on Germany's behalf, but from ministers who speak for the majority of the Reichstag and for an overwhelming majority of the German people; and having received also the explicit promise of the present German Government that the humane rules of civilized warfare will be observed both on land and sea by the German armed forces, the President of the United States feels that he cannot decline to take up with the governments with which the Government of the United States is associated the question of an armistice.

He deems it his duty to say again, however, that the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration would be one which should leave the United States and the powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangement that may be entered into and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible. The President has, therefore, transmitted his correspondence with the present German authorities to the governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion that, if these governments are disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as will fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and insure to the associated governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German Government has agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from the military point of view. Should such terms of armistice be suggested, their

acceptance by Germany will afford the best concrete evidence of her unequivocal acceptance of the terms and principles of peace from which the whole action proceeds.

The President would deem himself lacking in candor did he not point out in the frankest possible terms the reason why extraordinary safeguards must be demanded. Significant and important as the constitutional changes seem to be which are spoken of by the German Foreign Secretary in his note of the twentieth of October, it does not appear that the principle of a government responsible to the German people has yet been fully worked out or that any guarantees either exist or are in contemplation that the alterations of principle and of practice now partially agreed upon will be permanent. Moreover, it does not appear that the heart of the present difficulty has been reached. It may be that future wars have been brought under the control of the German people, but the present war has not been, and it is with the present war that we are dealing. It is evident that the German people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities of the empire in the popular will, that the power of the King of Prussia to control the policy of the empire is unimpaired; that the determining initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany.

Feeling that the whole peace of the world depends now on plain speaking and straightforward action, the President deems it his duty to say, without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words, that the nations of the world do not and cannot trust the words of those who have hitherto been masters of German policy, and to point out once more that in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of this war the Government of the United States cannot deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany. If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchical autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German Empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid.

## GERMANY REPEATS HER PLEA

October 27, 1918.

The German Government has taken cognizance of the answer of the President of the United States.

The President is aware of the far-reaching changes which have been carried out and are being carried out in the German constitutional structure, and that peace negotiations

are being conducted by a People's Government, in whose hands rests, both actually and constitutionally, the power to make the deciding conclusions. The military powers are also subject to it.

The German Government now awaits proposals for an armistice, which shall be the first step toward a just peace, as the President has described it in his proclamation.



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



*We ask the indulgence of our readers for the unavoidable delay in publication of the October 26 issue of The Independent and the omission of the November 2 issue. It is the first time in the seventy years of its existence that The Independent has failed to make its weekly appearance, and we have done everything in our power to keep this record unbroken. A strike of press feeders thruout New York City was begun on Monday morning, October 21, which prevented the printing of monthly and weekly publications in New York City during the following eight days. We have made this issue of The Independent, dated November 9, much larger than its usual size in order to include in it a complete review of the two weeks instead of one*

## PUT GERMANY ON PROBATION

**P**EACE will be dictated, or negotiated, before August 1, 1919. If God reigns it will be dictated. If Gott reigns it will be negotiated.

When this point has been determined the peace table will be set. There will be many matters to consider. If the peace has been dictated German militarism will have surrendered and it will be necessary to decide what military and naval establishment Germany shall be permitted to perpetuate. The Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs will have been scrapped as royal families, and it will be necessary to say what worldly possessions and social standing, if any, they shall be permitted to enjoy. Among many other matters then to be taken up three are outstanding and of tremendous import.

Shall Germany be punished for her measureless wickedness? Anger says "yes." The instinct of vengeance says "yes." But the calmer reason of civilization will say "no." Civilization is not vindictive. It has no desire to inflict suffering for no other end than to gratify passion. It has no wish to destroy the products of human toil, to lay waste cities, to mutilate works of art, to desolate homes. Therein it differs from Kultur. Vengeance will not be included in the terms of peace.

Shall Germany be made to pay a just bill of damages? If there is to be no vengeance there will be no merely punitive indemnities. But the restoration of Belgium, of France, of Serbia, of Poland will be costly. Is Germany to be made to bear this cost, or is she to be let off? Powerful interests outside of Germany will be at work, they are at work now, to let her off. They care nothing for justice,

nothing for the rights of the desolated peoples whose intolerable losses and sufferings cry out for redress. They care only to resume business as usual.

Shall Germany be admitted forthwith into a league of nations created to safeguard the peace of the world? The humanitarians say "yes." The international socialists and a powerful group of international capitalists clasp hands and say "yes." France and Great Britain shut their jaws and say "no." In this antagonism of interests lies deadly peril to the league and the hope for which it stands.

Never in the history of politically organized mankind has so much been at stake. Not even in the days of darkness when the German armies were in gunshot of Paris, was civilization in graver danger.

What is the sailing course between Scylla and Charybdis? Happily it is clear and straight, tho narrow.

*Germany must be put on probation until she has made restitution to the peoples that she has desolated, and has reconstructed and democratized her own political life.*

Let there be no vengeance. Let there be no closing of the door of repentance and return. Let her not be excluded for all time from the family of nations. But let her be told in terms that cannot be mistaken: "You must first make good. You must not only prove your sincerity, you must actually pay the bill of damages that the world holds against you. You cannot enter the league of nations now. When you have discharged your obligations and the score is wiped off the slate, and you have established a people's government in which the world can have confidence, you will be welcomed and admitted, but not before."

## A CHALLENGE TO GERMANY

**T**HE President's ringing reply to the German note clinches his argument to the last nail. He culminates the correspondence by bringing squarely before the German people the question whether they will go down with Kaiserism to irretrievable ruin or by freeing their land from the incubus make peace upon the terms that he has prescribed. He wants not merely the evacuation of Belgium but the evacuation of the throne. All thru the mazes of this most complicated of conflicts he has stuck like a bulldog to his main object, to make the world safe for democracy—even in Germany. This phrase when he first enunciated it, mortally offended some of our friends over

the water. Reactionary British organs sneeringly remarked that it was more important "to make the world safe from democracy." But the common people heard him gladly, not only in England and France, but in Germany and Austria. More and more he has become the spokesman for the liberal elements of the world as his far-sighted policy was gradually unfolded. If any one will compare in tone and substance the Allied peace terms (published in The Independent of January 22, 1917) with the President's metropolitan speech (published in The Independent of October 12, 1918) he will see what a change America's entrance has made in war issues as well as in the military situation.



The President begins his note by a recapitulation of all the concessions Germany has made and all she has promised to make. Then he again points out "in the frankest possible terms" that he cannot trust "those who have hitherto been masters of Germany" and that he does not believe that their power has yet been permanently overthrown. Therefore there can be no cessation of military measures unless such "extraordinary safeguards" are demanded as to leave Germany incapable of further resistance in case she does not comply with the conditions proposed by her opponents. Finally he points out that so long as the present "military masters and monarchical autocrats" remain in power there can be no peace negotiations but only a demand for "surrender."

This is simply a succinct reiteration of what he has always held, that there should be two sets of peace terms, one for unregenerate Germany, sullen, revengeful and still controlled by an unscrupulous aristocracy, and the other set to be offered to the German people if after making reparation they prove themselves fit to enter the society of nations. He has previously explained under what conditions Germany or any other nation should be admitted to such a society and they are not easy conditions.

From what little we hear of Germany's internal affairs it is evident that this note is likely to prove a powerful stimulus to the forces now at work undermining the old regime in Germany. Doubtless the President knows more than the outside world what effect it will have. He has put plainly the alternatives before the German people; either they must make good their profest acceptance of all his conditions of a durable peace or if they insist upon retaining a dominant monarchical and military caste they would have no choice but surrender. Germany would in the latter case be an outlaw among nations and doubtless be kept under permanent military subjection, or at least surveillance. Under such circumstances, and however completely defeated and humiliated, Germany would still be a menace to the world. Consequently the President prefers that Germany should take the other alternative and unreservedly accept his peace conditions.

There is something better than "unconditional surrender" and that is surrender on our own conditions. We prefer the acceptance in advance of the American terms rather than the imposition afterward of the Allied terms. Suppose the Germans should unconditionally lay down their arms today. The peace terms would then be imposed by an Allied Council in which the United States might not be represented or might have one vote in twenty. The terms imposed would not be those of the Allied note of January, 1917, but the more questionable demands and plans which have since then found acceptance in Allied circles. The President in the last paragraph admits that if the German people continue in their fatuous affection for militarism and autocracy there will be no alternative but surrender, but he hopes for something better, namely, complete compliance with his own terms and full acceptance of his program of reconstruction. This alternative he therefore puts foremost.

Our hopes go with the President, for he has forced to the front the two issues that *The Independent* has been most earnestly advocating, the overthrow of autocracy and the establishment of a League of Nations. And we believe that there is a good chance of his success provided he receives the united support of his own people regardless of political party. The Kaiser has proffered his sword not to Lloyd George or Clemenceau or Orlando, but to Wilson. If the President had declined to consider it he might have lost his chance to carry out the American policy of world organization.

One point in his program he has virtually won already, the abolition of secret diplomacy. When he first proposed it the idea shocked the diplomatists of the old world. They declared it absurd and impossible. But Mr. Wilson stuck to

it. He tabooed whispering. He insisted upon discussing the most delicate questions in a voice loud enough to reach Berlin. He has the American faith in publicity. When you know you are right on any question, the more talk about it the better. He curtly declined the Austrian proposal for a secret and unbinding conversation but he is willing to discuss these questions publicly with Vienna—perhaps also with Budapest. Open warfare in the field, open warfare in diplomacy, these are the two changes since America entered the war.

The President's diplomacy has won a second victory in checking the plunder and demolition of French and Belgian towns. He has promise of a third victory in profest intention of Germany to limit the depredations of the U-boats. The note of October 14, in which he made these demands, was severely criticized by some of his political opponents, and he was threatened with impeachment if he pursued the policy of free and open discussion. But the people for whom we are fighting do not think so. "Wilson saved Bruges" said the Town Clerk.

Some folks are obviously more interested in the war than its objects. Art for art's sake. War for war's sake. They would rather have a splendid victory than to secure better results by a diplomatic peace. It would undoubtedly have been much more exciting for us to have seen Bruges besieged and carried by assault with the belfry crashed down by our shells or the enemy's mines than to have the Germans tamely walk out and the British quietly walk in. But the war is not being run for the amusement of those of us who stay at home. The President's note accomplished what a 42-centimeter gun could not do: it rescued Bruges without destroying it, and that without sacrificing any moral principle or relinquishing any military advantage.

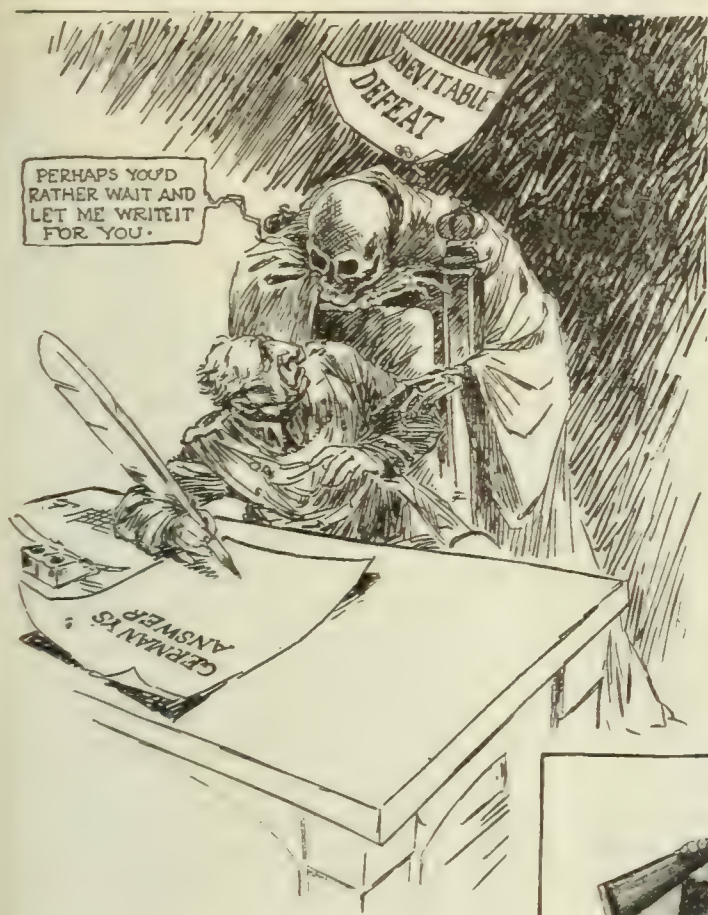
The President keeps clear the distinction between an armistice and negotiations. Either one might be granted without the other. The military authorities will have to decide whether anything can be gained by granting an armistice. The civil authorities will have to decide whether anything can be gained by continuing peace negotiations. But the President has made it plain that the conditions of the armistice must be such—not only as to retain our present military advantage—but "to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible." We may trust Foch to see that these conditions are fully complied with. An armistice so safeguarded would involve placing no dependence whatsoever upon Germany's good faith or good intentions, but would leave us "in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into."

With this as his sole recommendation the President passes the German proposal on to the Allies. Because he has gradually come into a position of leadership we are apt to forget that the Allies have, after all, the deciding voice. They could make peace at any time and on any terms without considering America. But they could not continue the war, at least with the same success, without America. That is, the President holds the war power but not the peace power. He must secure the coöperation of the Allies to carry thru his program. The United States is not signatory to the Pact of London of September 5, 1914, binding each one of the Allies not to make peace without the consent of all the others. We call them "our allies" in the loose popular acceptance of the word because they are friends and fighting with us, but we know that there is really no alliance. Because a man is in love with a lady and works with her in some common cause, he is not thereby entitled to regard her as his wife. The President has been called pedantic because he is careful to speak of "our co-belligerents" or "associates," but it is a necessary distinction and must be borne in mind now when we are discussing peace terms. Some people think we should sign the Alliance, but nobody can say that we have. The Allied nations have been brought continually closer to one another and closer to the



# CARTOON COMMENT

## K A M E R A D !



### THE GERMAN ATTITUDE NOW

The soldier below stands for several tens of thousand Germans who have cried out "Kamerad" to the advancing Allies in the fighting of the past two weeks. Cartoon by Walter de Maris in "Judge"

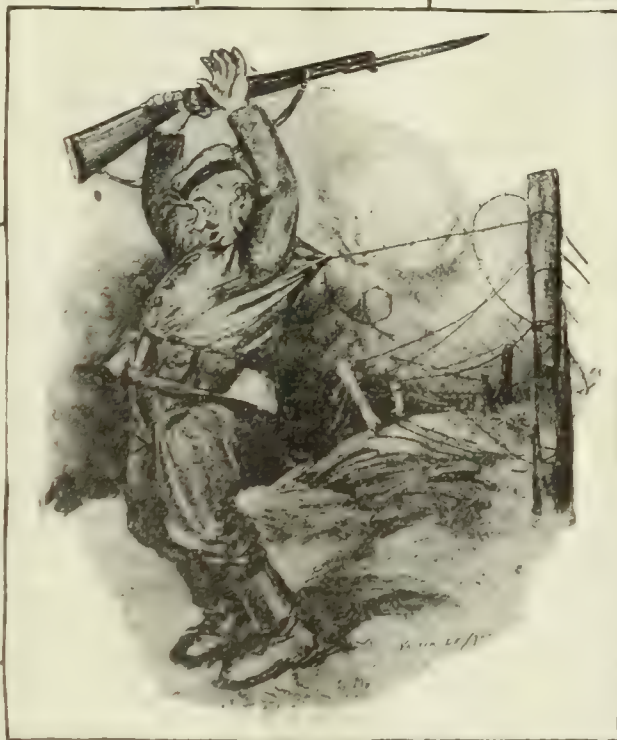


### UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER EITHER WAY

The "New York Tribune" in this cartoon by Darling, stresses the point that Wilhelm has reached the end of his rope; if he does not surrender now military defeat will inevitably bring him to terms soon

### IN THE SAME MANNER

The cartoon below, drawn by Kirby in the "New York World," takes no pains to conceal its contempt of the German announcement that government by the people has displaced the Kaiser's rule

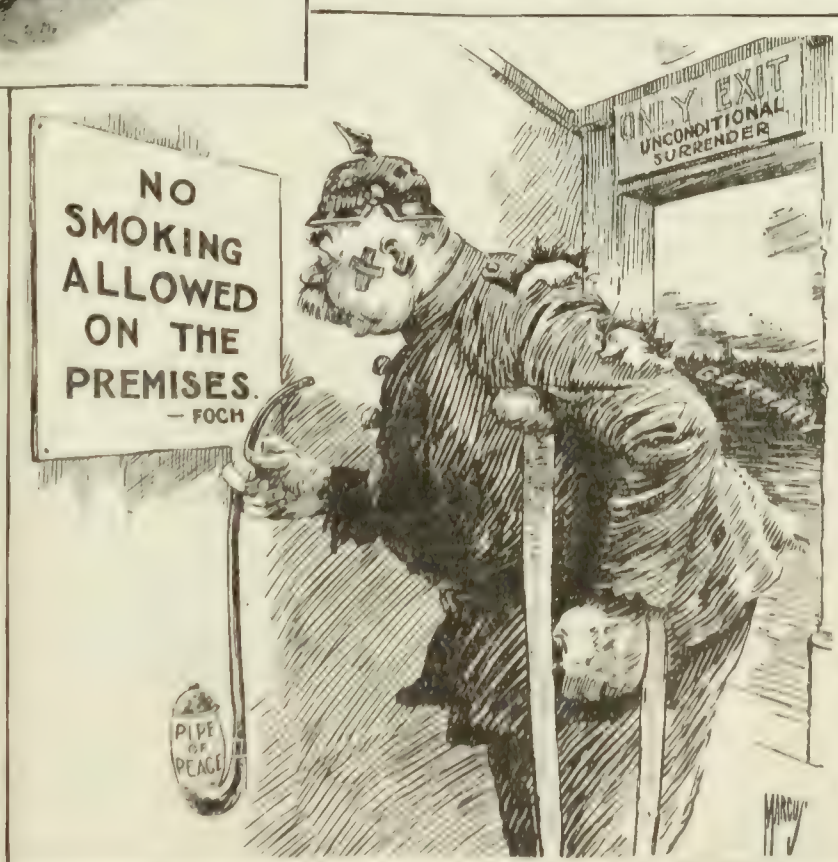
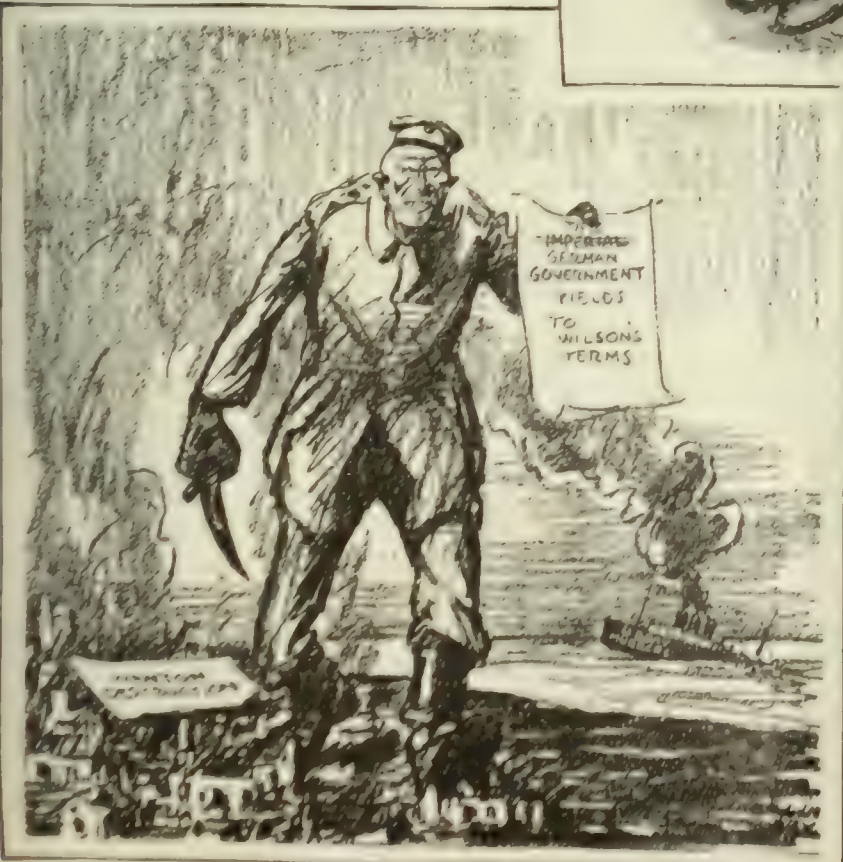


### MUSIC HATH CHARMS—?

The "Passing Show" of London enjoys a smile at Jerry's expense and implies at the same time considerable skepticism as to the efficacy of the peace fiddle

### THE ONE WAY OUT

"Unconditional Surrender" is the sign over the doorway thru which Fritz must go before he can smoke his peace pipe. "No smoking on the premises," says the commander-in-chief of the Allied armies in France. Cartoon (below) by Marcus in the "New York Times"





United States thru their common experiences in the present war. The President's peace terms have continually gained acceptance among all countries. This is, therefore, not the time to discuss such differences as still remain between the American program and the policies of our associates.

The President has undertaken the most stupendous task any man ever attempted, not merely the termination of the Great War on fair and equitable terms, but the reconstruction of the world system on a basis of freedom and justice. It may be too big a task for him. It may be too big for any human being. But if he fails it should not be for lack of sympathy and support from his own people.

## THE FIFTEENTH TERM

**P**RESIDENT WILSON has laid down fourteen terms as the basis of a just and lasting peace.

We respectfully submit that as the fifteenth term he demand that all the art treasures stolen by the Germans from the galleries and homes of France and Belgium be returned to their rightful owners.

## BURY THE HATCHET

**N**OW that the election is over let us all do what we can to close the breach caused by the recent irruption of party politics. It is doubtful whether the newly elected Congress will come into office before the main terms of peace are virtually settled, but it is important that in the difficult and delicate negotiations upon which we are now entering the United States shall have a single aim. This should be attained not by overruling the minority members but by cordially admitting them to the councils of the Administration.

A durable peace cannot be made by a majority vote. A true American foreign policy cannot be constructed out of a party platform. The more Democrats and Republicans differ the more essential it is that both should be considered.

## CZECHO-SLOVAK INDEPENDENCE

**T**HE Great War appears not as the destroyer but as the creator of nations. Bellona has given birth to a dozen new states within the last two years and tho some were stillborn and some are not likely to survive the diseases of infancy, yet others show a strength like Hercules in his cradle and bid fair to outgrow and outlive their elders in the family of nations. A man who had been on an Arctic expedition or in solitary confinement for the last two years would be astonished when he opened the paper for the first time to find that the United States was pledged by its President to continue war with Austria-Hungary until the establishment of the independence of two countries which he had never heard of and could not find on the map, Czecho-Slovakia and Jugoslavia. But he could hardly have been more surprized than the average Englishman and Frenchman on January 10, 1917, when in the reply of their governments to the President's note they read that one of the primary and necessary objects for which they had been fighting for the past two and a half years was the liberation of the Czecho-Slovaks. This might have been well known to the whole civilized world, as the Allies' note stated, but it obviously was not known to the man in the ranks who was doing the fighting or to the man in the ranks at home who was backing him. In fact it is not six months since a United States Senator was, according to Washington gossip, heard to inquire who were those folks with the unpronounceable name and where they lived. Not that there was anything wrong about the inquiry. Would that all senators were as anxious for information and took the same direct method of getting it. The addition of the word *Tchècoslovaques* to the Slavs, Rumanians and Italians who sought to be liberated from foreign domination was apparently an after-

thought, for the Czecho-Slovaks are Slavs and we may surmise that its insertion was due to the timely suggestion of the astute Professor Masaryk or some other member of the Bohemian National Committee who happened to be in Paris when the note was drafted. But however the Czecho-Slovak cause got into the list of the war aims, we may be glad that it was there, for it belonged there. It presaged the wider formula of the President—"to make the world safe for democracy." It was one of the things which the English and French were fighting for then and which we were to fight for later, tho neither they nor we realized it at that time. It has added both moral and military strength to our cause. The Czecho-Slovaks in Russia have kept control of the vertebral column of that country, the Siberian Railroad. The Czecho-Slovaks in Austria-Hungary have deserted from the army and defied the Government. The Czecho-Slovaks in America have aided us with men, money, enthusiasm and statesmanship. Masaryk in Washington is worth an extra regiment in France. The United States contains seven million Czecho-Slovaks, Jugoslavs and Poles besides Ukrainians, Italians and Rumanians equally eager to liberate from Austro-Hungarian domination the brethren they have left behind. The Czecho-Slovak Declaration of Independence that we publish on another page is worthy to rank with our own of 1776. It bears the marks of being "made in America" and if it can be realized in Europe it will in itself have justified our participation in the war.

We hope that the Poles and Jugoslavs will soon come out with a democratic declaration that sounds as promising to the American ear. Hitherto they have talked too much about "restitution" and "restoration" to suit a people who look forward rather than back. Americans have no desire to see reestablished upon earth the Commonwealth of Casimir or the Empire of Czar Dushan. Neither are they greatly interested in the rivalry of the Radziwills for the throne of Poland or of the Karageorgevitches and Obrenovitches for the throne of Serbia. The United States has "recognized in the fullest manner the justice of the nationalistic aspirations of the Jugoslavs" and Czecho-Slovaks, and therefore the American people are greatly interested to see that the form of government and society proposed to be set up does not contain such antiquated and obstructive institutions as shall render the new-gained freedom nugatory.

The conspicuous omission of the Poles from the President's reply to Austria-Hungary has caused alarm among the Poles. But President Wilson was the first to champion the cause of a united and independent Poland in the days when the Allies, for fear of offending the Czar, were silent on the subject. The American people have sympathized with Poland from the days of its partition. So we do not believe either the President or the people will abandon the Polish cause now when it appears possible of realization. But if the Polish propaganda is to prosper in America it must be cleared from all appearance of sectarian, class and racial exclusiveness. The Poles must prove themselves free from the faults that brought about the downfall of their commonwealth, the disposition to internal dissensions and the inability to get on well with their neighbors.

America is trying to call into existence a new Middle-Europe to balance the old Middle-Europe "made in Germany." The aim is to make a belt of independent states stretching from the Baltic to the Adriatic and cutting off the Germans of Austria and Germany from the Slavic lands on which they hoped to prey. But to bring together a dozen proud and patriotic nationalities, burdened with hereditary animosity and divided by rival interests, requires great tact and mutual self-sacrifice. It could only be done on American soil where these races join in common citizenship. It can only be done on a democratic basis. The meeting in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on October 25 is a triumph of statesmanship and a good augury of a future federation of the world.

Of the three nationalities now appealing for American



support in establishing their independence the Poles started with the advantage of a century of American sympathy for the dismemberment of their country. The American people had seen Serbia ruthlessly overrun before their eyes and desired to have it reinstated and enlarged by the accession of the other Jugoslavs remaining under Austrian rule. But the Bohemians had been submerged for three hundred years and they were hardly recognizable when they reëmerged under the novel name of Czecho-Slovaks. The American people who are too timid to ask for a toothbrush or a talcum powder until they have seen it spelled out syllable by syllable could not be expected to shout "Hurrah for Czecho-Slovakia!" without previous practice. This awkward cognomen is partly due to linguistic accident and partly to political exigence. The old familiar name "Bohemia" has, like the name "Serbia" a territorial rather than a racial significance and is too small to cover the ethnical entity on which the modern concept of nationality is founded. The new nation aims to include the Czechs inhabiting the Austrian provinces of Bohemia proper, Moravia and Silesia as well as the kindred Slovaks inhabiting the adjoining part of Hungary. The Slovak language is only dialectically different from the Czech or Bohemian, but the differences were purposely intensified during the nineteenth century in order to keep the Hungarian branch of the race apart from the Austrian. Even in America the Slovak and Czech newspapers are distinct, altho either people can read the other language. Professor Masaryk, the head of the provisional government, is a Slovak. The Slovaks being inferior to the Czechs in numbers, wealth and education, are naturally insistent upon equal rights and recognition. The spelling "Czech" is neither native nor English. It is a Polish form of the word, foisted upon the world by the persistence of Viennese journalists. The true Bohemian spelling "Čech" is impossible to our newspapers for lack of type with inverted caret over the C to represent *Ch*. The final *ch* is sounded like the German guttural or the Scottish *ch* as in "loch," but to the ordinary ear is hardly distinguishable from plain *k*. If then Čech were simply transliterated Chek or Check no one would stumble over the pronunciation and the cause could gain many adherents who are now afraid to talk about it.

The name "Bohemian" is objected to because of its historical limitations and connotations, and because it is of Celtic, not of Slavic origin. Also there is a feeling that the word has been spoiled by its association with gipsies and the restaurants of the Latin Quarter of Paris and Greenwich Village of New York. But a good old word is not so easily spoiled and we hope that the constituent assembly will adopt the Republic of Bohemia as the designation of the nation. Shakespeare has been laughed at for three hundred years because he laid a scene of the "Winter's Tale" on "the coast of Bohemia." But perhaps he was merely in advance of his times, for President Wilson promises "access to the sea" for all the nations hitherto earth-bound.

## THE GERMAN COLONIES

THE idea that the captured German colonies should not be treated as the spoils of victory at the coming Peace Conference is gaining converts on all sides. It is approved by President Nicholas Murray Butler as well as by the British Labor party. Says Dr. Butler:

Why should not the German colonies, together with other undeveloped portions of the earth's surface, which under ordinary circumstances would become a prey to that form of colonization which is really only economic exploitation, be placed under the administrative control of the coming League of Nations, and be administered by organs of that league solely in the interest of the inhabitants of these territories? To return the German colonies to German sovereignty is unthinkable in view both of the use which the Imperial German Government has made of its power over these territories in the past, and of the effect upon the Union of South Africa and the Commonwealth of Australia of any such proposal.

On the other hand, to permit them to become mere derelicts

in the world is equally impossible. A practicable course seems therefore the one that is now proposed, namely their control by the organs of a League of Nations and their administration in the sole interest of their own inhabitants with a view to improving their physical, mental, moral, economic, and political conditions so that sooner or later they will become self-governing peoples.

This is precisely the suggestion which we made in a long editorial in *The Independent* of December 15, 1917. We then said, and it is more timely now than when we wrote it:

But why should not this League of Nations, when constituted, be put in control of all territories conquered by the Central Powers or the Allies. We have particularly in mind, however, the backward nations and the undeveloped and unorganized nations of the earth. . . . The profits from what has been mere exploitation of natural resources will furnish under enlightened and stable international supervision abundant funds for the development of these territories in communication, industry, education and all other elements of civilization. . . . If practicable it would solve at once the most difficult problems before the world, some of which would seem almost incapable of negotiated solution on any other basis.

The time has come when all the free peoples of the earth must realize that no one people is well intentioned enough, or wise enough, to hold in subjection another people who are of compact population and who occupy well-defined territory, even tho that subject people may be backward and uncivilized. Only the family of free nations has the right to administer the necessary restraints and corrective measures; and on it devolves the duty of educating and civilizing.

## THE UNITED STATES UNITED

THE aim of the founders of the nation was "to form a more perfect union and provide for the common defense."

The aim of the preservers of the nation was to maintain "liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

The ideals for which they fought are being realized in the present war. *E pluribus unum* is not a mere motto but an accomplished fact. The proof of it is to be seen in every day's newspaper. No state is missing from the Honor Roll of those who died for their country:

Alabama—Pvt. Oscar F. Coley.	Nevada—Sgt. Henry F. Marsh.
Arizona—Pvt. Daniel W. Thomas.	New Hampshire—Pvt. W. M. Myers.
Arkansas—Pvt. Henry C. Gosell.	New Jersey—Lieut. Earl J. Groogan.
California—Corp. D. H. Kitt.	New Mexico—Pvt. V. P. Ehly.
Colorado—Pvt. Duffey Dempsey.	New York—Pvt. E. Pilawski.
Connecticut—Pvt. John Bull.	North Carolina—Pvt. Geo. Harrel.
Delaware—Sgt. D. C. Harrison.	North Dakota—Pvt. C. C. Annis.
District of Columbia—Lieut. F. H. M. Cash.	Ohio—Lieut. C. S. Baxter.
Florida—Pvt. W. C. Morris.	Oklahoma—Cook Boyd W. Allison.
Georgia—Sgt. Bernard Green.	Oregon—Pvt. M. G. De Wolf.
Idaho—Pvt. Bruce McMillan.	Pennsylvania—Corp. Harry F. Wood.
Illinois—Pvt. Kostis Alamano-viez.	Rhode Island—Pvt. George Burns.
Indiana—Corp. Byron C. Cox.	South Carolina—Pvt. Paul E. Ragsdale.
Iowa—Corp. Donald E. Porter.	South Dakota—Pvt. Ernest T. Birch.
Kansas—Wagoner H. Gotschall.	Tennessee—Sgt. Garrett Edwards.
Kentucky—Corp. J. Candle.	Texas—Pvt. Arnold C. Pich.
Louisiana—Pvt. James Cascio.	Utah—Lieut. R. H. Clapp.
Maine—Pvt. Lucien L. Arsenault.	Vermont—Pvt. C. W. Crippen.
Maryland—Pvt. F. F. Heimbuck.	Virginia—Pvt. David W. Powers.
Massachusetts—Sgt. J. M. Beatty.	Washington—Pvt. Lloyd Parker.
Michigan—Pvt. Frank Schneider.	West Virginia—Pvt. Duwayne E. Kellar.
Minnesota—Pvt. G. M. Hanson.	Wisconsin—Corp. Irvin E. Dickey.
Mississippi—Pvt. Lindsay Barnes.	Wyoming—Sgt. Leonard O. Purkey.
Missouri—Pvt. Leonidas Munday.	Porto Rico—Pvt. C. Hidalgo.
Montana—Corp. Allen E. Coffin.	
Nebraska—Pvt. E. C. Ripple, Jr.	



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The Reconquest of Belgium

In the three months since the offensive started on July 15, the Allies regained 3000 square miles of territory and captured 380,000 prisoners and 3500 cannon and 40,000 machine guns. According to a cablegram from Herbert Hoover the recovered French territory contains a population of 1,500,000 and the Belgian territory 800,000.

In the week since October 15 the Allied gains have been greater than ever before, for the Germans have been swept out of western Belgium and many important places have been retaken, among them Bruges, Ostend, Thielt, and Zeebrugge in Belgium, and Lille, Valenciennes and Tournai in France. We give on another page an account of the occupation of Lille as seen by an eye-witness. In many cases the Germans retreated too hurriedly to destroy their military structures or to remove all of their guns and ammunition. The 38 centimeter gun which had been bombarding Dunkirk from

near Ostend, twenty-five miles away, was captured intact.

Most of the German troops were successfully extricated from the Belgian coast, but 15,000 of them were cut off by the rapid advance of the Belgian, British and French forces to Bruges and Eecloo, and were hemmed in against the Dutch frontier. The Dutch took down the electric barrier along the boundary and allowed them to enter, when they were disarmed and interned. Some thousands of Belgian and British troops cut off by the Germans when they took Antwerp in 1914 have been interned in Holland ever since, and now the Germans will be added to the list of the involuntary guests of the neutral buffer state.

The raising of the Belgian flag on the frontier was greeted with great enthusiasm by the Dutch on the other side of the boundary line. This brings Holland into land communication with France for the first time in four years and also opens up the sea for the half million tons of shipping held in the

Dutch ports because of the menace of U-boats and mines. The German destroyers and submarines in Ostend and Zeebrugge escaped from these ports and managed somehow to elude the British warships watching the coast.

While the Germans are rapidly withdrawing from the Belgian coast on the north and giving way slowly from the Aisne front in the south, they are holding on stoutly to the sector between Maubeuge and Laon. Here for a stretch of forty miles there is a division to a mile, or half a million men altogether, said to be a heavier concentration of forces than has ever been known before. But the British striking in the middle of this sector took Solesmes and Le Cateau and crossed the river Selle. Four thousand prisoners and a large quantity of war material were captured. The Americans are aiding the British in these difficult operations. That the fighting has been heavy may be seen from the fact that the British casualty lists are now averaging about 5000 names a day.

## CZECHO-SLOVAK DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

At this grave moment, when the Hohenzollerns are offering peace in order to stop the victorious advance of the Allied armies and to prevent the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary and Turkey, and when the Hapsburgs are promising the federalization of the empire and autonomy to the dissatisfied nationalities committed to their rule, we, the Czecho-Slovak National Council, recognized by the Allied and American Governments as the Provisional Government of the Czecho-Slovak State and nation, in complete accord with the declaration of the Czech Deputies made in Prague on January 6, 1918, and realizing that federalization, and, still more, autonomy mean nothing under a Hapsburg dynasty, do hereby make and declare this our Declaration of Independence.

\* \* \* \* \*

We cannot and will not continue to live under the direct or indirect rule of the violators of Belgium, France, and Serbia, the would-be murderers of Russia and Rumania, the murderers of tens of thousands of civilians and soldiers of our blood, and the accomplices in numberless unspeakable crimes committed in this war against humanity by the two degenerate and irresponsible dynasties.

We will not remain a part of a State which has no justification for existence, and which, refusing to accept the fundamental principles of modern world-organization, remains only an artificial and immoral political structure, hindering every movement toward democratic and social progress. The Hapsburg dynasty, weighed down by a huge inheritance of error and crime, is a perpetual menace to the peace of the world, and we deem it our duty toward humanity and civilization to aid in bringing about its downfall and destruction.

We reject the sacrilegious assertion that the power of the Hapsburg and Hohenzollern dynasties is of divine origin; we refuse to recognize the divine rights of kings. Our nation elected the Hapsburgs to the throne of Bohemia of its own free will, and by the same right deposes them. We hereby declare the Hapsburg dynasty unworthy of leading our nation, and deny all of their claim to rule in the Czecho-Slovak land, which we here and now declare shall henceforth be a free and independent people and nation.

We accept and shall adhere to the ideals of modern democracy, as they have been the ideals of our nation for centuries. We accept the American principles as laid down by President Wilson: The principles of liberated mankind, of the actual equality of nations, and of governments deriving all their just power from the consent of the governed. We, the nation of Comenius, cannot but accept these principles expressed in the American Declaration of Independence, the principles of Lincoln, and of the declaration of the rights

of man and of the citizens. For these principles our nation shed its blood in the memorable Hussite wars 500 years ago; for these same principles, beside her allies, our nation is shedding its blood today in Russia, Italy, and France.

We shall outline only the main principles of the Constitution of the Czecho-Slovak nation. The final decision as to the Constitution itself falls to the legally chosen representatives of the liberated and united people.

The Czecho-Slovak nation shall be a republic. In constant endeavor for progress, it shall guarantee complete freedom of conscience, religion, and science, literature and art, speech, the press, and the right of assembly and petition. The Church shall be separated from the State. Our democracy shall rest on universal suffrage. Women shall be placed on an equal footing with men, politically, socially, and culturally. The rights of the minority shall be safeguarded by proportional representation. National minorities shall enjoy equal rights. The Government shall be parliamentary in form and shall recognize the principles of the initiative and referendum. The standing army shall be replaced by militia.

The Czecho-Slovak nation will carry out far-reaching social and economic reforms. The large estates will be re-deemed for home colonization. Patents of nobility will be abolished. Our nation will assume its part of the Austro-Hungarian pre-war public debt. The debts for that war we leave to those who incurred them.

In its foreign policy the Czecho-Slovak nation will accept its full share of responsibility in the reorganization of Eastern Europe. It accepts fully the democratic and social principles of nationality and subscribes to the doctrine that all covenants and treaties shall be entered into openly and frankly without secret diplomacy.

Our Constitution shall provide an efficient, rational, and just Government, which shall exclude all special privileges and prohibit class legislation.

Democracy has defeated theocratic autocracy. Militarism is overcome—democracy is victorious—on the basis of democracy mankind will be reorganized. The forces of darkness have served the victory of light—the longed-for age of humanity is dawning.

We believe in democracy—we believe in liberty—and liberty evermore.

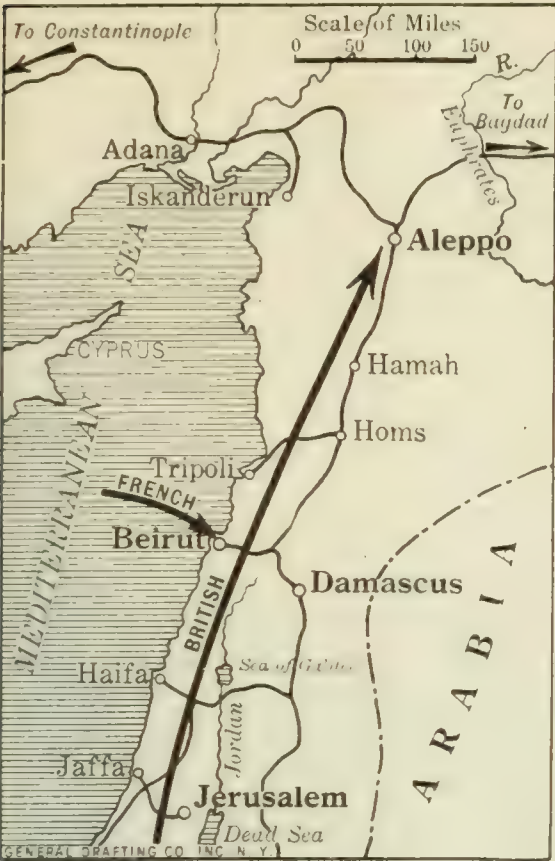
Given in Paris, on the 18th of October, 1918.

PROFESSOR THOMAS G. MASARYK,  
Prime Minister and Minister of Finance.

GENERAL DR. MILAN R. STEFFANIK,  
Minister of National Defense.

DR. EDWARD BENES,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Interior.





### CUTTING THE SPINAL COLUMN OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

The capture of Aleppo by the British completes their command of Palestine and Syria and breaks the connection between Constantinople and Bagdad. The ports of Jaffa and Haifa are in the possession of the British and Beirut of the French.

### Wilson Saves Cities

The indignant protest of President Wilson against the wanton destruction of property by the Germans in their retreat has saved many villages and towns in France and Belgium from ruin. Following the receipt of the American note the German army command announced that to bring "military measures into accord with the steps taken for the conclusion of peace the German armies have received orders to cease all devastation of places unless they are absolutely forced to follow this course by the military situation for defensive reasons."

In accordance with the promise made to the President the Germans have abandoned their former policy of laying waste the country behind them in order to prevent pursuit. Lille, the largest and richest of the cities of northern France, was found uninjured by fire or explosives when the British entered it. The belfry of Bruges, famous from Longfellow's poem, rang out its bells in welcome of its rescuers. M. Victor, the town clerk, said to the first correspondents to enter the city:

President Wilson saved Bruges. The President's reply caused a marked change in the German attitude. Thus the commandant had notified some two score leading citizens ten days ago that they would be removed as hostages. We were conducted to the station for departure when suddenly a counter order for our release came from General Headquarters. The enemy carefully refrained from injuring buildings or works of art and confined his destruction to the arsenal and his own depots.

The Germans began the evacuation of Belgium by taking away all their war material. Unoccupied houses were stripped of their furniture and valuables, but occupied houses were respected.

The munition plants and other factories were mostly denuded of their machinery. Food supplies have been taken away, leaving little or nothing for the inhabitants to live on. All able-bodied males between fifteen and fifty were deported when the Germans retired. Every household has a horrible tale to tell of privations and oppression of the four years of German rule. Careful account has been kept of all confiscations and damage done by the Germans in order to make up the bill to be presented at the peace conference. According to official Belgian figures the local contributions and fines levied by the Germans in Belgium from August, 1914, to October, 1918, amount to \$517,000,000. The Germans took out of Belgium during the first five months of the war, according to their own estimates, machinery and raw material to the value of \$400,000,000. The damage done to Belgium since may amount to more than a billion dollars.

**The Entrée** At eleven o'clock in the forenoon of October 17, to Ostend two hours after the Germans left, a British airplane alighted on the beach at Ostend and was immediately surrounded by a joyful crowd. Shortly after, Admiral Sir Robert Keyes entered the harbor in a whaler, but soon withdrew because the presence of his flotilla of destroyers drew the enemy's fire. But the King and Queen of the Belgians could not longer restrain their eagerness to enter the seaport, so they were brought from Dunkirk to Ostend in the British destroyer "Termagant," flying the Belgian flag.

About 25,000 of the original 45,000 inhabitants were found remaining in Ostend when it was released. The city has been as gay in war as it was in peace, for it was the favorite rest place for the German officers and soldiers on leave.

### Aleppo Captured

The most strategic victory yet achieved in Turkey is the occupation of Aleppo by the British cavalry on October 26, for this city is close to the point where the railroad running south to Jerusalem joins the railroad connecting Constantinople with Bagdad. Aleppo was held by 12,000 troops under a German commander, Field Marshal Liman von Sanders, but on the approach of the British cavalry and armored cars he withdrew 10,000 of his men, leaving only a rearguard of Turks to hold the place until he got clear of it and then to burn up the station and railroad stock.

General Allenby's progress thru Palestine and Syria has been rapid and uninterrupted. Starting on the night of September 18 he encircled and captured the Turkish armies between Nazareth and Jericho and then advanced to Damascus, which he took on October 1. This netted him more than 71,000 prisoners and 350 guns, while his Arab allies under King Hussain took 8000 more. Among those captured were the commanders of five divisions and more than 3000 German and Austrian troops including 206 officers.

The French naval forces on October 7 took Beirut. This is the port of that part of Syria which was long ago



### THE CONQUEST OF WESTERN BELGIUM

The Germans have evacuated the Belgian coast as far as the boundary of Holland. The Belgian Government has been established at Bruges. The British have made headway against strong resistance east of Le Catoy and Solesmes. The shaded area shows gains over last year's line.



## THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN APPEAL FOR PEACE

October 7, 1918.

*The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, which has waged war always and solely as a defensive war and repeatedly given documentary evidence of its readiness to stop the shedding of blood and to arrive at a just and honorable peace, hereby addresses itself to his Lordship [Monseigneur in the French text] the President of the United States of America, and offers to conclude with him and his Allies an armistice on every front on land, at sea, and in the air, and to enter immediately upon negotiations for a peace for which the fourteen points in the message of President Wilson to Congress of January 8, 1918, and the four points contained in President Wilson's address of February 12, 1918, should serve as a foundation, and in which the viewpoints declared by President Wilson in his address of September 27, 1918, will also be taken into account.*

### PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY

October 19, 1918.

*The President deems it his duty to say to the Austro-Hungarian Government that he cannot entertain the present suggestions of that Government because of certain events of utmost importance, which, occurring since the delivery of his address of the eighth of January last, have necessarily altered the attitude and responsibility of the Government of the United States. Among the fourteen terms of peace which the President formulated at that time, occurred the following:*

*X.—The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.*

*Since that sentence was written and uttered to the Congress of the United States, the Government of the United States has recognized that a state of belligerency exists between the Czecho-Slovaks and the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires and that the Czecho-Slovak National Council is a de facto belligerent Government clothed with proper authority to direct the military and political affairs of the Czecho-Slovaks. It has also recognized in the fullest manner the justice of the nationalistic aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs for freedom.*

*The President is, therefore, no longer at liberty to accept the mere "autonomy" of these peoples as a basis of peace, but is obliged to insist that they, and not he, shall be the judges of what action on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Government will satisfy their aspirations and their conception of their rights and destiny as members of the family of nations.*

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY ACCEPTS THE TERMS

October 28, 1918.

*In reply to the note of President Wilson of the 19th of this month, addrest to the Austro-Hungarian Government and giving the decision of the President to speak directly with the Austro-Hungarian Government on the question of an armistice and of peace, the Austro-Hungarian Government has the honor to declare that equally with the preceding proclamations of the President, it adheres also to the same point of view contained in the last note upon the rights of the Austro-Hungarian peoples, especially those of the Czecho-Slovaks and the Jugo-slavs.*

*Consequently, Austria-Hungary accepting all the conditions the President has laid down for the entry into negotiations for an armistice and peace, no obstacle exists, according to the judgment of the Austro-Hungarian Government, to the beginning of these negotiations.*

*The Austro-Hungarian Government declares itself ready, in consequence, without awaiting the result of other negotiations, to enter into negotiations upon peace between Austria-Hungary and the States in the opposing group and for an immediate armistice upon all Austro-Hungarian fronts.*

*It asks President Wilson to be so kind as to begin overtures on this subject.*

ear-marked to go to France whenever the Ottoman Empire should break up.

General Marshall, who is in command of the British army at Bagdad, has begun again to move up the Tigris. The Turks were defeated near Kerkuk, 155 miles from Bagdad, and are retreating on Mosul, near ancient Nineveh. If they fail to make a stand here the British from Mesopotamia may continue westward until they join General Allenby's forces at Aleppo.

**Italian Drive on the Piave** Foch has seized the time when Austria-Hungary was in greatest demoralization and discouragement to order an attack from the Italian front. This sector has been comparatively quiet ever since last June, when the Austrians

launched what they intended to bring them a complete victory, but instead suffered ignominious defeat. The Italians took 30,000 prisoners and more than regained their ground.

The new offensive was started at sunrise on October 24 and by the end of the day the Italians had taken 2000 prisoners. This was followed by 9000 prisoners on the second day and 7000 on the third. The first point of attack was about the Mount Grappa massif, which forms the barrier between the Brenta and Piave rivers. Here is where the Austrians tried to break thru in June and succeeded at first in taking Mount Grappa. Now the Italians retaliate and have ousted the Austrians from their stronghold on Mount Pertica, just north of Grappa.

The Italians have also succeeded in crossing the Piave River between Montello and Nervesa. Further east the British troops captured some islands in the river and on the west the French gained ground near Asiago.

The Piave was crost on a thirty-mile front on Sunday and within two days the enemy's front was penetrated to a depth of seven miles. Ohio troops joined in the offensive. King Victor Emanuel crost the river with a regiment of Bersaglieri and was greeted with cheers by the Austrian prisoners as well as Italian troops on the further bank.

**The Federalization of Austria** In an effort to meet the demands of the subjected

nationalities for independence the Emperor of Austria has decided to convert Austria into a confederation of self-governing states. The manifesto issued by Kaiser Karl to his people on October 18 reads in part:

The terrible struggles in the world war have thus far made the work of peace impossible. The heavy sacrifices of the war should assure to us an honorable peace, on the threshold of which, by the help of God, we are today.

We must therefore undertake without delay the reorganization of our country on a natural and therefore solid basis. Such a question demands that the desires of the Austrian peoples be harmonized and realized.

Austria must become, in conformity with the will of its people, a confederate state in which each nationality shall form on the territory which it occupies its own local autonomy.

This does not mean that we are already envisaging the union of the Polish territories of Austria with the independent Polish state.

The city of Trieste with all its surroundings shall in conformity with the desire of its population be treated separately.

This reconstruction, which in no way affects the integrity of the countries under the holy crown of Hungary, will guarantee the independence of each individual national state. It will, however, also effectively protect common interests and will bring them to bear wherever a community is a condition of vital importance for individual states.

This concession probably comes too late, for as President Wilson points out in his note to Austria, these nationalities have passed beyond the stage when they might have been willing to accept autonomy, and they now demand complete independence. The United States on September 3, 1918, recognized the Czecho-Slovak National Committee, under the presidency of Professor Masaryk, as a belligerent government, and this recognition has been confirmed by England, France, and Italy. The United States and the Allies have also recognized the justice of the nationalistic aspirations of the Jugoslavs. The Poles will oppose this solution because it stipulates that the Polish districts of Austrian Galicia are not to be allowed to unite with independent Poland. The Italians of Trieste who want union with Italy will not now be content with autonomy. The provision that the federalization is not to be extended to Hungary will please the Magyars but will disappoint the Rumanians and Slovaks of Hungary. The Germans of Austria, fearing that they will be lost



in the rise of the new nationalities, have organized the "German state of Austria," and already formed a national assembly composed of the German deputies in the Austrian Reichsrath. As president of this provisional government Karl Seitz, leader of the German Socialists in Austria, has been chosen.

#### Hungary Breaks with Austria

When Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian Premier, announced in the Hungarian Diet that Austria was going to be federalized it precipitated one of the wildest scenes of that tumultuous body. The deputies exchanged epithets like "blackguard," "liar," "traitor," "slave," until the chairman had to adjourn the session. Ex-Premier Tisza, whom a young official tried to shoot the day before on the steps of Parliament, shouted at the Opposition: "You are Entente agents!" to which Martin Novassy answered "We are friends of the Entente."

On resuming the sitting an address to the King was presented declaring:

Hungary feels herself to be in full accord with the ideas spreading thruout the world along the lines of the noble principles of President Wilson's address. Hungary must be completely independent, must have general electoral suffrage, and the relations between nationalities in the country must be governed by the principles enunciated by President Wilson.

Count Michael Karolyi, president of the Hungarian Independent party and leader of the Opposition in the Diet, denounced the policy of the Government before the outbreak of the war and since, and demanded that peace negotiations be begun at once by Hungary without regard to Austria or Germany. He declared that the war had been brought on by the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia at the desire of the German Emperor and might easily have been avoided:

The rejection of the British proposal for the occupation of Belgrade and a settlement of the entire Balkan question at a European conference was striking proof that Austria wanted war. Our policy during the war was worse than before the war. We might have concluded peace times without number, but we never trod the path of sincere peace. When we saw Germany would not yield and the entire world in revolt against Germany's policy, we ought to have followed this lead. Our monarch desired to take this course, but he had a Diplomatic Corps whose incapacity from the start made success impossible.

Count Karolyi arraigned the Germans for their ruthless submarine warfare and said that the main mistake of the Government was in underestimating America.

Premier Wekerle, in replying to Count Karolyi, defended the Government and said that it had created in Germany a sentiment favorable to peace.

The King having refused to concede Hungarian independence, Count Karolyi declared his intention to enforce a complete separation from Austria. The Hungarian National Council at Budapest, of which Karolyi is the head, has set up as a free and independent Government and will demand separate recognition at the peace council.

#### Austria Accepts American Terms

The next step in the transformation of the Dual Monarchy was to replace the existing Government by pronounced pacifists. Professor Lamasch, who becomes Austrian Premier in place of Baron von Husarek, and Count Apponyi, who becomes Hungarian Premier in place of Dr. Wekerle, were before the war leaders in the international movement for world peace and a league of nations. They will therefore be disposed to work with President Wilson for this aim. The Emperor has also removed the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, Baron Burian, and appointed Count

### THE GREAT WAR

**October 17**—Hungarians in Diet demand reparation from Austria. Allies enter Ostend, Zeebrugge and Thielt.

**October 18**—Kaiser Karl proclaims federalization of Austria. British advance beyond Le Cateau.

**October 19**—Germans evacuate Bruges. President replying to Austrian note calls for independence of Czecho-Slovaks and Jugoslavs.

**October 20**—British cross Selle River. Denmark demands plebiscite of Schleswig.

**October 21**—German note accepts Wilson's terms. French reach Danube at Vidin.

**October 22**—British reach Valenciennes. Americans gain north of Grand Pré.

**October 23**—President replying to German note refers armistice to Allies. Reichstag approves of German peace overtures.

**October 24**—Italian drive on Piave started. British take 9000 prisoners on Scheldt front.

**October 25**—President appeals to people for support in congressional election. Croatian troops mutiny at Fiume.

**October 26**—British take Aleppo. American First Army has taken 20,000 prisoners north of Verdun.

**October 27**—Germany accepts President's terms and asks for armistice. British take Kerkuk, 155 miles northwest of Bagdad.

**October 28**—Austria appeals to President for immediate peace on American terms. French break thru Hunding line at Guise.

**October 29**—War Council meets at Versailles with Colonel House as American representative to determine armistice conditions. Turks evacuate Baku.

**October 30**—Italians go seven miles beyond Piave and take 25,000 prisoners. Czecho-Slovak National Council in control of Prague.



ITALIAN DRIVE ON AUSTRIAN FRONT

The Italians, aided by British, French and American contingents, have broken thru the Austrian lines along the Piave River and in the highlands between the Piave and the Brenta. The latest news, as we go to press, is that they have reached Vittorio.





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#### "LE JOUR DE GLOIRE EST ARRIVE" IN ST. MIHIEL

One of the war achievements of which America can be ever proud was the victory of Pershing's troops in driving back the Germans from the salient of St. Mihiel. The French people of St. Mihiel in this photograph are celebrating their emancipation from slavery to the Boche. French flags, hidden against this day, can at last be hung in sight; an old Frenchman is tearing down the sign that made this building a hospital for Germans

Andrassy, a Hungarian. The first act of the new Foreign Minister was to send a note to Washington declaring his complete acceptance of the President's peace conditions and expressing adherence to the point of view to which the President in his reply had called attention, that is, the rights of the Austro-Hungarian peoples, especially those of the Czecho-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs.

This was followed next day by a note from Count Andrassy appealing directly to Secretary Lansing to intervene with the President in favor of an immediate armistice, and repeats his assurances that "we accept all the points and principles laid down by President Wilson in his various declarations, and are in complete accord with the efforts of President Wilson to prevent future wars and to create a League of Nations. We have taken preparatory measures, in order that Austrians and Hungarians may be able, according to their own desire and without being in any way hindered, to make a decision as to their future organization, and to rule it. Since the accession to power of Emperor King Charles, his immovable purpose has been to bring an end to the war."

#### Turmoil in Germany

Each successive reply from the President has added to the consternation of the ruling class in Germany. His significant reference in his last note to the power exerted by the "King of Prussia" in the affairs of the German Empire pointed out a possible solution that the German people were predisposed to consider. The tacit dropping of the word "Imperial" from the customary phrase, "the Imperial German Government," in the later correspondence on both sides is another straw showing how the wind blows. When Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist member of the Reichstag, was released from the prison

to which he had been confined for opposing the war, he was received in a carriage filled with flowers and taken thru the streets in triumph by a crowd shouting for a republic. The *National Zeitung* of Berlin says: "President Wilson has answered quickly. Well, if ever Emperor William's invocation that God be with him is in season, it is right now." The *Fränkische Tagespost* says:

Had the Kaiser followed the example of some of the greatest monarchs and apparently of his own free will divested himself of power his position in history would have been other than it will be when in obedience to President Wilson's demands he will have to resign his throne and end his life somewhere or other as a private individual. . . . If the Emperor must go let him go at once.

Herr Haase, leader of the Independent Socialists, demanded in a Reichstag speech a republican form of government and this demand is echoed by Socialist papers and platforms thruout the country. The *Volkzeitung*, the organ of the Nuremburg Socialists, says: "The German people are searching for the guilty. The Pan-Germans and Junkers are silent today, but we do not forget that they are the great war inciters in Germany and have led the German people to disaster. To the gallows with the guilty, whoever they may be!"

The Kaiser is rumored to have said that he was willing to become a hereditary president like the kings of England, Belgium and Italy. When something of the kind was suggested in the Reichstag the Socialist Deputy Hoffmann raised an uproar by exclaiming: "You seem to wish the King of Prussia should exchange his crown for a tall hat."

Anton Stychel, a Polish deputy in the Reichstag, declared that President Wilson was the benefactor of humanity and the savior of the Poles from German oppression.

Maximilian Harden, the outspoken

editor of *Die Zukunft* (The Future), says:

I hope von Tirpitz will be put on trial as soon as possible. There must be limits for what human beings can do to one another. As to Belgium, the war started on our part with a piece of trickery; so I have never gloried in our military victories which were the fruits of dishonor. But today treaties are no longer scraps of paper.

We must dissolve the confederation of the German states. It is too expensive. Our debt is now 200,000,000,000 marks. Our grandchildren's children will be born only to work it off.

Mathias Erzberger, formerly leader of the Catholic opposition but now admitted to the Cabinet, has publicly expressed his great regret over the torpedoing of the "Leinster" and declared that the whole Government shares his viewpoint. He adds:

Just here it has been shown how right the German proposal was for the completion of an immediate armistice. I think with sorrow of the thousands and thousands of refugees who are now flying roofless from Lille, and of those who may suffer needlessly in the last hours. It is unthinkable that now, when the door of peace slowly begins to open, unfortunate women and children should suffer because of the will for war, the cessation of which should now only be a question of days.

Herr Erzberger was one of the few German public men who in 1915 openly deplored the sinking of the "Lusitania" and he has always opposed the U-boat depredations.

#### Proposed German Reforms

More convincing evidence of change than the utterances of the radicals is the fall of Ludendorff, who in the last year or two has superseded Hindenburg as military dictator of the German Empire. It was Hindenburg who urged the opening of peace negotiations against Ludendorff, who wanted to stick it out to the bitter end.

The German Vice-Chancellor von Payer shows a sense of the situation in his frank admission to the Reichstag:

We need confidence, not merely at home, we need the confidence of foreign countries, even the confidence of our enemies. For we want peace and we need it. Our enemies distrust our sincere intention to conclude a peace of justice. They mistrust us mainly on the ground of many events in the past, concerning which we cannot take it amiss of them if they have certain doubts. What we need in order to be able to exist is an unequivocal, honest, and straightforward policy. That alone can promote our welfare in the future.

It has been doubted whether Germany could have meant to accept all of the President's fourteen points because one of them insisted that the wrong done to France in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine "should be righted." But Dr. Solf, the new Foreign Minister, expressly states that as these territories are mentioned in the program accepted "we agree to the regulation of these questions by peace negotiations" and further that "we will loyally and in the sense of complete justice and fairness fulfil the program in all directions and at all points."

As an earnest of good intentions a new Governor has been appointed for Alsace-Lorraine, Karl Hauss, who declares that the future of the population must be decided by a vote of the people.



lation and that it is the mission of the two provinces to form a point of reconciliation between France and Germany and "to collaborate in establishing a compromise between the two civilizations called to work in common for the safety and prosperity of humanity." The old Governor, Dr. von Dallwitz, and his secretary were as usual decorated on their retirement, which moves *Vorwärts*, the Socialist journal, to remark that instead of decorations they should have had a sign hung on their necks reading: "These are the men who have robbed Germany of the affection of Alsace-Lorraine."

All the Belgian political prisoners have been ordered released. Among them is Burgomaster Max of Brussels, who was imprisoned for trying to defend his people. According to Foreign Minister Solf the representatives of the Belgian relief organization, Commissioner van Bree and the Spanish Minister Villalobar, found on their visit to Valenciennes and Tournai that the German military authorities were doing everything in their power to alleviate the condition of the fugitives and residents in the bombarded towns.

The changes proposed to democratize the German constitution in accordance with the demands of President Wilson are:

First—War can only be declared with the sanction of the Reichstag and Bundesrat.

Second—The Chancellor can remain in power only while he possesses the confidence of the Reichstag.

Third—The Chancellor will be responsible for the political actions of the Kaiser, and the Chancellor and Ministry will be responsible for their tenure of office to the Reichstag and Bundesrat.

Fourth—The appointment, promotion, and dismissal of officers of the army and navy can be effective only by the signature of the Chancellor. The Minister of War will be held responsible for the same by the Reichstag.

#### The Siberian Campaign

The international expedition to Vladivostok has succeeded with unexpected ease in getting in touch with the Czechoslovak troops in the interior and in gaining control over both branches of the Siberian Railroad. But the further aim of supporting the Czechoslovaks on the Volga and re-establishing the front against Germany appears less possible of attainment than formerly. Indeed, the Czechoslovaks may be obliged to withdraw altogether from European Russia. In that case the Allied front would have to be established at the Urals instead of at the German boundary as was hoped. The new army raised by the Soviet Government appears to be stronger than was apprehended. It has driven the Czechoslovaks from Samara, where the Siberian Railroad crosses the Volga River, and now threatens Ufa, where an anti-Bolshevik Government was recently set up. The Bolsheviks are also said to be gaining south of the Siberian line about Orenburg and Astrakhan and beyond in Turkestan. On the north of the Siberian line, however, the Czechoslovaks defeated the Bolsheviks in their attempt to recapture Ekaterinburg. A thousand of



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#### KEEPING UP WITH THE GERMAN RETREAT

The enemy's involuntary evacuation of Belgium and France has progressed so rapidly lately that the British have had to build new railroads to keep moving their men to the front

the Bolsheviks were killed in this battle and three armored trains and sixty machine guns were captured.

Some progress appears to have been made toward getting together the rival factions in Siberia altho, according to the *London Times*, this has been accomplished largely thru the power of the Czechs who are supporting the Cadet or monarchist party and eliminating the socialistic elements. The Vladivostok Government, which has hitherto been too socialistic to suit the Allies, is now reported to have joined with the Omsk Government, which now inclines toward the Cadets. General Horvath, who recently attempted a monarchical *coup d'état* at Vladivostok, has been reinstated in his position as general manager of the Chinese Eastern Railroad and will have charge of Allied dealings in the Far East. Vladivostok has been placed under martial law by Colonel Butenko and a similar regime has been established on the Chinese Eastern Railroad by the Czech commander, Colonel Gaida, who has threatened with instantaneous execution any railroad man or telegrapher who strikes or incites others to strike.

The Czechoslovaks blame the Americans severely for not sending forces to the Volga and so saving them from a withdrawal from European Russia in face of the Bolsheviks. But in financial aid the United States has been generous. The American Government has contributed \$5,000,000 to President Masaryk and provided \$3,000,000 worth of supplies for the Czechoslovak armies, besides \$5,000,000 for Russian relief.

In Congress The Senate Finance Committee, continuing its revision of the House Revenue bill, decided on October 16 to recommend a stamp-tax of two cents on every bank check; and allowed the Secretary of the Treasury \$60,000 with which to pay for expert advice, in lieu of the proposed advisory commission. On the 17th it relieved the President,

and all Federal judges, of taxation of their salaries; and adopted an amendment permitting corporations to deduct the amount of any net loss suffered during the preceding year from their taxable income. On the 18th the committee struck out the much criticized differential on undistributed corporate income, substituting a flat rate of 12 per cent on all corporate income, and removed the tax on the income from state and municipal bonds.

On the 21st the committee concluded what they thought their most important day's work. The whole war profits and excess profits tax section of the House bill was reconstructed, under the influence of the Secretary of the Treasury, and by the advice of Senate lawyers, who feared that the alternative system of the House would prove to be unconstitutional, and who disapproved of it economically. In place of it a flat-rate war profits tax is substituted. As the section now reads the tax will be:

1. Thirty per cent of the net income in excess of the excess profits deduction of 8 per cent of the invested capital.
2. Sixty per cent of the net income in excess of 20 per cent of the invested capital.
3. The amount by which 80 per cent of the net income in excess of the war profits credit or deduction exceeds the amount of the tax computed under the first and second brackets (or paragraphs).

A change was also made in the individual surtax plan, the arrangement now being that 1 per cent shall be added to the regular income tax for every additional \$2000 of income above \$6000. Thus an income of \$8000 would bear 2 per cent surtax, \$10,000 3 per cent, and so on.

On the 25th the estates tax of the bill was changed to a tax on inheritances of more than \$10,000; and the tax on alcohol not used in beverages was reduced to \$2.20 a gallon, as at present. The chairman announced on the 26th that the committee would not report the bill until after the elections.

The day of the 24th was occupied



by a partisan debate on the question whether President Wilson meant by "the removal of economic barriers," as proposed in one of his fourteen requirements for peace, that protective tariffs should be abandoned. (A denial was immediately forthcoming from the President that this was the intent of his language.)

On October 25, with very little discussion, the Army Deficiency bill, carrying appropriations amounting to \$6,345,523,688, was passed and sent to the President. The draft treaty with Italy was authorized and several minor bills put thru; also a resolution directing the Military Committee to investigate the recent explosion which caused heavy destruction in the munitions works at Morgan, New Jersey.

The President's appeal to voters was published on Saturday, the 26th, and on Monday the Senate began a heated debate, lasting four hours, over questions of party fealty and responsibility. An attempt to order an adjournment over election day was frustrated by the Republicans, who held that it was the duty of Congress to remain in session in view of the great international questions pending.

In the House little business has been done since sending to the Senate on October 17 the Army Deficiency bill. Resolutions have been introduced for the recognition of the Armenian Republic of Ararat, and for the celebration of November 8 as Czecho-Slovak Day, as a sign of American welcome to a new free government.

**President Wilson Pleads for His Party** The somewhat trite witticism that the war is being waged "to make the world safe for the Democrats" received new impetus from an appeal made by President Wilson ten days before election, in which he urged the return of a Democratic majority to both the Senate and House of Representatives. "My power

to administer the great trust assigned me by the Constitution would be seriously impaired," said the President, "should your judgment be adverse."

In support of his request for a Democratic Congress, President Wilson went on to say:

I have no thought of suggesting that any political party is paramount in matters of patriotism. I feel too deeply the sacrifices which have been made in this war by all our citizens, irrespective of party affiliations, to harbor such an idea. I mean only that the difficulties and delicacies of our present task are of a sort that makes it imperatively necessary that the nation should give its undivided support to the Government under a unified leadership and that a Republican Congress would divide the leadership.

The leaders of the minority in the present Congress have unquestionably been pro-war, but they have been anti-administration. At almost every turn since we entered the war they have sought to take the choice of policy and the conduct of the war out of my hands and put them under the control of instrumentalities of their own choosing.

This is no time either for divided council or for divided leadership. Unity of command is as necessary now in civil action as it is upon the field of battle. If the control of the House and the Senate should be taken away from the party now in power an opposing majority could assume control of legislation and oblige all action to be taken amid contest and obstruction.

The return of a Republican majority to either House of the Congress would, moreover, be interpreted on the other side of the water as a repudiation of my leadership. Spokesmen of the Republican party are urging you to elect a Republican Congress in order to back up and support the President, but even if they should in this impose upon some credulous voters on this side of the water they would impose on no one on the other side. It is well understood there as well as here that the Republican leaders desire not so much to support the President as to control him.

The peoples of the Allied countries with whom we are associated against Germany are quite familiar with the significance of elections. They would find it very difficult to believe that the voters of the United States had chosen to support their President by electing to the Congress a majority controlled by those who are in fact not in sympathy with the attitude and action of the Administration.

**The Republicans' Side of the Case** In answer to President Wilson's request for the election of a Democratic Congress the Republican leaders in the Senate and House of Representatives took up the cudgels in defense of their party. From the statement signed by Senator Lodge, Senator Smoot, Congressman Gillett, and Congressman Fess we quote the following points:

Some time ago the President said "politics is adjourned." Now, in the closing days of the campaign—delayed by the united efforts of all parties for the Liberty Loan—now, when all public meetings have been given up, owing to the influenza epidemic, the President sends out a direct party appeal, calling upon his countrymen to vote for Democrats, because they are Democrats, without any reference to whether such Democrats have been, or are, in favor of war measures, and have a war record which deserves support.

The voters of Michigan, to take a single example, are called upon to support Mr. Henry Ford—notorious for his advocacy of peace at any price, for his contemptuous allusions to the flag, for the exemption of his son from military service—on the sole ground that he will blindly support the President.

The President is quite ready to admit that Republicans are loyal enough to fight and die, as they are doing by the thousands; loyal enough to take up great loans and pay enormous taxes; loyal enough to furnish important men, at no salary, on some of the great war boards in Washington. But they are not loyal enough, in the President's opinion, to be trusted with a share in the government of the country or legislation for it.

If the Republican party controls the House, we can point out some of the things they will do. They will replace Mr. Dent, of Alabama, at the head of the Military Affairs Committee, with Mr. Julius Kahn, to whom the Administration was obliged to turn for assistance, to take charge of and carry the first draft bill against Mr. Dent's opposition.

They will put a Republican at the head of the Ways and Means Committee, as leader of the House, instead of Mr. Kitchin, of North Carolina, who voted against the war.

They will give the country a speaker who did not oppose, and would never oppose, a draft bill, and could never say, as Speaker Clark did, that "there is precious



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#### REMEMBER CHATEAU THIERRY!

Here the Americans had their first big chance in battle on the western front just at the turn of the tide against the Huns



little difference between a conscript and a convict."

The statement shows specifically that Republicans in Congress have not hampered the administration's war program.

Altho the Republicans of the House are in the minority, they cast more actual votes on seven great war measures than the Democratic majority was able to do.

What is the record of the Senate?

On fifty-one rollcalls on war measures between April 6, 1917, and May 29, 1918, the votes cast by Republicans in favor of such measures were 72 per cent, while only 67 per cent of the votes cast on the Democratic side were in favor of such measures.

Those were the President's own measures.

Does that record look as if we had hampered him?

The Republicans answer the President's concern for the effect of the election on our Allies by reiterating their own war platform.

The President speaks of the effect of the election abroad. He says that there they understand the meaning of elections.

They do and they will know that if the Republicans have a majority in Congress the war will be prest with greater vigor than ever before.

They are quite aware that the power of the Senate is equal to that of the President in the consummation of peace by treaty.

They will know that the Republican party stands for a victorious peace and the overthrow of Prussian militarism. That knowledge will not depress the spirit of Allies or encourage the Government of Germany.

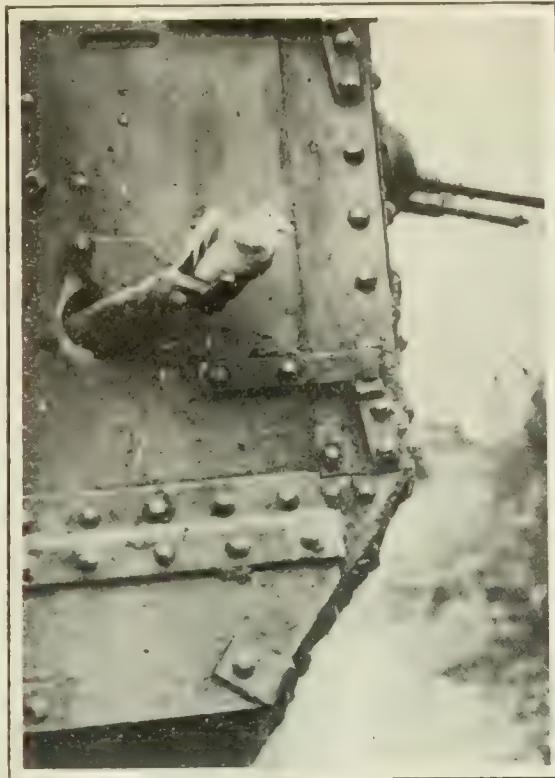
The Republican party believes that the question of surrender should be left to Marshal Foch, to the generals and to the armies in the field. When they report that Germany has laid down her arms the United States and the Allies should then impose their terms. Will that knowledge cause dejection to those who are fighting with us.

All the world knows that the Republican party is opposed to negotiations and discussion carried on in diplomatic notes address to the German Government. The Republican party stands for unconditional surrender. There is no Republican creed so short that there is not room in it for those two words.

**Food Saving** In view of the great number of persons in the United States, estimated at 9,000,000, who take their meals, or a large share of them, at hotels, clubs, restaurants or lunch counters, the order of the Food Administration, effective October 21, regulating the consumption of food at public eating places, is of widespread interest. These restrictive orders have been made because we are pledged to send to the Allies this year 17,500,000 tons of food, and must economize in order to do it; and the authorities deem a coöperative reduction in consumption better than some system of rationing.

**Upbuilding the Navy** Congress has been asked by the Navy Department to authorize a second three-year building program to provide ten additional superdreadnaughts, six battle cruisers, and 140 smaller vessels, at a cost of \$600,000,000. This authorization is asked for the next fiscal year and is in addition to the 156 naval vessels comprising the first three-year building program, authorized in 1916, and the great number of new destroyers and other special types contracted for since the United States entered the war. Work on the first three-

## WINGED WORDS AS A MATTER OF COURSE



International Film

AND HE SENT FORTH A DOVE FROM THE ARK

But there the resemblance of this photograph to the Bible story ends, for this is a modern "land battleship" sending forth a dove to order action, not to look for rest. The tanks are almost entirely dependent on these birds to maintain their communication with the rest of the army



Press Illustrating

FOR AIR MAIL ONLY

This mailbox in the lobby of a New York hotel marks the general acceptance of what was only a few weeks ago a startling innovation. There is a regular mail service now by aeroplanes flying between New York and Washington, and a similar service between New York and Chicago is to be started soon.

year program was delayed by the war, but Congress has required that a start must be made on all the vessels before July 1 next.

Secretary Daniels explained to the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House that only \$200,000,000 of the \$600,000,000 will be made available next year for structural work on the three-year program. In addition, \$372,090,000 is asked for completing vessels already authorized.

This program, the Secretary said, was in continuation of the policy

adopted in 1915, which has met, he said, "with the entire approval of the American people." Mr. Daniels informed the committee that 200,000 officers and men will be added to the navy during the next year to man new naval and merchant ships. This will bring the total naval man-power to slightly more than 700,000. The navy furnishes officers and men for the merchant ships entering the war zone, and the greater part of the additional men will be needed for that service, and will be obtained from the Great Lakes and other naval training camps.

**German Plotting Exposed** The German Government recently sent a formal protest to Washington against the seizure of German property here, especially with reference to ships and terminals, because it was likely to embarrass Germans in resuming business with and in the United States; and threatened retaliation on American property in Germany. This did not greatly impress our Government, in view of the fact that, whereas the German property here approached a billion dollars in value, American property in Germany was hardly more than \$12,000,000. How the Germans had systematically used their business opportunities here to aid their intended warfare has often been shown; and a further striking instance was revealed by the Alien Property Custodian on October 18, as an answer to the protest mentioned above, to which no other attention was paid. He announces that in 1915 the managers of the great Bayer chemical works (taken over several months ago), by the formation of intermediate corporations, secured possession of an Edison invention of a method of making carbolic acid, which is essential to the manufacture of ammunition, and arranged to corner the whole product. This was done by the connivance of Dr. Albert, the commercial agent of the German Embassy, and the capital was furnished by him, under the sanction of Bernstorff, in the form of Imperial German Government certificates. The Bayer company, under the concealment of their subsidiary, composed of their own directors, did in 1916 acquire and use great quantities of this carbolic acid, but they failed to send any of it to Germany.

**Epidemic Declining** The epidemic of influenza and its sequent pneumonia is slowly declining, and physicians say it is likely before long to disappear, but will probably come again next spring. The cases in army camps have decreased, and the number of fatal cases lessened, altho the disease is still rife there, fed by the coming of new recruits. Experience has improved methods of treatment and prevention, particularly in the way of prophylactic vaccination, which has proved successful in many places, and has been administered to thousands of persons with satisfactory results. The War Department has announced that vaccination has been given to all the men in two cantonments, and is to be required of the whole army.



# THE TOTTERING ENTENTE

Inside Information from Our Recent Ambassadors to Austria-Hungary and Turkey on the Conditions There That Necessitate the Appeals for Separate Peace

## THE HOHENZOLLERN'S CATSPAW

BY FREDERIC COURTLAND PENFIELD

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRIA-HUNGARY 1913-1917

**P**oor old Francis Joseph was called to his eternal rest before the world had allocated the crime of launching the war that came so close to strangling civilization and before he could have seen half its awful consequences. Therein fate was kind to the aged Hapsburg who for nearly three generations had governed from the banks of the Danube more absolutely than Russia had in two decades been ruled. For years Francis Joseph had sternly set his face against war and had prayed to be permitted to pass his declining years in peace. Yet he yielded to specious advice and the influence of an inspired cabal and fathered the cruelest war declaration known in history.

In Germany there was a restless ruler, a parvenu compared with Hapsburg antiquity, a man bursting with the greatest ego ever known, loquacious in describing the divinity of his rule, who wanted war before the strength and skill of France and Russia might make their armies superior to the fighting machine of Germany. For upwards of forty years Wilhelm and his forebears had been preparing for strife, and believing his legions ready to the very last button, he was willing in 1914 to avail of any pretext for converting Europe into a shambles, from which Germany would be certain to emerge the undisputed victor.

Ever had the vain Hohenzollern been a close reader of the lives and exploits of soldier despots, and probably he detected flaws in the careers of Charlemagne and Hannibal. The leader receiving the known approval of the Prussian soldier was Attila, the murderous Hun, and there are contemporary reasons for believing that this cutthroat was adopted by Potsdam's superman as the model of what a military leader should be.

One of the Kaiser's faithful had written a book around the idea of a Mitteleuropa governed from Berlin,



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Ambassador Penfield at his desk

and this effusion of Friedrich Neumann had the scheme fined down to such a certainty that Wilhelm looked upon the suggested chain of countries—controlled by himself—as the most logical of corollaries for his matchless military machine.

Not content with the advancement of Germany by legitimate effort in commerce and manufacture, unique in Europe, and a progress capturing the markets of the continent, even of the British Isles, and of Asia and Oceanica—and having ships on the seven seas—the military-mad potentate of Germany believed he might upbuild by armed force at a greater rate than by the peaceful penetration that was already the envy of rival lands.

With Wilhelm the craving was for a complication of international affairs that might serve as a plausible pretext for war. Then the Mitteleuropa dream might be achieved by the sword. In Germany the junker class wanted war, and naturally every member of the military cult was passing sleepless nights wondering when war might advance him in title or position or bring an added ribbon for his padded chest.

Wilhelm II had dreams of Eastern

Empire vaster than mere Palestine and Persia and the "penetration" to be spread by the Bagdad Railway, be it known. If he could become dictator of Russia what was there to prevent Germany from entering India as overlord? Anyway, the Kaiser had seen to it that Turkey was ready at any time to serve his purpose as a way station to the East. For thirty years German drill-masters had been goose-stepping Turkish troops in the way they should go, and the Kaiser's agents could dragoon the Ottomans into line whenever Wilhelm's grandiose scheming might use them. Even the Sheikh-ul-Islam was chosen at Germanized Constantinople to use his exalted religious office for spreading German propaganda when so instructed.

In the somnolent hours of a peaceful Sunday late in June in 1914 the telegraph flashed the startling information from the capital of Bosnia that assassins had killed the heir to the thrones of Austria and Hungary, as well as the consort of the Archduke. The news appalled Europe, for the murder was another tragedy in the House of Hapsburg and had great dynastic importance, but it remained the consensus of Austro-Hungarian opinion that it would not bring war.

The concrete facts were that a youthful zealot named Princip with two or three accomplices, all of Serbian blood but actually subjects of Austria, had been prepared at the Serbian capital by a handful of agitators to kill the Archduke Francis Ferdinand when he came to officially inspect the soldiers stationed at Sarajevo. In a forest contiguous to Belgrade the anti-Austrians had schooled the fanatical lads in shooting Browning pistols and throwing hand bombs that had secretly been made in a Serbian arsenal. The dastardly crime was undeniably the outcome of a deliberate political plot formulated in Serbia, but it was neither the work of King Peter's Government nor of the Serbian nation.



Thruout the Danube monarchy, where the Archduke had never been popular, scarcely a person regarded the murder as a sufficient cause for hostilities, and after the press for a few days had animadverted harshly against the Balkan kingdom, Russia and all Slav peoples, Austrian anger seemed to have run its course. It is doubted if a hundred of Francis Joseph's subjects had any thought of war, and nobody apart from the militarist class could have wanted strife. It was simply not regarded possible.

Diplomatists inquiring at the Foreign Office were uniformly assured that while certain demands must be made upon Serbia, nothing drastic was contemplated. Distinctly was the idea given that recourse to arms was not being considered. The press soon forgot its abuse of the Slav races, the venerable Emperor went back to his hermitage at Ischl, and it was good deduction that Europe was not in 1914 to see an outbreak of war.

Weighing the pros and cons in his Potsdam study the crafty Hohenzollern must have decided that the hour had struck for launching his grandiose military plans. The killing of Francis Ferdinand was the best of pretexts for United Germany to set out for the place

in the sun that destiny had so long been preparing for her. The Dual Monarchy might not wish war, but her important Teuton ally did, and hence Francis Joseph must be made to understand how overwhelming was the crime committed on that sleepy Sabbath afternoon in the capital city of Bosnia by the "Serbs" who in reality were subjects of the Austrian crown.

But could the dreaming old sovereign be influenced to play Wilhelm's game and handle his cards in a manner keeping Potsdam and Berlin from being suspected as the instigator? The Hohenzollern believed this might be accomplished, and he well knew that Francis Joseph ruled more autocratically than the Louis of France who was convinced that he alone was the state, and Wilhelm also knew that the Hapsburg chief was very proud as well as very old. It was the comment of habitual courtiers that at the age of eighty-four Francis Joseph's mind was as keen and alert as that of the average man of forty, yet there were many competent people who were convinced that the mind of the doyen of European rulers was bordering upon decay, like the intellects of men not born in the purple. The great Hapsburger had no parliament to bother him, for not in

many months had it been in session and then only to break up in a row with the conflicting races throwing books and inkstands at each other. Further the Cabinet of the Emperor was made up of fawning aristocrats whose judgments had not in years differed an iota from those of their imperial master, and only semi-occasionally were these statesmen summoned to the council table to express approval of measures that the gentle old man believed were to benefit his discordant peoples.

The absolutism of the Czar of All the Russias was pegs below that of the old Emperor of Austria, for the autocrat of the north had a Duma that on occasions he had to pretend to consult. Astute Wilhelm well knew this and must have thought the conditions ideal for getting Francis Joseph to set things going by springing a war of vengeance against Serbia. True, the Hapsburg chief had not made war upon Italy when a crazed Italian murdered his beautiful Empress at Geneva—that was another matter, and then Francis Joseph was twenty years younger, and had not learned to run a government controlling 52,000,000 persons of eight or ten distinct races as a one-man affair. Progressive Germany already had easy-going [Continued on page 180]

## TURKEY HAS SHOT HER BOLT

BY HENRY MORGENTHAU

FORMER AMBASSADOR OF THE UNITED STATES TO TURKEY

**W**E here in the United States must realize that Turkey has at last shot her bolt. She is finished. She has demonstrated her absolute inability to govern herself or the Christians and Jews and Arabs that live in her domains. During this Great War she was given an opportunity really to conduct her government untrammelled by capitulatory restrictions and free from the interference of the big nations. What use did she make of this opportunity? She wilfully, shamelessly murdered about two million Armenians, Greeks, Syrians, etc. She exploited her own people to such an extent that they are now hopelessly ruined and starving. She foolishly allied herself with Germany and sacrificed over a million of her own youths. She has reduced her country to an almost hopeless condition.

There is no one at present in Turkey, whether he holds the rank of Sultan or Grand Vizier, who can establish a strong enough government to prevent anarchy, and the revolution which will follow in the wake of a military defeat. The nation is absolutely without resources, is economically and morally bankrupt, and cannot be reorganized from within. At last, after 450 years



of Turkey's parasitic possession of these beautiful countries, it is within the power of the Christian nations to recover the Bible lands and forever exterminate the rule of the wild barbaric tribe that now misgoverns them. In these countries which the Turks overran and which they have simply used during all these centuries as conquered territory, they have not succeed-

ed in any way in developing their resources, or in assimilating their people, or in keeping in line with the progress of modern times.

Turkey and the Balkan States were the cause of this war. The Near East has been the festering sore of the world. Unfortunately this war has uncovered other perhaps more serious conditions, particularly Russia. Still we must not forget that the root of all this difficulty was in that district and now with Mesopotamia, Palestine and Syria in the possession of the English, and Turkey completely isolated from her allies, and unable to secure either ammunition or food, it is unquestionably the proper time to perform a major operation on the patient.

This is no time to hesitate and every one who at all studies the conditions of Turkey must come to the conclusion that it will re-

quire military occupation for some years to establish security of life and property, to introduce a system of education, reform the judicial system and repair as far as may be possible the fearful damage done to the Armenians, Greeks, Syrians, etc., by reinstating the survivors in their towns and villages.

New York City



# THE SKY AND RIVER FRONTS OF ITALY

BY HAMILTON HOLT



Paul Thompson

Mr. Holt in his mask and trench hat, holding the unexploded Austrian bomb

**I**N my last week's article I described the Great Celebration on the 24th of May held in the Augusteum of Rome in commemoration of the third anniversary of Italy's entrance into the war. This week I shall relate some of my experiences with the Italian armies on the front where they have this week started their last great drive.

I made my headquarters, as I have already said, at the ancient city of Padua, to which I returned each evening after a long all-day motor trip. Two most agreeable officers had been put at my disposal, and during my three days in their company we traveled over 300 miles, passing thru lovely rural scenes, quaint old towns and medieval walled cities. I never tired of watching the smiling hills and valleys, the ancient crumbling statues, the tall clock towers, and the peasants working in their picturesque gardens or walking about the shaded roads.

On our first day we took a long spin out to the Asiago Plateau. We stopped for luncheon at an enormous plain oblong villa that looked much like the old, white barrack hotels still to be found in some parts of rural New England. It was now in a state of mild decay, but a century ago was evidently one of the show villas of northern Italy, for when Napoleon had conquered that part of Venetia the mansion belonged to the Grand Duke of Austria. It was now used as the headquarters for the Italian Fourth Army, and its innumerable chambers were all occupied by the staff officers. General Galati, the commandant, was good enough to receive me for a few minutes in his private office, and it was fascinating to see on long tables beside his desk the great relief maps of the mountains where the troops were entrenched ten miles away. After an excellent mess, which we took

with the officers and which consisted of fowl, fresh vegetables, macaroni, desert and native wines, we climbed up to the observation tower on the top of the villa, where we got a splendid view of the Asiago Plateau, the Brenta Valley and the Austrian mountains in the far distance. We were within easy shelling distance of the long-range Austrian guns, but, strange to say, the country round about was scarcely pocked at all. Such an undisturbed landscape would have been unthinkable behind the Allied lines in France.

I was amazed to see great straight zigzag gashes along the sides of the mountains. When I looked at them thru my glasses they turned out to be the latest thing in military roads leading to the top. The work of the Italian engineers has been one of the marvels of the war. We had no time to go to the front trenches that afternoon, but contented ourselves with riding along the valley under the shadow of the mountains in order to get an impression of the devastation caused by the Austrian artillery fire. Most of the villages and cities we passed thru were badly shot up, but the wreckage was nothing compared to what I had already seen in the zone behind the French front lines. Evidently the Austrian brand of "Kultur" is not so deadly as the German.

The next morning we started at 7:15 from Padua for the Piave front. For the first twenty-five miles we followed the main road thru a rural section where the old Vienesie patricians had their exquisite summer villas. These aristocrats used to go up the canal in their gondolas to within a few miles of their country seats and then ride the rest of the way in carriages. At Fusina we came to the end of the road and there took a large wooden tugboat to

Venice. Within half an hour we were in the matchless city "throned on her hundred isles," which I am happy to report has been scarcely touched at all by the Austrian air fiends. For, most fortunately, nearly all the bombs that have been dropt on the city fell into the canals. At the Royal Naval Station we were provided with a special motor boat to take us to Porto di Lido. We proceeded up the Canal Basso to Cavilino, where we entered the locks, and then on for another hour or more to our final landing place. Great pontoon boats camouflaged with straw matting were hiding in the marshy reeds on the mud banks. From the decks of these boats and under protecting camouflage the Italian heavy guns were shelling intermittently the Austrian lines, some three miles away. We left our boat and took a waiting auto to the headquarters of the commandant. This sector, being more water than land, is naturally a marine station, and therefore in command of an admiral. Admiral Seranni was a most agreeable officer with a black beard and a sturdy frame. He invited us to luncheon with himself and his staff at a little farmhouse near by, the yard of which had several gaping shell holes in it. The Italians had captured two prisoners that morning and we saw them lying fast asleep on the concrete floor of an outhouse. The officers told me deserters were coming over every day and giving themselves up. They were especially impressed with the story of an Austrian officer who had surrendered two weeks before. His father was an Austrian, but his mother was an Italian from Zara in Dalmatia. He was fighting on the eastern front until Russia collapsed, and then he was moved over to the Italian front. He was unwilling to fight the country of



Charles A. Robert

"At one point where the river sharply turned our lines were under fire from front and rear. The Italians had consequently erected earthworks on both sides of the trenches"



his mother, so deserted to the Italian lines. My Italian hosts trusted his statements because he informed them where some Austrian big guns were concealed behind a church, and the Italians happened to know that he told the truth. He assured them that if Italy could only hold out for three or four months longer Austria would collapse. In Austria there was intense feeling against Germany because Germany had taken all the food that came from Russia and had given none of it to Austria. He said the food of the Austrian soldiers was insufficient in quantity and inferior in quality and was always served cold. He also declared that the German officers that had been put over the Austrian troops had just been sent back because the Austrians could not endure their arrogance and brutality.

After luncheon the commandant took us out to visit the front trenches. We motored to the shores of the Adriatic, then skirted along the beach for a couple of miles. Part of the time the surf surged over the wheels of our automobile. We stopped behind some sand dunes not a quarter of a mile from the front trenches, where a battalion of marines was drilling. The commandant ordered them drawn up in front of us and asked those men who had been in America to step out and come forward. Fifteen or twenty responded. We found that all had worked in America and most spoke good English. They told us that the Italian soldiers were a unit in hoping that America would send troops to Italy so that Italy would have visible evidence that we meant to fight with them. When I left they gave me a rousing cheer. We then proceeded along the beach, visiting the numerous gun emplacements that dotted the sand dunes and were so arranged as to cover both the land and sea approaches. We were followed by a large number of frisking

and friendly dogs. One, which evidently had some fox terrier blood in his motley makeup, enjoyed the onomatopoeic name of "Tapung," which is the sound that the Italians say the Austrian shells make when they come over the lines. Then we walked up to the top of one of the sand dunes, and, lying flat on our stomachs, we peered thru the coarse grass and got a very excellent view of the Austrian positions between Cavazuccherina and Casa de Motte. Along the Cavette canal the Italian lines were held by the marines and the Bersaglieri. The latter are familiar to every one from pictures, because they wear these most picturesque caps with a whole cluster of rooster tail feathers on top. We then went down into the connecting trenches only about three feet deep and walked along until we came to the front trenches running directly along the edge of the Piave River. They did not seem as well constructed as those in France. To prevent them from caving in woven thickets were placed along their sides. They were only dug two or three feet below the surface of the ground, and were completed by erecting in front of them one thickness of sand bags two or three feet above the earth. I should have thought that a good Austrian battery could have blown them to bits in five minutes. I looked thru a slit in one of the parapets and saw several Austrian machine guns partially hidden in the bushes across the river not 100 yards away. The ground was so marshy on the Austrian side that their front lines were quite a way back of their machine gun outposts. There was no shelling, however, going on while we were there, and the sector was as quiet as death. At one point where the river sharply turned our lines were under fire from the front and rear. The Italians had consequently erected earthworks on both sides of the trenches.

The Italians have the sense of



Press Illustrating

Hamilton Holt (right) in a front line trench

beauty. Everywhere the soldiers had made wonderful little gardens flanked by sea shells in front of their dugouts. In these flowers were growing. The dugouts were not great underground caves for half a regiment, as they often are in France, but only dog kennel affairs for one or two men at the utmost. When we returned to the commandant's headquarters he gave me an unexploded bomb which had been dropt by an Austrian aeroplane within a few feet of his headquarters the week before. As the insides had been taken out I had no hesitation in accepting it, and herewith reproduce it in the picture that heads this article. Later the plane that dropt it was brought down by one of our anti-aircraft batteries. The commandant also gave me a 75-millimeter shell which landed in the neighborhood of the farmhouse where we lunched, being fired about a fortnight previous to our visit.

After bidding goodbye to Admiral Serianni we returned home via the Grand Canal of Venice and then motored back past the old Venetian villas to Padua.

The next morning we started early for our Alpine trip to the summit of Mount Caviogio. After arriving at the foothills, where we called upon the general in command of that sector, we proceeded straight up the broad valley, thru which a silvery river ran. The towering mountains on either side were held by the Italians. At the head of the valley was a frowning mountain in Austria's possession, from which could be had a superb view of the valley and the plains of Italy beyond. As the Austrians could shell the entire length of the valley, the roads were camouflaged above as well as on both sides with matting made of dried rushes. As we motored up the valley we passed thru [Continued on page 166]



In a teleferic three of us shot up from the earth, crept over crevices and cascades, and finally landed three or four hundred feet below the top of the mountain"



# A "Y" CANTEEN NEXT NO MAN'S LAND

BY HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK

I AM safely located in one of the most memorable situations I am ever likely to be in. I am sitting in the shade of a little group of trees, happily untouched by the general ruin, outside our dug-out, in a village on the second lines of trenches. The dugout is a marvel of security, built by the French out of the ruins of a French home. I suppose the little cellar of the house was the beginning, and over that have been banked up layer after layer of logs, concrete, steel bars and stone, so that while a direct hit with a high explosive shell

would doubtless blow it all to pieces, anything short of that would leave it a thoroly safe hiding place. There is room in it for three army cots, with a narrow passage for maneuvering between, and three of us Y. M. C. A. secretaries are comfortably located there. How strange it would look to you: the ruined old house that used to be a home, the heap of debris where once the front room was, the pretty forget-me-nots still blossoming where the family's flower garden used to be, the stone stairway down into the old cellar, the dark, damp, smelly hole now boarded up into fair decency, furnished with those few necessities which soldiering allows, and on top the great mass of stone and iron and concrete which makes it safe! As for gas, the door and window, broken up thru the encircling stone, are provided with an army blanket for a curtain, which makes the gas at least filter in more slowly.

We got in last night about nine o'clock, and I went to work at once in the Y. M. C. A. canteen. The canteen is located in a wine-cellar of great depth and capacity. Room after room opens out as one ranges around it. Here is the local army signal service station, with telephones to the whole military district; here is the first-aid hospital for men in from the trenches; here is a bunk room for the men who stand guard in and about the village; and here at the entrance is the Y. M. C. A. with the canteen in one corner and a piano in the other. Above all is the dilapidated ruin of an old school or monastery—no one knows which. A company were going out to the trenches

*The title of Dr. Fosdick's position at Union Theological Seminary—professor of practical theology—describes as well his attitude as preacher and author. His books, "The Assurance of Immortality," "The Meaning of Faith," "The Meaning of Prayer," put theories of theology in terms that strike home to the average man. Dr. Fosdick has recently returned from overseas service with the Y. M. C. A.*



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*"After dark armed with the password we walked quickly up the road to the billets, traversing in a half-hour what had taken three hours by trench"*

just as we got in, and had come to the Y. M. C. A. for a parting cup of tea. For nearly two hours I served out great cups of hot tea to the boys who crowded in, and it was worth the price of admission to see them. This is the "Yankee Division," all the men are from New England. They are splendid fellows! I wouldn't have missed dishing that tea last night for anything. My! how good it tastes to them! And going or coming they can get it freely at any hour of the night. A company came in from the trenches about two this morning, and the regular secretary was out

there enough of a room remains to surround the great rents where the shells came thru; often the four walls stand, a hollow square, barren and empty; generally the walls themselves are broken, the roof caved in, the whole house left a pitiful ruin.

Yet there are plenty of inhabitants, all Americans. They live underground; no one sleeps above. Now in the beautiful quiet of this Sunday morning they are wandering around at ease, for no activity is evident at all on either side of the battle line, save a few guns that occasionally boom out. Yesterday the Germans dropt twenty shells into the village, just to show that they were alive. But now it is as quiet as Englewood, and I have been out watching the various activities of the soldiers. Some are sleeping late after their early morning return from a week in the trenches; some are burnishing their equipment; many are bathing—there is a glorious fresh fountain of cold spring water here; many are hunting for the "cooties" that are the torment of the boys. I can see now one boy with his looking glass stuck in a ruined wall, shaving; one boy I saw with his New Testament sitting apart in quiet study; and a line of boys keeps going to the fountain (not too many at a time, lest the Germans drop a shell there) to fill their canteens. The scene is peaceful enough now; we might be camping out. We could have Sunday service, if gathering were allowed.

But we know that at any moment the aspect may change. From where I sit now, looking over the camouflage that hides [Continued on page 18]

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## UNITED WE SERVE

Y.M.C.A. Y.W.C.A.  
National Catholic War Council-K. of C.  
• Jewish Welfare Board •  
War Camp Community Service  
American Library Association  
• • Salvation Army • •

United War Work Campaign  
\$170,500,000.

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# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



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## HOME

*Disappeared by German soldiers four long years ago, this French family at last sees home again—a home now nothing but ruins*

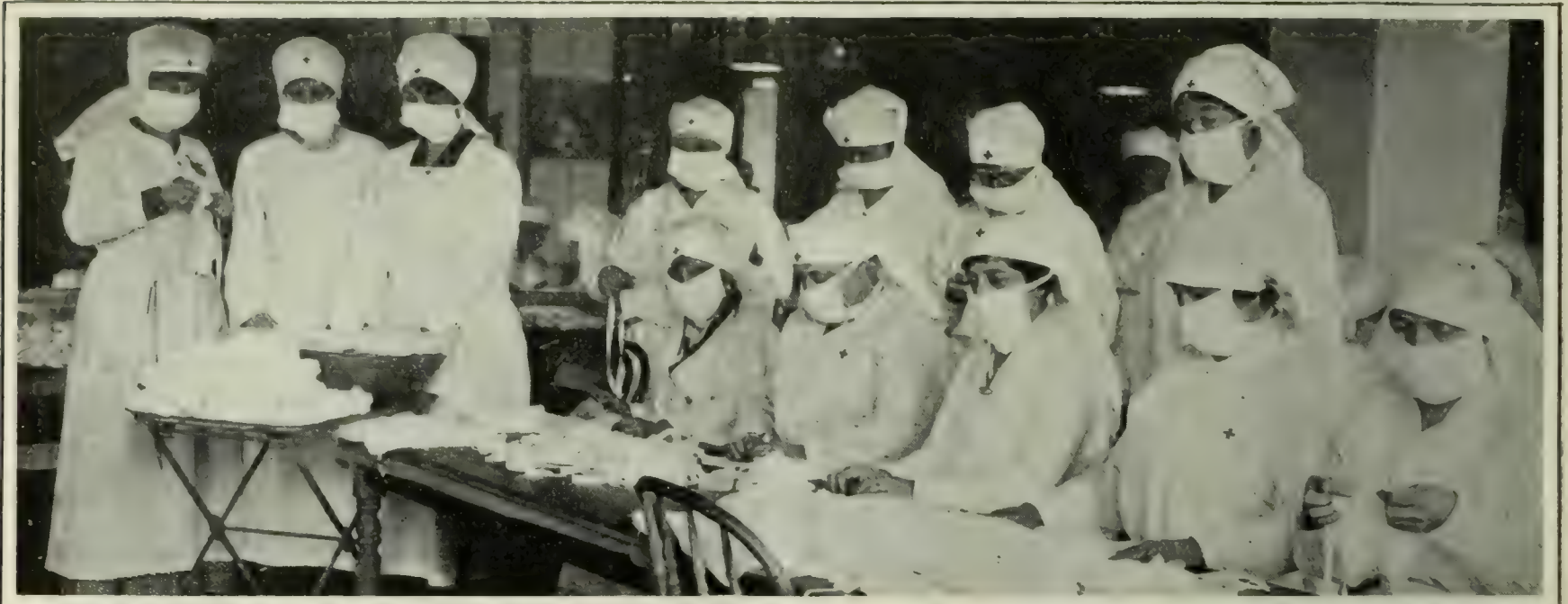




## FIGHTING OFF THE "FLU"

Masks are a part of the regular equipment of civilian workers now in positions where the influenza germs are likely to congregate. The New York street car conductorettes at the left are starting the day's work fortified with anti-septic masks. The "White Wing" at the right wears one, too; his job is particularly dangerous in epidemic times

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© International Film

## "BETTER BE RIDICULOUS THAN DEAD"

The slogan of the Board of Health urging workers in germ-infested regions to wear influenza masks met a widespread response. Red Cross volunteers by the thousands made the gauze masks to supply the emergency demand for them

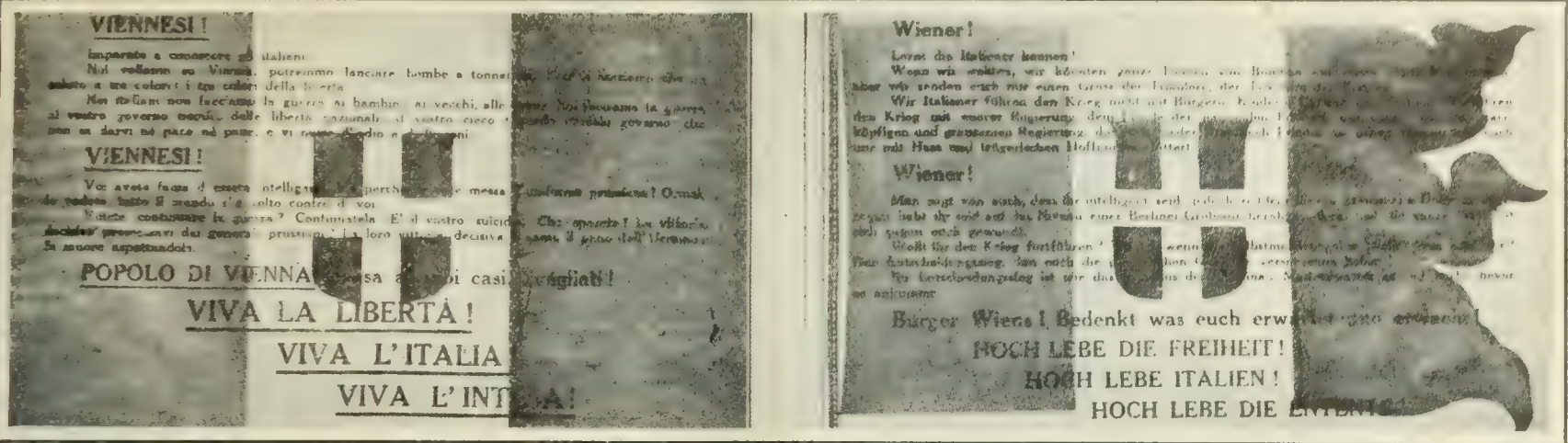


## A TENT CITY FOR "FLU" PATIENTS

Near Lawrence, Massachusetts, this camp was established to provide fresh air and good nursing for influenza cases. Red Cross volunteers were called on to supplement a regular nursing force. The camp achieved a high percentage of successful recoveries



BREAKING UP THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE



Photographs from Central News  
ONE OF THE TRICOLOR LEAFLETS DROPT IN THE STREETS OF VIENNA BY D'ANNUNZIO'S AEROPLANES  
*Wake Up, People of Vienna! says the message. We could drop tons of bombs down on you instead of these leaflets if we wished, but instead we send a tricolor message, the tricolor of freedom. We Italians do not fight unprotected civilians, women and children. We fight your rulers, the foes of national freedom; your rulers, stubborn and cruel, who feed you only with hate and lying promises. Do you want to continue this war to your own suicide? Take off the Prussian uniform before it is too late. Long live Freedom*



VIENNA UNDER PAPER BOMBARDMENT

*This photograph was taken from a D'Annunzio plane while the Italian leaflets were still floating down on the Austrian capital*



*With the British  
Armies in France,  
October 18.*

**T**O go into Lille this morning was as good as anything that can come to a man who had seen four years of war, and I am glad that I have lived to see the liberation of that city. I saw the joy of thousands of people who during all those four years have suffered tragic things, unforgettable outrages to their liberty and spirit, and have dwelt under a dark spell of fear and have waited month after month, year after year, with a faith that sometimes weakened but never died, for the rescue that has now come to them.

It seems a miracle to them, now that it has come suddenly, and they fill their streets like people in a dream, hugging their gladness, yet almost afraid that it is unreal and that they may wake again to find the swarms of field gray men about them and guns in their gardens and the German law hard upon them.

I went into Lille this morning very early, feeling also that I was in the midst of some miracle because Lille was a world away from any road which an English soldier could pass except as a prisoner of war until last night, and now the barriers were down and the city was quite close to the old British front line.

It was early in the morning, but the streets were already thronged with people, with well-drest women and children and men of all ages in black coats such as one sees outside the war zone, and never before this within such close sound of the guns.

It is a fine city with broad avenues and streets and parks, where all the leaves are turned to crinkled gold, and everywhere it was draped with the flags of England and France. They were flags which these people had hidden until it was made a prison offense for any French civilian to be discovered with such symbols, and now they waved from every balcony around the city.

All the bridges had been blown up as the last act of the enemy at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning before his flight, and most of the British troops were still on the west and south side of the canal and had not entered the city, but they had built foot bridges here and there, and I crost on one and walked into the heart of the people, who were ready to give a warm welcome to any Englishman in khaki.

They opened their arms in great embraces of gratitude and love for those who have helped to rescue them from their bondage, and I saw the joy of vast crowds, and the light in thousands of eyes was like sunlight about one, and in a few hours one made hundreds of friends who thrust gifts into one's



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*The city of Lille when the Germans invaded it in 1914*

## THE FIRST ENGLISHMAN IN RESCUED LILLE

BY PHILIP GIBBS

WAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE  
NEW YORK TIMES

hands and poured out their emotion in words of utter simplicity and truth, and thanked one poor individual as tho he were all the army and had done this thing alone.

It was overwhelming and uplifting. Before one had gone far up the first avenue of Lille one was surrounded by a great crowd. A lady broke thru the ring and, clasping both hands, said:

"I embrace you for the gladness you have brought us."

She kissed one on both cheeks and it was the signal for general embraces.

Pretty girls came forward and offered their cheeks, and small boys pushed thru to kiss the men bending down to them, and old men put their hands on one's shoulders and touched one's face with their grizzled mustaches, and mothers held up their children to be kissed. This did not last for a few minutes. It lasted all the time I was in Lille. For hours tens of thousands of people were in the streets and my hands were clasped by many hundreds of them, by all close enough to take my hand.

Every one began the conversation in English (tho most of them finished in French) with "Good morning," "Good day," "How are you?" "We are very glad to see you," "We have great joy today," for everybody in Lille had been learning these words so that they might say them when this day of deliverance came, and now they said them with wonderful gladness.

But many times in the crowds I heard English voices, and ladies came forward a little and the groups parted so that we might talk. They had been caught in Lille when the Germans came and had suffered this four years' agony.

"We have longed for this day," said one of them, "and now it is like a dream. We can hardly believe that all those gray men have gone and that we are free."

Several of them spoke of two English women who had done splendid work in Lille for English prisoners, Miss Wood and Miss Butler, who devoted themselves to helping men who were helpless and whose sufferings, as I shall have to tell, were frightful.

An American doctor at Lille took me into his house, where I sat in his pretty salon and drank a glass of wine with him and saw his secret cupboard, where he had hidden his brass ornaments from the enemy, who had determined that every scrap of brass in Lille should be taken. In these apartments, as elegant as any in London or Paris, or a thousand miles remote from the war, tho only a mile or two, I

heard many things of German brutality and the tragedy of the besieged city.

Then there was an English clergyman, who for four years had ministered to the English wounded and recited prayers over the English dead. Mr. Moore is his name, and his housekeeper is Miss Browne of Beverley, in Yorkshire, and his cat is called Bunny, and he has people in England who will be glad to hear after all this time that the clergyman and the housekeeper and the cat have survived the ordeal of war. It is not strange how quickly one learns little things like that in Lille, because every one is one's friend.

To those people it was wonderful that they had regained their liberty by the arrival of the British troops. There are Lancashire men in Lille today. But it is no less astonishing to them to go inside that city in twenty minutes by motor car from their old line at Armentières.

I passed today thru Armentières, a town of shapeless ruin, and thought of all the death that has been there while Lille remained an unattainable place. Thousands of British have fallen round here in four years of terrible fighting, and in April last, after the German offensive, when they drove thru Armentières itself, Lille seemed further away than before, and that to many of the British men was all the way from life to death.

Now, this morning, I passed the last rubbish heap of ruin, the last dead tree stump, the last shell craters and barbed wire, the last dead horses on the road, and came very quickly to that great city beyond the canal, that was so close to the British lines and yet so far, where there are fine churches, colleges, shops, factories, private houses, and an enormous population of rich people and poor, all under the evil spell of German rule, all passionate against its tyrannies, torn with emotions and agonies that were hidden from the Allies until today.

I wonder [Continued on page 178]



# MISLEADING FICTION

## A Russian Author Discusses Happy Endings

*If we are to exert any influence over the Russian people in their present hour of distress there must be mutual understanding. We have thought that we could get an understanding of Russian character from reading Russian literature, and the Russians on their side have believed that American stories gave a true picture of American life. But can the authors of either nation be trusted? Miss Moravsky, a Russian poet and journalist, who has come to this country to study American life, finds it not at all what she had been led to believe from acquaintance with our fiction, and she warns us against making the same mistake about Russia*

THE stories in Russian books always have a sad, tragic end: that is our national tradition. The genuine Russian writer believes it is a crime against good taste to finish his story with the happiness of the hero. No! the poor hero must be killed, or abandoned by his sweetheart, or ruined, or something like that. At times I have believed that our story writers are the cruelest people in the world—forgive me, O my Fatherland, but I must confess it to my American friends.

What do they do with little children in the Christmas stories? You can scarcely imagine! Terrible things!

They freeze the little ones before the windows of the rich people's houses; they lead the victims of their imagination into the snowy forest and leave them there as food for the wolves; They can take the sweetest of little girls and make her a thief for the sake of her sick mother, who is dying of cold and hunger in the basement. And all this takes place exactly on the 24th of December. That is our literary law.

You may ask me why: We have learned that the Slavs are not at all cruel. Their hospitality and kindness to the beggars and even criminal prisoners is well known all over the world.

No, we are not cruel, we are rather too gentle even for our enemies. The soft Russian heart has become a proverb. But our life has been cruel—that is the reason: Our writers want to be true to life. Life in Russia has always been unhappy. And our artists love truth. The cruelty of our old regime existed side by side with the difficulty of our social circumstances. And the great sincerity of our spirit demanded of writers that they paint the real portrait of our life in its darkest tones.

And they painted it. Our wisest, our sweetest, our best—Dostoyevsky, Chekoff, Gorky—I shall not recall many names, you know them well—all the blossoms of our rich literature have the bitter fragrance of poisoned flowers.

What did Dostoyevsky do with his beloved heroes? They were thieves, they became criminals,

BY MARIA MORAVSKY

they were punished with all the severity of conscience and laws. . . . And still—he loved them passionately—it is clear! In every sentence of his books you may feel the great compassion for the humbled and insulted.

So, too, Chekoff and Gorky wrote. They suffered when they wrote these things. They wept bitterly over the pages where they buried their beloved victims. I met Maxim Gorky just after he had finished one of his talented and cruelly realistic stories. He was dark as a storm cloud. . . . And still, with heavy heart and face wet with tears—the Russian author continues to disappoint, to torture, to kill his heroes.

Do you remember the story written by Leonid Andreev: "The Seven Who Were Hanged"? I know that a few of them were his personal friends. I never asked him anything about the material for that story—I guessed it would be too painful for him to recall it. You can imagine how terrible it is to revive such facts as these. And the Russian writers have had the courage to revive them. It is their great merit.

To defeat unhappiness in the nation, we must see it face to face. To improve the character of our people, we must first know ourselves. Naked truth was more necessary for us than the beautiful, idealistic lie! Perhaps a great part of our revolutionary movement was energized by the bitter and restless thought of our pessimistic writers. They showed us all the misery and dearth of our old life, and at last we saw it so clearly that we could not endure it any longer. And we swept it away! Yes, it was the great merit of our writers that they turned their minds to the tragedy of life. But . . .

"Every beauty has her monkey" is a Caucasian proverb. And our great tragic literature has its pigmies. And they make a tragedy even of everyday life, which they describe in their short stories.

The tradition of sorrow penetrates

every page of our popular magazines. Even in the humorous magazines, in the temple of jokes, the stories remind one of a rainy autumn: the authors make a joke of the unhappiness of the Russian citizen; how he is always deceived by the Government or by the "unofficial scoundrels."

If you were born an unfortunate optimist your literary career would be lost in Russia. I have often heard in our editorial offices a conversation like this:

"Your story is really splendid! The portrayal of character and so on. . . . Poetical stuff! But—why is the ending so happy?"

"You do not like it?"

"Positively I do not—it is untrue—it never happens here—our life is gray, you know. . . . Why not let the hero die?"

"But—I love him; I do not want him to die!"

"Of course—you stand for prosperity—you are so young. . . . Quite natural, you like prosperity. But—his death in that case would be more natural than his rescue. . . . Will you kindly change the end?"

Perhaps after the present revolution my poor oppressed people will change their tastes, and the unfortunate optimistic authors whom I have met in the editors' offices will be welcome. But I am afraid it will not be very soon. You know our traditions have lived long.

I shall never forget the hard battle which I had with my editor about an article in which I praised one of our rare optimistic writers, Mr. Vinnichenko. The name of his book is "I Will!"

In this article, printed in our so-called "gross" monthly magazine, *Russkaya Mysol*, I wrote about American stories, too. I should not like that article to be translated now! It was "the sin of my youth." I did not know America personally when I had written it, and American life seemed quite a paradise from afar. And especially it seemed rosy thru the eyes of your writers.

I praised your writers for their optimism; I wanted Russians to follow your example, and I never supposed that it was the *fault* of your literature—that cheap hyperbolic optimism; I did not know that it is the same funny and sometimes dangerous extreme, as our tradition of sorrow.

I should like to show you how the green foreigner sees your life thru your short stories.

She was "sweet sixteen" and wanted to believe in happiness. Her name was Olia. She hated the official pessimism in Russia and was looking for a brighter national spirit. And she became the victim of American story writers.

Every- [Continued on page 190]

## FENCES

BY LOUISE AYER GARNETT

I have torn down all my fences:  
The challenging air blows free;  
I can look across the spaces  
Where new life is hailing me;  
My horizon is unrolling  
Like the vistas of the sea.

I have torn down all my fences—  
But I never can recall  
The seclusion of my garden  
With the world beyond the wall;  
My old way of looking upward  
Where the sky was all in all.



# The Countryside

A MONTHLY SECTION DEVOTED TO SENSIBLE AND EFFICIENT COUNTRYSIDE LIVING : BETTER HOUSES : BETTER ROOMS : BETTER GARDENS : BETTER ROADS AND BETTER TOWNS FOR THOSE WHOSE INTERESTS LIE BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE FARM



*Rhubarb roots to be forced in a dark cellar may be planted very close together*

**I**F you have a warm cellar you can provide your family with fresh grown asparagus, rhubarb and other vegetables all thru the winter months. It is a pity that so few people realize what can be done with a winter garden in the cellar. All you need are a few boxes filled with good earth. If you want a bigger garden, tho, you can make a bed in a corner of the cellar, with a few boards set on edge to hold the soil in place.

It may seem strange that good vegetables can be grown without sunlight, yet darkness is necessary to get the best results from rhubarb and a few other crops. This need entail no difficulty, however, for if you use boxes, you can simply invert other boxes over them, a few holes first being bored in the sides for ventilation, while some old blankets hung to the beams will exclude the light from the corner bed.

The lower the temperature in your cellar, the slower the vegetables will grow. The ideal temperature is between fifty and

## A WINTER GARDEN IN THE CELLAR

BY E. I. FARRINGTON

sixty degrees. Most heated cellars and basements are warmer than is usually realized, especially in the vicinity of the heating plant.

Of all the common vegetables suitable for cellar gardening, rhubarb is perhaps the easiest to grow. You can take the roots from your own garden, or if you have none there, you can purchase them for a small sum. It is useless to use either young or very old roots. Well established clumps three or four years old are best, but it is not necessary to dig up an entire clump. You can slice off a section to force, and what remains will continue to bear as usual. Leave them in some cold place until every clump is frozen solidly. Some gardeners say that this freezing is not really necessary, but it is desirable at any rate, and commercial growers always freeze their roots. Don't start all your roots growing at once. Successive plantings will prolong the season. Be sure to exclude the light when growing rhubarb, for light injures the color and induces leaf growth. You can use any good soil, or even pure sand. The higher the temperature, the faster the stalks will grow, but the quality is best when they grow rather slowly. Extra rapid growth is obtained by putting a layer of fresh manure in the bottom of the bed. Of course it is necessary to keep the plants watered, and yet the soil should not be too wet. It will not dry out as rapidly as might be expected.

Bury the roots about two inches under the surface. They can be set almost close enough to touch. The stalks should be ready for use in from one to three months, according to the temperature. They will not



*Leeks must be taken up by the roots and then planted in boxes of good earth*

be red or green, but nicely blanched, and with almost no leaf growth. Rhubarb grown in this way is extra good for making pies, as well as for sauce, and it is something of a novelty to have rhubarb pies in midwinter.

Most people are familiar with the delicate salad which is served in the restaurants and hotels under the name of French endive. This salad is really the blanched stalks of the garden vegetable known as Witloof chicory. In former years, large importations of this salad plant were made from Belgium. Of course, this source of supply has been cut off, but American gardeners have found that they can grow and force Witloof chicory just as successfully as the Belgians. The plant can be grown in any garden from seed sown in the spring, but roots ready for forcing can also be purchased in the fall, and they are no longer expensive.

Darkness isn't so necessary when French endive is being [Continued on page 185]



*It is desirable, altho not necessary, to leave rhubarb clumps out to be frozen; this practise is followed by commercial growers*





*It is well always to plant several inches deeper than the finished height requires*

**F**ALL planting is advisable for many definite and well-founded reasons. In the spring we are all imbued with that do something spirit, but there is so much detail that must be attended to that we find our ambition is soon lost; or in our zeal to hurry matters we get careless. This, of course, results in needless loss or serious errors. In the fall we have an abundance of time to study our planting problems, and sufficient time to carry them out to the smallest detail.

Many trees and shrubs start active growth very early in spring; in many cases before it is possible to plant them they will have started root action. Even the layman realizes this is wrong. Because Jim Jones planted a Golden Bell in full flower and it survived, doesn't necessarily imply that it was the proper thing to do. The plant didn't succeed "because of" but rather in "spite of."

The one big stumbling block to making a general habit of planting everything in the fall is the evergreen family; with this class of plant the sap is more or less active during the entire winter and any injury to the root system in the fall deprives the plants of the necessary moisture. Necessity, however, is a hard master, and sometimes evergreens have to be planted in the fall regardless of our preference, but with a little extra care good results are obtainable. Last year I had the opportunity of witnessing a planting of evergreens on Thanksgiving Day. The ground was frozen

# NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT SHRUBS

BY WILLIAM C. McCOLLOM

so that a pick was necessary to break the openings, but of the thirty plants not one died, because they were well cared for thereafter. They were thoroly mulched with coarse manure a week or so after planting, and as a further protection a few pine boughs were cut in the woods and stuck upright between the plants to shelter them.

There are a few of the deciduous trees and shrubs that should not be planted in the fall. This applies to very thin barked trees such as the beech or birch. Oaks might also be included in this list, along with stone fruits, peaches, plums and cherries.

For the planting of herbaceous perennial plants fall is preferable to spring. These plants die down to the ground during winter, and if they are not very carefully labeled it is necessary to wait until the growth starts before it is safe to transplant them. In the fall the old tops guide us in determining varieties and in regulating the height of the crowns. All these plants have ironclad constitutions; few suffer from the vigors of our winters and many are destroyed from too much care. They are usually suffocated by too deep covering. The nurseryman never practises mulching; everything must take pot luck and it is very rarely he sustains a loss with the perennials. At the present time shipping facilities are far from ideal for nursery stock, and it is not uncommon for plants to be weeks in transit instead of days. In spring this is absolutely ruinous. The plants will start to grow in the cases and when unpacked the roots will be found to have been destroyed by mold. While it is never healthy for plants to be out of the ground for any considerable length of time, if it must be, fall is a thousand times preferred to



*Firming with the feet is one good way to bring the roots and soil in contact*

spring, when the plants are then becoming more active each day. In the fall they are going into their natural resting period.

Another factor worthy of consideration is that the nurseryman in order to make early spring shipments oftentimes digs his stock in the fall, storing it in sheds for the winter. Why not get your stock in the fall when you are certain it is freshly dug, even tho a little effort is necessary to protect it over the winter? In the fall the nursery stock is fairly complete, but is gradually reduced until by late spring many varieties are exhausted. Of course the best plants of the better varieties are the most sought, and late buyers must therefore accept something other than their first choice. In brief there are few, if any, good reasons for not planting in the fall, while there are many reasons to justify this practise.

## HOW TO PLANT

There is no secret to planting. To do it successfully, first get the opening for the roots of sufficient diameter and depth so that they may lie in a natural position without crowding. It is a good practise to make the hole wide enough so there will be room for the feet in the opening without tramping on the roots. The depth is determined by the character of the plant, but it is always well to make the hole at least one foot deeper than the requirements of the plant.

When preparing the holes for the planting always throw [Continued on page 173]



*The first rule: have the hole large enough to prevent any crowding of the roots*



*When evergreens are planted in the fall, corn stalks furnish the best protection*



*Wherever possible it is most advisable to use only the good top soil in planting*





A Chippendale armchair of the Louis Quinze period

# CHAIRS FOR COMFORT AND BEAUTY, TOO

BY HAROLD DONALDSON EBERLEIN  
AND ABBOT McCLURE



An American rush bottomed Sheraton

SOME chairs are just to sit on. Others, one strongly suspects, were made merely for looks. Others, again, are designed primarily for comfort. The first neither promises nor gives ease; the second flouts the idea. With either sort few people have any patience at all, especially if they happen to have been subjected to a recent period of purgatorial discomfort by sitting thereon. The third kind, clearly, is the only variety that makes any general or convincing appeal.

The primary and indispensable quality of comfort is entirely compatible with good looks, no matter whether the chair is a side chair or one of the many types provided with arms. A mischievous notion crops up now and again—exactly how it started it would be hard to say—that somehow comfort and style in a chair do not go together. How often does one hear it said that a chair is good looking but is probably not really comfortable. Especially is this mistrust exprest of the simultaneous achievement of style and comfort in any of the recognized historic chair forms.

This notion is quite as fallacious as its contrary, that is to say that the realization of comfort requires ugly, slouchy, cumbersome lines and that a mammoth of upholstery, tufting and amorphous contour must, from the very nature of its makeup, be an embodiment of luxurious ease. This double-barrelled fallacy is to blame for a vast deal of ugly, banal furnishing and also for the hostility of a certain type of mind toward anything that savors of "the antique," whatever exactly that may mean to them. The irony of it all is that the "practical-minded" opponents of style oftentimes pay a great deal for expensive discomfort, in deference to their prejudice, rather than accept comfort with style at a lower cost. No one will deny that a great many ugly chairs are also comfortable. They are. But that is quite beside the mark. They are comfortable and ugly; not comfortable because they are ugly. They could be just as comfortable if built with more regard for grace of line.

The whole matter of comfort depends chiefly upon two physical considerations—suitability and measurements. The former has reference altogether to the purpose of the chair—that is to say, whether it is designed for the use of a person who wishes to sit up, to sit back, to sit forward, or to lounge. It is physically impossible that any one chair should equally well fulfill the requirements for each of the different purposes noted. It is also manifestly unfair to judge of a chair's comfort or suitability by any other standard than that of the purpose for which it was made. To take

an extreme case, by way of example, could anything be more villainously uncomfortable to sit upon, for the space of an hour's reading, than a typewriter's chair with its protruding pad jabbing one in the middle of the back? Contrariwise, could any seat be more inconvenient to occupy than a reclining, deep-seated armchair if one were trying to work on a typewriter? Each is admirably adapted to its own special purpose and comfortable when properly used, giving support at the requisite points.

The other determining factor of chair comfort is the element of measurements. Herbert Spencer, in one of his essays, says upon this point: "Ease is to be gained by making the shapes and relative inclinations of the seat and back such as will evenly distribute the weight of the trunk and limbs over the widest possible supporting surface, and with the least straining of the parts out of their natural attitudes." This philosophy of chair comfort, summed up in one phrase as the even distribution of the sitter's weight, seems so perfectly obvious that it ought not to require the prestige of the name of one of England's greatest philosophers to make us heed or realize it, and yet we constantly ignore the principle and trust to dumb luck or caprice in making selections of chairs. Then we blame the chairs when we ourselves are to blame for not using our wits.

The even distribution of the sitter's weight in a chair will depend upon the intended posture of the sitter while occupying that chair. To use a kind of "house that Jack built" sequence, the purpose of the chair will determine the posture of the sitter, and the posture of the sitter will determine the relations of the measurements that ought to be followed. In other words, chairs ought to be high-seated or low-seated, deep-seated or shallow-seated, straight-backed or slant-backed according to the purpose for which they are intended and for which they are suitable. And the purpose must be known before one can judge of the different requirements for comfort that must be complied with in each case.

The measurements that must be considered are height of seat from floor, depth of seat from front to back, angle of seat's inclination from front to back, width of seat from side to side, shape of seat; angle or rake of back, shape of back, height of back; height of arm from seat. When sitting down, one's feet should rest easily on the floor but no more than that; if the knees are brought up by a seat that is too low, and at the same time perfectly horizontal, excess of weight is thrown

at the base of the vertebral column if the chair back is perpendicular or approximately perpendicular. Altho the exact height of the seat must be determined somewhat by the stature of the individual, from fifteen to eighteen inches will usually prove about right.

For chairs other than those intended for dining or writing, where a directly upright posture is proper, the seat should be somewhat inclined from front to back and the back should be inclined or raked backward. Under these conditions, the lower the seat the greater should be its depth and the more necessary the inclination of the back. Even when a deep seat is not perceptibly inclined, the back should be inclined so as to receive the weight of the body and support it equally at all points. If the back is somewhat curved so as to conform to the vertebral curve and be equally in contact with the body at all points—for example, some of the "spooned" backs of the Queen Anne period—so much the better, so long as the curve is not too pronounced. The back, too, should be slightly concaved or curved to follow the lines of the body. The arms should be not more than ten inches above the seat and not less than seven and one-half or eight inches.

We may classify chairs according to their different uses and then, with the physical requirements of the comfortable chair before us, we may examine how those requirements are fulfilled by certain types whose excellence in respect of style cannot be questioned. According to their uses we may divide chairs as follows: Dining, writing, conversation, and reading or lounging.

Dining chairs are made for an upright posture. Their seats, therefore, are high enough so that the feet just rest upon the floor. The seats are not inclined backward; neither are they deep and the backs may be either perpendicular or very slightly raked. If the seats were deep or sloped backward, or the back much inclined, the tendency would be to throw the weight of the body backward and draw it away from the table. A dining chair with a deep or a sloped seat is positively uncomfortable. Types that meet the above requirements are, in the seventeenth century modes, the so-called "Cromwellian" chairs with low, square, padded backs, or late Stuart and William and Mary caned or upholstered chairs with high, slightly raked backs; in eighteenth century patterns, any of the English fashions of side chair—Queen Anne, early Georgian, Chippendale, Adam, Hepplewhite, Sheraton, and the Directoire and Empire forms that came at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century—Louis Quinze, Louis Seize and Directoire side chairs in French patterns, and the corresponding Italian forms. Queen Anne "spooned" backs supply an additional item of comfort by supporting the middle of the back, where support is needed, and falling away at the upper part so that the contour coincides with the curve of the spine. The same thing is true of the Empire type, with curving back cou-



Carved walnut Queen Anne wing chair with tapestry



tour, which presses a little forward in the middle of the back and falls away again below the shoulders of the sitter. Most of the wooden-seated and rush-bottomed "farmhouse" types and Windsor chairs, meet the requirements of dining chairs.

Writing chairs require practically the same measurements as dining chairs, as the posture of the sitter is upright and the weight of the body to be kept well forward to the desk or writing table. Writing chairs with an arm attached may have a deeper seat than those for use at desks, the seat slightly sloped, and a little inclination of the back. An example of a thoroly comfortable chair of this pattern is a high, comb-backed Windsor with broad arm.

In conversation the body is ordinarily thrown slightly back in a relaxed attitude and there is no need to keep the sitter "up to his job." Seats should be perceptibly deeper, inclined slightly downward from front to back, and consequently lower, in accordance with the principle before stated. The back must have a perceptible rake or inclination backward. In this way the weight of the sitter is evenly distributed and equal support given at every point of contact. Queen Anne and Chippendale chairs with deep seats are admirable in this respect and so are the deep-seated Louis Quinze arm-



Chippendale carved mahogany chair

chairs (*fauteuils* and *bergères*). Their makers thoroly understood chair comfort and skilfully combined necessary measurements with grace of line. The Chippendale armchair deserves special commendation.

Reading and lounging chairs will necessarily have low and deep seats. They should be a little lower and deeper and slightly more sloped backward, and the backs correspondingly more inclined, than those of chairs intended mainly for conversation, as the body is in a more relaxed and reclining attitude. It is desirable, too, that the backs be higher so as to support the head. For really comfortable reading and lounging chairs one must seek mainly among English and American models, so far as historic types are concerned. Early in the eighteenth century English conceptions of solid comfort evolved the Queen Anne wing chair and the type continued highly popular thruout the century, Chippendale, Hepplewhite, Sheraton and other designers all contributing their share to its perfection. Apart from the wing-chair types, the Chippendale armchair (of the illustration) with high, square back, merits consideration. Besides these historic types, there are numerous easy chairs of thoroly modern pattern, some of them fully and luxuriously upholstered and some of them not,

that meet all the aforesaid bodily requirements in a perfectly satisfactory manner. Occasionally, however, a modern type will overshoot the mark and throw the body into an unnaturally relaxed posture which soon proves wearisome. Great importance must be attached to the angle at which the body is thrown.



Side chair of Chippendale style

The following hints to the chair purchaser will prove useful: (1) Always keep in mind the principles just explained; (2) choose good looking types that unquestionably have the merit of style in preference to those of less distinguished line, and then test them by the principles; if they prove comfortable, you have scored a double hit; (3) don't be fooled by looks. A fully upholstered and padded chair may appear the acme of comfort and yet prove the opposite because its measurements are wrong—for example, a low, deep-seated chair with inclined back luxuriously padded, but the seat not sloped. (4) Test everything for yourself. Exact measurements that will prove universally satisfactory cannot be given; people's bodies differ too widely.

## DOGS AND PEOPLE

BY WALTER A. DYER

AS I review in my mind the fundamental characteristics of the people I know, I am led to classify mankind into three essential groups—people who love dogs, people who mildly like them and people who dislike them. And I am inclined to think that the transfer of individuals from one class to another is very infrequent. Those of us who love dogs are steadfast and somewhat stubborn, perhaps aggressive, in our allegiance; those who dislike them are seldom converted. We seem to be born that way, and the matter is not one for argument.

I have read many profound and witty essays on the character of the dog and his peculiar relation to man, and I am not much wiser than I was before. What is the source of that deep, instinctive feeling which possesses some of us, which makes us delight in the antics of a puppy, yearn toward the dog that is ours, and weep broken-heartedly when he dies? I cannot say. I only know that we feel that way, and that there are people constitutionally incapable of sharing that feeling. If I were to write an essay on the dog today, I feel quite sure that it would be mostly in-



"My own irrepressible Irish terrier"

terrogation and exclamation points; logic would be lacking.

Take my own irrepressible Irish terrier, for example. He enjoys the reputation of being the worst-behaved dog in two different communities, and yet I know of no dog who has wriggled his unregenerate way into the hearts of so many people. He has killed chickens, has stolen meat, and has caused the timid youth who brought our Sunday papers to abandon the route, and yet most of our long-suffering neighbors appear to be inexplicably fond of him. Perhaps it is his unquenchable youth, his mental alertness, his tireless curiosity, his evident zest in life. One is bound to look upon such joyous energy with envy.

I find it either impossible or unnecessary to advance any defense of his character. Either you love him or you don't, and there's an end on't. That is, indeed, the conclusion to which I have arrived after long speculation on this whole subject of dogs. To those who do not love them I can

offer no explanation of the matter; I can only feel sorry for them. They might as well have been born color-blind or with no ear for music; they will never know what they miss.

Those of us who do love dogs, however, need no argument, no array of facts and instances to prove to us that the dog is, of all creatures, man's most devoted friend—faithful, useful, sympathetic, enjoyable, sagacious, brave. We cannot be entirely happy without a dog. We devote more attention to our dogs, are more indulgent and demonstrative toward them, than toward our human friends.

Perhaps it is extravagant, foolish, unreasonable, but it is so.

Our attitude is exprest in the oft-repeated quotation, "The more I know about men, the better I like dogs." That idea was recently put into more spontaneous, original words by a little girl in New Jersey. After a long period of thoughtful silence, she gave expression to this piece of rare wisdom:

"Do you know, mother," said she, "there's some very nice people in Summit, and there's an awful lot of nice dogs."





# What to Do in November

A GARDEN GUIDE BY HUGH FINDLAY

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURE IN SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

## VEGETABLES

**Seed** On account of the scarcity of seed and the high cost, it is the patriotic duty of every gardener to save as much of his own seed as possible. Seed corn should be left on the cob and hung where it is dry, cool and out of the reach of rats and mice. If the corn is allowed to get wet and freeze, the outer coat of the kernel cracks and the oil is lost and often the germ is killed. The seed of cucumbers, tomatoes, squash, melons, pumpkins, etc., may be kept in tin cans with a few small holes punched in the lid.

**Last Call** Sutton's Excelsior and Thos. Lexington are both hardy varieties of wrinkled peas. The seed sown in a very rich soil to a depth of from three to four inches will remain dormant thruout the winter but will start growth some weeks before the soil is in a condition to work in the garden. The surface soil in the furrow should be covered with a heavy coating of manure. This should be removed very early in the spring.

The last sowing of New Zealand spinach the first week of this month will follow that sown in September. Cover the seed bed with a heavy coating of litter.

Multiplier or tree onions may be set out this month. They will remain dormant during the winter but will follow closely the early spring onions. They should be mulched heavily.

**Brussels Sprouts** If the plants are lifted, root and all, and stood upright in a cool frame, they remain fresh for some months.

The plants should be kept just above freezing, the roots kept moist and fresh air and light should be made possible. These plants may be packed in a box and placed in a cool cellar.

**Perennials** If the soil has been properly prepared, by applying a heavy coating of decayed horse manure mixt with coarse bone meal, both rhubarb and asparagus may be set out. Asparagus should be planted six to eight inches deep in rows three and one-half to four feet apart and the plants set twelve inches apart in the rows. Asparagus requires a very deep soil well filled with humus. Rhubarb should be planted so that the crown is at least six inches below the surface and the plants four feet apart both ways. These fleshy rooted perennials should be protected by a heavy covering of stable manure after planting.

**Storage** This is the last call for lifting all the root crops. Cut the tops back to within one inch of the roots. All vegetables may be stored in a cellar or a pit out of doors. Roots should be piled not deeper than three feet and placed on a dry space in the garden. Six inches of clean straw should be laid down, the roots piled on it, another six to twelve inches of straw covering them and then a layer of soil sufficient to keep out the frost. A ditch twelve to eighteen inches deep should be dug around the pit to take away surplus water and keep the roots dry. Cabbage should be pitted the same as roots, with the heads wrong side up and the roots left on.

Cauliflower may be lifted and stored similarly to Brussels sprouts. Tie the leaves over the head of cauliflower.

Celery may be lifted and packed upright in boxes and placed in a protected shed or cellar or stored in hotbed or cold frames. The roots should not be disturbed. The soil should be kept moist. Sufficient fresh air should be permitted to circulate thru the plants to prevent decay.

**Pests** Fall plowing and spading to a depth of eight inches, the soil left in the rough, will destroy many insects hibernating below the frost line. If the soil has been covered with quack grass expose the roots with a light application of coarse salt and the plants will be destroyed by spring. Apply a little lime especially to clay soil.

**Clean Up** All weeds and garden litter should be burned. Tomato stakes and bean poles should be put under cover. Oil all tools before storing. Put your garden in order this fall so that you will not lose valuable time next spring.

## THE FLOWER GARDEN

**Winter Protection** Place windshields of wood or temporary wind-breaks of wire and evergreen boughs on the north side of shrubs or completely about such plants as rhododendrons and other flowering shrubs not natives of the north. Tender plants such as the oleander and American aloe should be placed in a cool dry cellar free from gas and the temperature should be above freezing. Do not water or spray these plants during the winter.

**Early Bloom** In order to force bloom for April, such plants as lilac, roses, deutzia, etc., should be lifted after the wood is fully ripe. Pot in a rich soil and pack the soil tightly about the roots. Keep in a dark, cool place with the temperature at about freezing. Gradually bring into the light and finally into the heat. These plants need continual spraying after being brought into the heat.

**Bulbs** All bulb beds should be protected by a heavy coating of straw manure. Hold this in place by branches of trees. The soil should be frozen from one to two inches in depth before covering bulb beds. Store all tender bulbs or roots such as cannas, gladioli and dahlias in a clean sand. Place the box or barrel in a cool cellar which is free from gas. Do not wet the sand.

**Flower Beds** If the soil is a clay type scatter on it a heavy application of green horse or cow manure. Spade this into a depth of eight inches and leave the soil in the rough. Scatter on the surface a free application of lime. Where the soil is quite stiff a load or two of sand will help to lighten it. All flower beds should be covered with manure in the fall and this plant food dug into the soil. Perennial beds should be mulched heavily with manure, and this manure dug into the soil in the early spring.

**Compost and Mulch** Mulch all fern and wild flower beds with leaves to a depth of from five to eight inches. Throw on a few branches to keep the leaves from scattering. Mix a little garden loam and sod with some of the leaves for a compost loam to be used for ferns, etc. A soil and manure compost heap may be made early this month. Alternate six inches of soil to twelve inches of manure until the pile reaches a height of four feet. Mix in considerable bone meal. If the soil is a clay type scatter a little lime on the soil but not on the manure. This soil, if mixt two to four times, will be in excellent condition to pot early flowers and vegetables.

**Indoor Gardening** Keep in check the green fly by dusting the plants with tobacco dust. The foliage should be moist. Wash off the dust and dead insects by a force of clean water. Destroy mealy bugs usually found on coleus by washing the plant in whale oil soap and removing the insects with a small stiff paint brush. Keep all pot roses free from red spider by spraying with a force of clear water on bright days.

## FRUIT AND BERRIES

**Winter Protection of Trees** If you have not yet placed guards about the trunks of your young trees, do so before the snow flies. If small mesh wire is used, be sure to make it stationary by driving stakes on the outside of it, otherwise the wire sways from side to side and destroys the bark. All weeds should be removed from the guard. Weeds and grass packed in the guards make a fine nest for insects to hibernate in. If the limbs of your apple trees are heavy, brace them before the early fall snows fly. This treatment will prevent breaking of the limbs. Mulch the surface soil with stable manure. Do not pile the manure close to the trunk. This practise encourages the development of disease and the breeding of insects.

**Insects** Gather all nests of Tussock moths. They are white patches found on the bark and made up of hundreds of small eggs. Pick off and burn all clusters of tent caterpillars. These glossy eggs are found encircling the young limbs. Remove all old piles of apple tree wood. These places are harbors for the borers.

**Spring Planting** Order your trees early from a nursery in your vicinity. Dig the holes this month. Place the seed in one pile, the fine loam in another and the subsoil in a third pile. Fill the hole with manure. The rains and snow free the plant food and the soil is made rich. In the spring the manure is removed, the soil in the hole made loose and the tree planted. Fit the fine loam about the roots, pack in the decayed sod next and place the subsoil on the surface. Litter the remaining manure on the surface of the soil under the tree.

**Cane Fruits** Mulch blackberries and raspberries after all the old dead wood has been cut out. Currants and gooseberries should have a very heavy coating of manure placed not only about the plant but for some distance from the crown of the plant so that the surface roots may be protected.

**Strawberries** Mulch strawberries to a depth of two inches with straw manure.

**Stored Fruit** Keep the air in the storehouse fresh and cool. Pick over the fruit and remove all ripe or specked fruit. If late apples are kept in a temperature of about 33° F. they will not need handling, providing they were perfect when stored.

## THE GREENHOUSE

**Plants for Christmas** This is the month to shape the plants for a Christmas display of bloom. It is also time to treat certain plants for an early spring display.

Cyclamen should be kept cool; feed now and then with a little weak liquid manure. Jerusalem cherry (Solanum) should be kept in a warm sunny place. Never allow the soil to dry out. Chinese primrose and heliotrope should both be kept cool and growing vigorously. In potting gloxinia use one half leaf mold in the soil. Cut back the impatiens holsti so that the plant will grow stocky and produce more bloom. Cineraria should be well along. Water freely. Apply liquid manure about once each week. If the plant gets green fly on the foliage, hold the soil in the pot with the fingers, turn the pot upside down and dip the foliage in tobacco water made from Black Leaf 40.

**Bulbs** If a few blooms are desired for Christmas this is the month to bring the bulbs from the pit after they have been buried for at least six to eight weeks. Gradually increase light, heat



and moisture. Keep a normal growth; rapid forcing often completely destroys the bloom. Bulbs grown in water should be kept in a place where there is considerable moisture in the air. Bulbs started in fiber should after four to six weeks be shifted to bowls, etc. Care should be taken not to break the tender roots. Keep such bulbs in a shady place for a few days and then bring them to the light and keep them growing rapidly so that they will be in full bloom by Christmas. Care should be exercised not to wet the foliage of tuberous root begonias. Freesias do not require storing in the pit and if planted this month will be in full bloom by February.

**Seedage and Plants** Sow the seed of spinach and keep the temperature about 45° to 55° F. Endive, parsley and radish will grow in a heat from 35° to 45° F. Cool houses may be used for carrots, beets, cauliflower, rhubarb and asparagus. Grand Rapid lettuce requires a low temperature but a very rich soil. Heat is required for string beans and cucumbers. Sow the seed of early cabbage in a cool house and protect from frost. After the plants are the size to transplant, the sun may be checked and the temperature lowered by mulching the plants with straw. These plants are thrifty for very early planting in the open. On account of the lack of coal the heat may be shut off completely if the plants are covered with litter. Sow the seed of pansies this month and reap a harvest of bloom in February. If the seed of foxglove, primrose, asters, phlox, hollyhock, etc., are planted now and the seedlings kept growing slowly but steadily, they will produce an early spring bloom.

**Chrysanthemums** After the pompom chrysanthemums are cut and the bloom of other late varieties removed, lift the stock plants with label. Stock plants to be kept healthy should not be wholly shut off from light and the soil should not be allowed to dry out.

**Roses** The changeable weather of this month requires great care in ventilating and spraying. Keep the mildew in check by dusting the plants with flower of sulfur and painting the heating pipes with a paste of sulfur. Spray only on bright days.

## NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT SHRUBS

(Continued from page 169)

the top soil to one side and the subsoil to another, fork a little manure in the bottom and then a scattering of coarse crushed bone. Then place some of the top soil in the bottom, mixing with it the manure and bone. Never have the manure so it comes in direct contact with the roots. If possible, it is advisable to use nothing but top soil for the planting, entirely discarding the subsoil, but if this cannot be done the subsoil should always be used on the surface where the action of the gun and air will soon convert it into good soil.

The plant should be placed in the hole so that it sets a few inches deeper than it is intended to be planted. After partly filling the hole by working the plant up and down it will settle the soil around the roots. This will raise the plant to the proper height. The soil must then be brought in contact with the roots. There are two methods: lifting with the feet or a tamp of some kind, or flooding the hole with water. This is called puddling and is the best system of planting, for by watering you relieve any danger of breaking or otherwise injuring the roots, and no amount of pounding will settle the soil around the roots as thoroughly. Care must be exercised to keep the tree straight when lifting.

When planting large trees it is advisable to support them in some manner to prevent them bending over before the roots have become established.



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(1991A)



# THE FUTURE OF MOTOR TRAVEL

BY JOHN R. EUSTIS

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT MOTOR SERVICE

**P**ARADOXICAL as it may seem, motor travel will be directly benefited by the improper classification accorded the automobile, that is the passenger car, by the Federal Government in the emergency created by our participation in the war. And this benefit will come from a proper recognition of the utilitarian value of the passenger car resulting from its wartime designation as a luxury.

When the prohibition against the use of passenger cars on Sundays came a short time ago to cap the climax of curtailed production and heavy taxation, more than one advocate of motor travel exclaimed, "If they would only order the absolute non-use of these vehicles for thirty consecutive days." The result can be readily imagined. It would be little if any different from prohibiting the use of telephones for a similar period. However, such restrictions as have been placed on the use of passenger cars, especially the so-called "gasless Sundays," will serve nearly as effectively to secure the recognition so necessary to the realization of the great future of the motor vehicle; necessary because it will bring just taxation, reasonable regulation and, most important of all, real progress in developing extensive systems of suitable highways.

There are already many indications that the real function of the automobile, which is to transport passengers, is more generally appreciated today than it was twelve to fifteen months ago; that there is greater inclination on the part of even Government officials to class it with railroads and electric traction lines. For example the Provost Marshal's office recently secured the reversal of a decision made by the draft boards of Washington, which placed employees of garages and automobile dealers in the class of "non-essential" workers. Consequently draftees in classes two, three and four, who are in such employment, are not subject to the "work or fight" regulations. And this new ruling is being interpreted in many instances to include those employed in automobile dealer's selling organizations. Inasmuch as passenger cars outnumber motor trucks almost ten to one, this may be taken as a Government acknowledgment that the sale and maintenance of the former is essential in wartime.

## CARS NO LONGER A LUXURY

**I**T is only fair to state here that the automobile industry and motorists in general are in no small measure responsible for the attitude which the Government took toward the passenger car in the emergency of war. From its infancy this modern transport agent has been exploited as a luxury, a convenience for the well to do. In its equipment and appointments, in its advertising, and in its methods of selling, especially as represented in the expensive retail salesrooms, these features were over-emphasized. Compare the advertisements of passenger cars during the past six months with those of six years or so ago, and this fact will be at once apparent. The vehicle of quick and economical travel of today differs from the luxury of yesterday only in the manner of its presentation to the public. And motorists in general accepted and used the passenger car in much the same manner as it was sold to them. When about a year ago announcements were made of the result of several canvasses which showed that fully eighty-five per cent of the use of all passenger cars—until then

they had always been called pleasure cars, which again proves the point at issue—was a utilitarian use, motorists seemed as much surprized as any one. Even then not a few had difficulty in classing their cars with electric lights and telephone, and the railroads. It is not strange then that Congress and Government officials did not at once recognize the passenger car in its new and proper light. The phenomenal growth of the automobile industry in a single decade occasioned some jealousy and opposition on the part of other manufacturing interests, and besides the "automobile situation" was none too well handled at Washington. A careful study leads to the belief that the foregoing is the correct explanation of the psychology of the Government's wartime attitude toward the passenger car.

## SIX MILLION MOTOR VEHICLES IN USE NOW

**T**HERE is every indication that motor travel will continue its rapid growth in the next decade, not alone in this country but thruout the world. This fact is not affected by the immediate afterwar situation; whether the "boom" predicted by many sets in, or recovery is more gradual. There are in use thruout the world at the present time something less than six million motor vehicles of all types, of which fully eighty per cent are in the United States. Of the five million or so in this country about ten per cent are classed as motor trucks. There should be another class made up of vehicles having light commercial bodies fitted to passenger car chassis, and the proper names would seem to be motor truck, motor wagon and motor carriage. An idea of the potentialities of motor travel may be had from the report of an investigation made by the Foreign Trade Department of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America, made public about a year ago. This showed that if the entire world used automobiles as extensively in proportion to population as the United States does, the total number in use would be 56,201,213. It is of course preposterous to assume that China, for example, within many years could approach our ratio of approximately one automobile for every twenty-four of our population; but, on the other hand, such countries as South America and Australia should exceed it, basing the assertion on their need of transportation facilities, which can be most readily and economically provided by motor vehicles.

The same investigation, basing its conclusions on such important factors as wealth and existing suitable roads, showed that there was a market outside of the United States at the present time for 3,617,570 motor vehicles. This world wide market has been severely curtailed by war conditions, but such as it has been during

the past four years has fallen almost entirely to American manufacturers. After the war, however, our makers will meet in these foreign markets the severest kind of competition from the automobile industries of France, Italy and England. Enough has leaked out to show that several leading European manufacturers, at least, are prepared to enter the field at the declaration of peace, with new types especially designed to compete with the light, low priced American car. These all have now manufacturing facilities many times greater than in pre-war days. For example, the maker of one prominent Italian car now has almost fifty thousand workmen engaged in making motor trucks, tractors, airplane motors and passenger cars, and his products are being used in large numbers by the French and American armies as well as by the Italian military forces. This maker is credited with having developed an after war model of a passenger car which is to compete with a certain famous American make, which now outnumbers any other four to one, and by means of it he hopes largely to keep his great plant in operation after the demand for war vehicles ends. Almost the same facts may be cited in connection with a prominent French automobile manufacturer. However, irrespective of who provides the cars there will be a great after war impetus to motor travel in foreign lands.

## THE WAR HAS PAVED THE WAY

**T**HE war itself has paved the way for a widespread adoption of motor travel in many parts of the world. Take South Africa for example. Prior to the war the automobile made relatively slow progress there, handicapped by poor roads, high priced fuel, heavy taxation, and, according to salesmen who covered that section of the world, a strong prejudice in the agricultural districts against any innovation however worthy. With the outbreak of the war South America faced the De Wet rebellion, with all the possibilities of a repetition of the Boer War. The military forces, however, commandeered all the automobiles procurable, and using them to transport troops, captured and dispersed the rebel bands before they could combine and join the invading German forces. It was a case of motor travel versus horse travel and the former won handily. In the campaigns which followed and which resulted in the capture of all the German possessions in South Africa, passenger cars and motor trucks were used in large numbers and for a variety of military purposes with marked success. There was thus provided a most convincing demonstration of what could be accomplished with motor travel and transportation under South African conditions, the results of which will be highly beneficial. The Africans who have traveled to battle in motor vehicles and had their supplies unfailingly brought forward by the same means, are not likely to return to horseback travel and ox-team transportation if they can help it. The same holds true for Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Macedonia and many sections of vast Russia.

It is difficult to forecast how rapidly motor travel will increase in this country after the war. A million cars a year will be needed to maintain the number now in use. Roads will be the principal determining factor, and prospects are bright for a real national effort in the direction of highway improvement.

*Ask the Motor Efficiency Service anything you want to know concerning motor cars, trucks, accessories or their makers. While The Independent cannot undertake to give in this department an opinion as to the relative merits of various makes of cars or accessories, it is always ready to give full and impartial information about any individual product.*



## THE POULTRY YARD IN NOVEMBER

BY E. I. FARRINGTON

**I**F you have been successful in your season's work you should have pullets laying now. The winter laying hen is the profitable hen, for she produces eggs when the price is highest. If the pullets have not begun to lay, you should adopt special measures to speed them up. Giving them warm grain is one helpful measure. Use a mash moistened until it will just crumble in the hand. It should be mixt with warm water and fed in the morning. If you can get some green cut bone, that will be found an especially valuable stimulant. Feed it sparingly; an ounce to a hen is enough. This bone can be given three times a week.

Don't forget to put a band or celluloid ring on the leg of the pullets which are the earliest to lay. It will mark the hens to use as breeders next season. Be sure that the pullets have all the green food they need. The garden maker is likely to have many poor cabbage heads which can be used for a time. Cabbages must not be fed to excess, tho, for they do not add to the flavor of the eggs.

Make a point of inspecting the hen house carefully to make sure no vermin are present. Look under the perches for red mites, which congregate there during the day. These mites are more troublesome than body lice because the hens can get rid of the latter by dusting. The mites work only at night, so that the hens are completely at their mercy unless they receive help from the poultry keeper. The best way to guard against these pests is to paint the under side of the roosts with carbolineum or some similar material. This treatment once in three months will completely obviate the red mite nuisance.

You will need a house that is perfectly tight on three sides during the cold weather. You cannot expect good results from your flock if cold drafts blow upon them at night. It is just as important that the house be kept dry.

If you keep ducks, be sure that the yards are plowed or dug over before the ground freezes. The soil in duck yards quickly becomes contaminated unless it is frequently renovated.

Hens that molt at this season of the year are more valuable than those which molted earlier. Usually they are good layers, and good hens to breed from. They are likely to molt quickly, and may be almost bare of feathers now. Keep them confined when cold winds are blowing, and give them more meat scraps than usual, or add oil meal, sunflower seeds and such foods rich in nitrogen to their rations.

It is probable that you have already weeded out all the surplus old hens. If not, get rid of them as soon as possible. In this way you will save on grain and provide more room for the young stock. If you can these hens, they will be relished later in the season. It is time, too, that you were rid of your surplus cockerels, and it is best not to have any male bird with the hens up to the first of the year.

Tho it is not necessary to have a dusting bath in the house with an earth floor, or one that has a deep litter, it will add to the comfort of the hens. A wide box from the store may be used, or a corner of the house can be set off with a couple of upright boards. Road dust and ashes are often used. Garden soil is really better. The hens seem to prefer earth which is a little heavy and moist. It will help to keep the lice away if you throw a handful of sulfur into each box of earth occasionally.

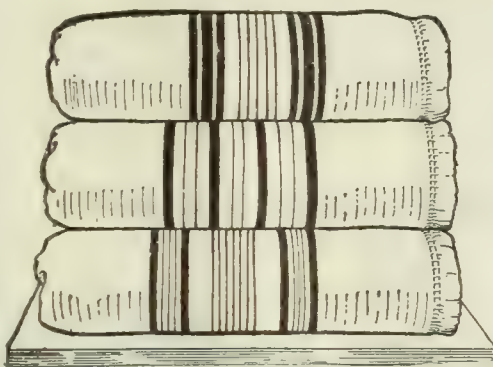
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## THE SKY AND RIVER FRONTS OF ITALY

(Continued from page 161)

deserted cities now completely destroyed by artillery. We finally arrived at the base of a great cliff. This we proceeded to surmount in a teleferica, which is nothing but a couple of parallel steel ropes no thicker than the little finger, from which are suspended two openwork baskets. As one is hauled up by electricity the other goes down. Three of us squeezed into one basket. The signal was given and up we shot from the earth at an angle of about sixty degrees. We crept over crevices and cascades, gently swinging to and fro. As we looked down I could see everything getting smaller and smaller below us. I was experiencing something of the sensation, I imagine, one has on his first aeroplane ride. I would have been seasick had I not used all my will power to hold myself in hand. Higher and higher we ascended. The valley continued to recede beneath us until finally the roads which we had been motoring over were nothing but little brown lines in the green plain below and the river only a tiny winding silver thread. After what seemed an eternity our basket came to a sudden stop with a jolt and we clambered out. We found ourselves on a wooden platform on the side of the cliff three or four hundred feet below the top of the mountain. We zigzagged up over the roughest and steepest mule path I ever essayed and after a tough puffing pull, with many rests to catch our breath, we arrived at a little city in the clouds where a thousand or more Italians were living like eagles in nests hollowed out of the solid rock. The colonel of the regiment came out to greet us and at once took us to see his concealed batteries. From one observation post we obtained a good view of the Austrian barbed wire entanglements on the summit of the mountain peak next to us. The Italians were holding one of the two peaks of the mountain and the Austrians the other. But the Italians had gone down over the ravine separating them and had hollowed out a point of vantage in the cliff directly under the Austrian peak. The Austrians had attempted to meet this effrontery by boring a hole down from the top and opening a lookout in the side of the cliff only a few feet above the Italian hollow. Thus the Austrian line was vertically above the Italian line and neither party could get at the other.

After inspecting these unique positions the commandant invited us into his little rock cabin to partake of some refreshments. On the walls I noticed some sketches in color by some would-be Italian F. Opper, for there appeared before my astonished gaze a life-sized portraiture of "Happy Hooligan" himself. The commandant then took us all over his mountain sector. He conducted us into a hole in the side of the mountain where we walked spirally forty or fifty feet up the inside of a peak to get a better view of the Austrians from an observation post near the top. Our batteries from a mountain across the valley were shelling the Austrian lines directly over our heads and as we were near the zenith of the arc of the shells' trajectory, their shrill whirr sounded as tho they were only about ten feet above us. I was accustomed to hearing the shells go over my head in France far up in the sky and I had grown quite used to that, but it was an entirely different matter when one was up in the sky himself and close to them.

We walked out along the edge of one of the peaks of the mountain that stood fronting the valley and then entered another



tunnel that wound thru the solid rock. It was so wide that artillery could be dragged thru it. Then there was another path that took us along the side of the mountain from one peak to another where we had to duck and run because we were in plain view of the Austrian sentries above our heads who could, if they wanted, signal to their batteries five miles away across the valley to send some shells back at us. Fortunately we were unmolested as we hurried along this pathway.

Finally we said goodbye to our hosts and proceeded down the zigzagging mountain paths until we arrived at the teleferica again. Then having crawled into our flying basket we glided down upon the destroyed villages below until we reached the base of the mountain. Thence we motored back thru Verona, where Shakespeare's two gentlemen came from, and arrived at our headquarters in Padua in time to take the evening train to Rome.

As I conclude these three articles on my Italian trip, I may say that in general I found the situation in Italy most encouraging. The morale of the troops had been restored since the untoward Caporetto debacle. Every one assured me the peasants who were the backbone of the Italian army would see the war thru, for the four million of these were overwhelmingly loyal. The food problem, to be sure, was serious, but it was not acute. I was told that the American Red Cross had done magnificent work in Italy in relieving the destitution of the civil population. Indeed there had been several instances in which the war weariness of the population had been fanned into its pristine enthusiasm by the devotion and relief measures of our Red Cross. The opinion seemed to prevail universally in all military and political circles that when Germany realized she could not get Paris or the Channel ports she would dig herself in in the trenches and then send twenty or thirty divisions down to invade Italy. In that case the Allies would find it difficult, if not impossible, to come to Italy's assistance before Germany had seized the manufacturing and wealthy provinces of northern Italy, for the railroad facilities over the Alps are very inadequate. Moreover, if such an eventuality should occur it would give the Bolshevik party in Italy an opportunity to make trouble. With northern Italy annihilated, Venice and Lombardy handed over to Austria and the temporal power of the Pope restored, Italy would be reduced to the rank of a second or third class power. The next step would be for the Austrian army to be brought to France, thus permitting a joint Austro-German smash on the west front which would have surrounded the Allied armies with a semicircle of fire from which escape would have been impossible. As it was necessary to prevent this at all costs I found a universal desire to have as many American troops at the Italian front as we could possibly send so that the Italians could see that we realized the peril confronting them. Fortunately all danger of such a catastrophe now seems to have passed forever. But while I was in Italy the fear was a very real one, and quite justifiable.

On the economic side the Italians were most anxious to have America invest money in Italy after the war. Italy has no steel or iron or coal deposits, but there is an enormous amount of electric power to be had from the streams of the Alps, and the Italians think that America could develop this electric power better than the English or French. "We have no fear from the investments of America," they told me, for Americans "would have no selfish political motive behind them."

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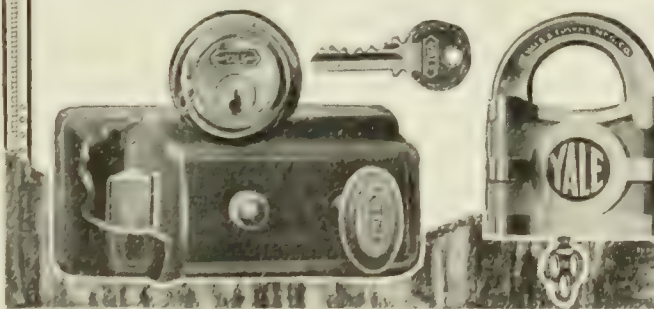
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## THE FIRST ENGLISHMAN IN RESCUED LILLE

(Continued from page 166)

if any of the sentries in the trenches by Chapelle Armentières ever established spiritual contact with that city full of human yearnings as he stared over the parapet and saw thru the mists the tall chimneys of Lille. Women lay awake, as they told me today, and cried out:

"When will the English come?"

After the first terror of the German occupation and the first nagging of law which regulated all their lives, forbade them to be out in the streets after 8 o'clock in the evening, and shut them up in their houses like naughty children at 2 in the afternoon when the German commandant was annoyed with some complaint, one of their worst days came when, just before Easter, 1916, 8,000 young women of Lille were forcibly seized and sent away to work in the fields, hundreds of miles from their homes.

It was a reign of terror for every girl in Lille and for their parents. Different quarters in the town were chosen for this conscription of girls, and machine guns were posted at each end of the street, and families were ordered to gather in doorways, when the German officers came around and made arbitrary choice, saying to one girl, "You," and to another, "You," and then ordered their men to take them.

One of them who was taken and spent six months in this forced labor told me that she had no change of linen all that time, and slept on a truss of straw in an old barn, at first with men who were put into the same barn with them, and then only with women.

More unspeakable things happened, and there is no forgiveness in the hearts of those who suffered them.

That was the first exodus from Lille, and the second happened twelve days later, when 12,000 men and boys were sent away further into the German lines so that their labor should not be given to the Allies.

More than two years ago a German commission visited Lille and all the machinery was removed from the great textile factories, which made the wealth of the city. With that of Roubaix and Tourcoing, millions of pounds' worth of machinery was taken, and what could not be taken was smashed. It was a deliberate plan to kill the industry of northern France.

Among the worst cruelties done by the Germans was their treatment of the British prisoners. From Mr. Moore, the clergyman, and from the American doctor, and from other witnesses I heard dreadful things of the prisoners' sufferings. Most of them were kept in the citadel at Monsenbarceul outside the city, and from that place were drafted to dig trenches. There were about 800 of them there at a time, and it was said by Mr. Moore to be a Black Hole of Calcutta. They were always half starved so that they were almost too weak to walk.

"I looked into young faces," said the clergyman, "and thought, 'I shall be called to bury you in a day or two.'"

One does not wish at this stage of the war to stir up passion and desire for revenge. God knows there is no need of that, but these things must be written in history, and I write them now, knowing their truth. In this city of Lille I have heard a thousand things of tragedy, even in one day's visit.

In the hearts of the people there are thousands of other memories. One scene that was described to me had the German

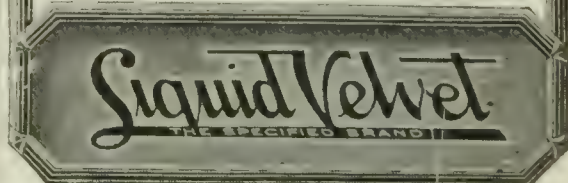


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Emperor as its central character. He came to Lille in April last, when the German offensive in Flanders was in full force and they had taken Kemmel.

From 6 in the morning until 2.15 in the afternoon soldiers were drawn up in the streets awaiting the man who symbolized the might of German arms and is now bearing the burden of all its crimes. When he passed at last on his way to Kemmel there was only one company of German soldiers who cheered him with mechanical "Hoch! Hoch!" All others maintained dead silence, and the Kaiser passed down their lines with gloomy looks on his way to Kemmel Hill. Those were the worst days for the people of Lille, and during the last offensive in Flanders, when the British lost Armentières and Kemmel and the British army was but a thin line, holding back the tide.

"We gave ourselves up for lost," some of the people told me. "It seemed that all our faith and all our patience had been in vain. We cried out to God in despair, but that lasted only a little while. We steeled ourselves again and said, 'France and England cannot be beaten. We must win in the end.' And your men helped us. Your prisoners were brought through our streets, muddy, exhausted, and covered with blood, some of them, but they held their heads high, so proudly, oh, so proudly, and some of them said as they passed: 'It's all right; we shall have them yet; we shall come back on them.' Then we said: 'If the boys speak like that, after all they have suffered, we must not lose heart'; and we were comforted."

Two hundred and forty British soldiers lie buried in Lille, but 2000 Germans lie buried there, too.

"Once when I was burying three of our men," said Mr. Moore, "a German pastor was burying seventy-six of his own soldiers. The number of their dead appalled them, and as year by year their losses piled up and still there was no end and no victory, even the braggarts were silenced and gloom took possession of them all."

The American doctor was friendly with a young German who had an English mother and was a nice fellow, and it was he who brought tidings of strange things about to happen.

It was last midnight on September 30 that the doctor heard a ringing at his door-bell. He went down, frightened, as some sudden summons like that was always frightening, and opened the door and saw his friend.

"What are you doing at this hour?" he asked. The young German was white and haggard.

"I must tell you a strange secret," he said in a whisper. "I promised to let you know when to leave, in case Lille were abandoned by us and there was risk of bombardment. That time has come. To-night 15,000 men are leaving Lille and in a little while it will be evacuated."

There were other signs of approaching flight under the pressure of British troops. All the bridges were mined. German guns were placed on the inner side of the canal and fired to the British lines, which seemed to come nearer every day, judging by the roar of cannon.

"The English are coming," said the people of Lille, and held their hands to their throats. They could hardly breathe because of their excitement. They were sick and white with hope.

And so it happened yesterday and today I went into Lille, but even now like those I met, I can hardly believe that all this is true.

Lille is a city of splendid thanksgiving, and the name of England is spoken on the lips of its people and of its children as a magic word to which they owe their rescue.

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## THE HOHENZOLLERN'S CATSPA

(Continued from page 159)

Austria fettered by political and military alliances, customs agreements, trade understandings, secret and open contracts and treaties of every known character, few of which contained any modicum of equity for Austria.

It was a sad fact that the coffers of the Austrian Government had for months been in so depleted a condition that financial experts of the Emperor were displaying genius in keeping the truth from the people. Two disquieting wars in the neighboring Balkans had almost paralyzed commerce in Austria and in Hungary. Wilhelm obviously knew this, but doubtlessly hoped that Francis Joseph would not think of a matter so unimportant in declaring war.

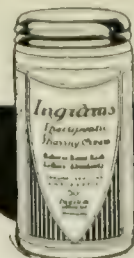
With half an eye Wilhelm must have perceived the ease with which the dreaming recluse might serve his purpose and this safely accomplished by absent treatment. In Vienna the Kaiser had for Ambassador a keen-witted Saxon whose zeal for the Fatherland and its ruler was boundless, and this functionary would be the very man to organize and conduct a cabal influencing Francis Joseph to do anything. It would not be safe for the German Government to have to do with so sinister a program, while it would be sufficiently safe for the hint to come from the All Highest and be carried to the Austrian capital by trusted militarists of the Crown Prince's clique.

Well, the suggestion from high quarters was all that the diplomatist required to organize the cabal to halt the aged Monarch's prayers for peace, and to so work upon his pride and probably weakening intellect that he would play Germany's game by hurling a surprise ultimatum and war declaration against the Serbian Government, whose people he had long detested. There were not more than six or seven men in this band of schemers; there were military high officials who had long wanted war for their own purposes, and one or two were Hungarian statesmen saturated with the Pan-German idea, one of whom had the Emperor's ear to the exclusion of advisers of higher positions.

One by one these conspirators journeyed to the Imperial villa at Ischl and remained until convinced he had furthered the project of war, and in this specious manner Francis Joseph was influenced into assuming the outward responsibility for the world's master crime.

The original intention of calling for an apology from Serbia, the punishment of certain agitators against Austria-Hungary, and promises of better conduct thereafter, was departed from piecemeal by the substituted ultimatum drafted *con amore* in the Vienna Foreign Ministry by a diplomatist of Hungarian birth intimately knowing Serbia thru official residence at Belgrade. The formal declaration of hostilities following the ultimatum was wholly unnecessary, for the ultimatum adroitly meant to be unanswerable had all the force of a declaration of war. The unreasonable time-limit of forty-eight hours for replying to the demands made a clash absolutely certain—it could not be avoided, in spite of the conferences held day and night at St. Petersburg, London and Paris.

And this is the true genesis of the starting of the world cataclysm, already killing four or five millions of innocent mortals, maiming twice as many, and devastating half of Europe. In all faith do I believe that the responsibility for the war rests in Germany, and that the irresolute Francis Joseph was influenced into his murderous action by the cabal of men doing Wilhelm II's bidding.



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Head of History Department, Julia Richman High School, New York City.  
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Thruout Austria and Hungary there was always good feeling for America, superficially at least, and dignitaries from the Emperor down to subordinates in public offices always assured me that the Monarchy wanted nothing but the best of relations with the Washington Government and the people of the United States. But beneath the surface there was a feeling of animosity against us varying always with the current attitude of Berlin toward Uncle Sam. The press of Vienna and Budapest was ordered not to print statements or opinions unfriendly to America, and the official censor scores of times forced the newspapers to delete carping editorials and letters written by persons whom the editors delighted in describing as "American Journalists" or "Professors in recognized American universities." When taken to task by the Foreign Office for these disobediences, the editors would make the shambling excuse that the offending article slipped into their columns by mistake, and that would terminate the incident. Of course there were German propaganda agents operating in the Danubian capitals, and these had little fear of the Austro-Hungarian Government.

When a submarine flying the Austrian flag pounced without warning upon the Italian ship "Ancona," having American passengers, and Washington demanded an apology with punishment of the commander of the undersea craft, the Austrian Government promptly apologized and offered compensation. A day or two after the Foreign Office had rendered satisfaction for the outrage, a distinguished Austrian diplomatist assured me that the piratical craft was really a German submarine, manned by Germans, and that the flag of Austria had been employed solely as a ruse.

I have seen the play of fate in the passing from life of certain of the actors in the superlative of tragedies staged at the Austrian capital in the epochal year 1914. I saw the venerable Emperor and the German Ambassador in their coffins, witnessed the loss of honor of the pro-German statesman at Budapest, and the dismissal from the Foreign Office by the well-meaning Emperor Karl of the conscienceless man who drafted the Serbian ultimatum. Of the military men, I have read that one achieved a field marshalship and the other a countship for their efforts in causing the purposeless war.

Poor Austria has surely paid a crushing price for her partnership with Prussianized Germany, with which her only similarity was the possession of the same language, and Austria's fate must ever be remembered by statesmen who think there is strength in secret alliances.

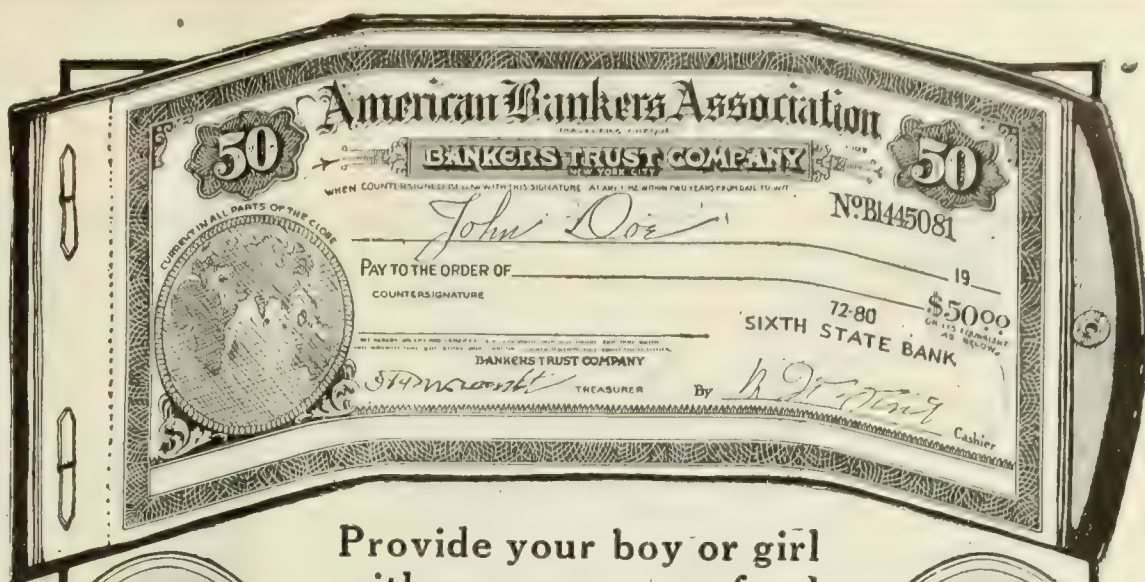
Newcomer to the Trenches—And where do I go when this shelling business starts? Sandy (late of the Wee Kirk)—Laddie, that all depends on your religious opinions. —*Cassell's Saturday Journal*.

Great is the red tape habit. Before he entered the army he had scoffed at the infection. One Saturday, after a few months' training, he found that he would be unable to come to New York for the week end. Accordingly he phoned his sweetheart to that effect. An hour later she received this telegram:

Confirming telephone message even date, regret report will be unable visit New York Saturday. Reason, shutting off of fur-linghe. Respectfully — *New York Tribune*.

A correspondent would like to hear from any man who contemplates striking a match in South Kensington, with a view to sharing same. — *Punch*.

Grandmother to Albert just returning to the front. Now promise me, Albert, dear, if ever you come across a wayside brook don't drink it, but gargle it. — *Punch*.



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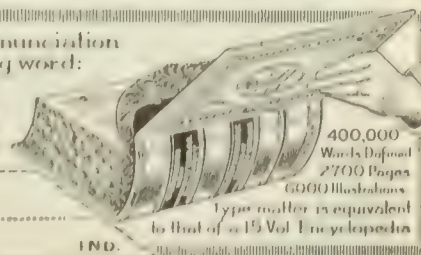
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# THE NEW BOOKS

## Joan and Peter

H. G. WELLS puts forth a new theology and a new social program in each successive book. But as he writes more volumes than there are different kinds of religion and politics he sometimes has to revert to a former scheme. When he wrote "God the Invisible King" the critics were not slow to point out the inconsistency of the adoption of kingship as the symbol of deity by a man who detests kings and wants to do away with them all. So stung by these criticisms or more likely because his agile mind has moved on to another viewpoint he has, in his new novel, *Joan and Peter*, run to the opposite extreme and presents a conception of a most democratic and modern God, in fact a visible business man instead of an invisible king. Peter, who is smashed up by the fall of his airplane, dreams in delirium that he visits the office of God whom he finds behind a most untidy desk, cluttered up with

grubby test tubes and bottles at which the Lord God had apparently been trying over a new element. The windows had not been cleaned for ages. They were dark with spiders' webs, they crawled with a buzzing nightmare of horrible and unmeaning life. It was a most unbusiness-like office.

Peter from his pallet criticizes the Lord for his mismanagement of the universe in the plainest language:

"Here was I, sir, and millions like me, with a clear promise of life and freedom! And what are we now? Bruises, red bones, dead bodies! This German Kaiser fellow—an ass, sir, a perfect ass, gnawing a great hole in my shoulder! He and his son, stuffing themselves with a Blut-Wurst made out of all our lives and happiness! What does it mean, sir? Has it gone entirely out of your control? Look at this room, consider it—as a general manager's room. No decency. No order. Everywhere the dust of ages, muck indescribable, bacteria! . . . Look at that beastly spider in the corner! Why do you suffer all these cruel and unclean things?"

"You don't like it?" said the Lord God, without any sign either of apology or explanation.

"No," said Peter.

"Then change it," said the Lord God, nodding his head as one who should say "got you there."

"But how are we to change it?"

"If you have no will to change it, you have no right to criticize it," said the Lord God, leaning back with the weariness of one who has had to argue with each generation from Job onward, precisely the same objections and precisely the same arguments.

"After all," said the Lord God, giving Peter no time to speak further; "after all, you are three-and-twenty, Mr. Peter Stubland, and you've been pretty busy complaining of me and everything between me and you, your masters, pastors, teachers, and so forth, for the last half-dozen years. Meanwhile, is your own record good? Positive achievements, forgive me, are still to seek. You've been nearly drunk several times, you've soiled yourself with a lot of very cheap and greedy love-making—I gave you something beautiful there anyhow, and you knew that while you spoilt it—you've been a vigorous member of the consuming class, and really, you've got nothing clear and planned, nothing at all. You complain of lack of order; where's the order in your own mind? If I was the hot-tempered old autocrat some of you people pretend I am, I should have been tickling you up with a thunderbolt long ago. But I happen to have this democratic fad as badly as any one—Free Will is what they used to call it—and so I leave you to work out your own salvation. And if I leave you alone then I have to leave that other—that other Mr. Toad at Potsdam alone. He tries me, I admit, almost to the miracle pitch at times with the tone of his everlasting prepaid telegrams—but one has to be fair. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the Kaiser. I've got to leave you all alone if I leave one alone. Don't you see that? In spite of the mess you are in. So don't blame me. Don't blame me. There isn't a thing in the whole of this concern of mine that Man can't control if only he chooses to control it. It's arranged like that. There's a lot more system here than you suspect, only it's too intricate for you to see. It's yours to com-

mand. If you want a card index for the world—well, get a card index, I won't prevent you. If you don't like my spiders, kill my spiders. I'm not conceited about them. If you don't like the Kaiser, hang him, assassinate him. Why don't you abolish Kings. You could. But it was your sort, with your cheap and quick efficiency schemes, who set up Saul in spite of my protests—ages ago. . . . Humanity either makes or breeds or tolerates all its own afflictions, great and small. Not my doing. Take Kings and Courts. Take dunghoops and flies. It's astonishing you people haven't killed off all the flies in the world long ago. They do no end of mischief, and it would be perfectly easy to do. They're purely educa-



French Official, from Paul Thompson

H. G. Wells (right), author of "Joan and Peter," in a trench somewhere in France

tional. Purely. Even as you lie in hospital, there they are buzzing within an inch of your nose and landing on your poor forehead to remind you of what a properly organized humanity could do for its own comfort. But there's men in this world who want me to act as a fly-paper, simply because they are too lazy to get one for themselves. My dear Mr. Peter! if people haven't taught you properly, teach yourself. If they don't know enough, find out. It's all here."

This fantastic passage gives the theme of the volume which is the need of a new type of education. The disappointments and reverses of the war have done what nothing less was able to do, shaken the confidence of the English in their traditional form of education and they are now, in the midst of the conflict, engaged in reconstructing their schools of all grades to make them equal in efficiency those of America and Germany. *Joan and Peter* is hardly more of a novel than Xenophon's "Cyropaedia" or Rousseau's "Emile." It is a tract for the times. To be sure it contains all the customary ingredients of Wells's later and larger novels, travel, imperial politics, illicit love, satirical sketches of contemporaries and bits of autobiography but these are subordinated to the purpose of the book, the criticism of British schools and suggestions for their improvement. It is not written with the emotional power of "Mr. Britling," but contains some of the author's best pages both in the way of characterization and of analysis. He gives descriptions of schools that will match Dickens's "Dotheboys Hall."

The plan of the book—it could not be called a plot—is this: a colonial adminis-

trator, Oswald, comes back from his work in Africa full of zeal for the mission of the British Empire as an agent of civilization and eager for the training of men competent to meet such responsibilities. He finds himself made the guardian of an orphan boy and girl and sets out to find schools and colleges for them in accordance with his ideas of what education is needed by the modern world. But he can find none in all England. The old schools are snobbish and conservative, the new schools are faddish and pretentious.

Much of his criticism will apply as well to America, for while our schools have been superior to the English in the adoption of modern methods and equipment they have also failed to provide the younger generation with a working knowledge of foreign countries and of America's relation to the world at large. The war has shown us this defect and we are now doing some hasty cramming to make up for it. But we must undertake the reconstruction of our educational system to meet the needs of America as a world power. *Joan and Peter* will help to rouse the American people to a realization of what must be done. Mr. Wells used to be regarded as merely a fantastic romancer. He is now beginning to be recognized as one of the most original thinkers of our times.

*Joan and Peter*, by H. G. Wells. Macmillan Co. \$1.75.

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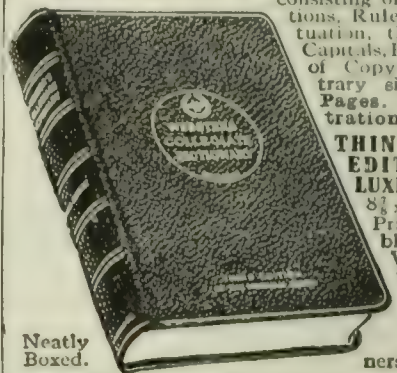
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## A WINTER GARDEN IN THE CELLAR

(Continued from page 168)

grown, as it can be forced thru sand. Indeed, this is the best plan, for then the heads are tighter and better formed than when grown in the usual way. This is a very good plant to force in boxes of earth, for the roots can be shortened a third and set close together. The box must be a deep one, tho, for it is necessary to allow for about six inches of sand on top of the soil. The sand is added after the roots have been set in place just under the surface. If the cellar is fairly warm, the growth will be very rapid, the heads reaching the top of the sand in a few weeks. These heads are cut just above the roots. New growth will then be made. Oftentimes, three or four cuttings can be obtained from the same roots, so that only a few roots are necessary to keep the table supplied all winter. This salad plant is so useful and makes such an agreeable addition to the winter table that it should be better known. A box may be set near the furnace or even behind the kitchen range.

Think of having asparagus all the year round! Some garden makers have learned that this is possible, and without much labor. The main thing is to get an abundance of good roots. Any one who has a garden can keep a supply of roots constantly coming along by starting seeds each year, or making new beds from started plants. Three-year-old roots should be used for forcing, and this forcing can be begun any time in the fall. They can be handled in about the same way as rhubarb roots, but it isn't necessary to grow them in the dark.

It may be that you have a cold frame in which good sized lettuce heads are now growing. When they are fully formed, remove the glass and let them freeze solidly. Then you can take them up, root and all, and set them in earth in a cool corner of the cellar. They will thaw. Some of the outside leaves will soon decay, but the inner part of the lettuce will keep in good condition for many weeks. The longer they are kept, the more leaves you will have to remove, but you will have a winter treat if only the heart itself remains good.

It may be that a considerable number of Brussels sprouts will be found in the garden when fall comes. Indeed, the wise garden maker with a liking for this vegetable, takes pains to start enough seeds to make sure of a surplus at the end of the season. If the plants are taken up, root and all, and set in earth in the cellar, the sprouts will continue to develop, and can be used for a long time.

Cauliflower plants may be taken up late in the season and set in boxes of earth in the cellar in the same way. Altho looks are not commonly grown in private gardens, some gardeners appreciate them and raise them. It is a simple matter to keep looks well into the winter. They must be taken up, root and all, and planted in boxes of earth. The same plan can be followed with celery, or the celery can be set in a bed of earth on the floor, with an upright board to hold the earth in place.

There is no reason why people fond of dandelions should not enjoy them in winter, altho in a little different form from spring greens. If good sized dandelion plants are dug up in the fall, care being taken not to break the crowns, they can be forced easily, especially after the turn of the year. It is only necessary to place them in boxes of good, rich garden soil, and keep them well watered. They must be grown in the dark, tho, so that the tops will be well blanched.

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3. Why has Germany thus far carried on her correspondence with President Wilson rather than with Lloyd George or Clemenceau or Orlando?
4. "If God reigns it [peace] will be dictated. If Gott reigns it will be negotiated." What does this mean?
5. Are the guarantees which the editorial writer thinks we should exact of Germany adequate? Are they just?
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3. "America is trying to call into existence a new Middle Europe to balance the old Middle Europe 'made in Germany.'" What does this mean?
4. Explain the significance of the following phrases and sentences in the Czecho-Slovak Declaration of Independence: (a) "[Austria-Hungary] a state which has no justification for existence," (b) "The Hapsburg dynasty, weighed down by a huge inheritance of error and crime."
5. What will be the effect on Germany of Austria's declaration that it is ready "without awaiting the result of other negotiations, to enter into negotiations for peace," etc.?

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##### B. On the Italian Front—"The Sky and River Fronts of Italy," "Italian Drive on the Piave."

1. In view of the Austrian declaration that they are ready for "an immediate armistice upon all Austro-Hungarian fronts," why did Italy reopen operations on October 24?

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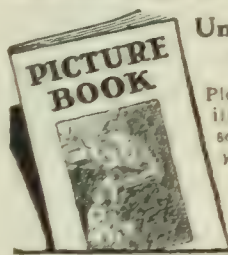
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## A "Y" CANTEEN NEXT NO MAN'S LAND

(Continued from page 162)

our fountain from the enemy. I can see the little village where our first line trenches are, and a bit beyond, across No Man's Land, which lies visible from my perch here. I can see the German first line trenches, too. And beyond that in plain view is the little mountain which cost the French 20,000 lives to take, and then they lost it after twelve hours. We are on one ridge, and the enemy are on another, and our trenches are in the marshy valley in between.

Last night I worked late at the canteen. What a welter that old wine cellar is! It gets jammed to the consistency of a sardine-tin; the piano is drummed for all the tunes that there are in it, and at times the whole crew joins in a chorus; the stove where the tea is made warms the air to the heat of Hades, and tobacco smoke thickens the air, which has not been ventilated for centuries, until it enters the nostrils like dough. At 10:30 last night we had Sunday evening service, by special permission. The hospital end of the cellar was crowded. I started in with fun, and went from that to deeper things, and at the close we all stood uncovered to pray for ourselves and for the folks at home. It was a strange, steaming crowd of men, in a weird place for worship, but it was well worth while. And then the Y. M. C. A. turned on a surprise. While I was speaking a car had come up with a parlor movie machine, and so at eleven o'clock we had a cinema performance in the wine cellar—the first one ever held there so far as any one here knows.

This morning I slept until breakfast time—ten a. m. For there are only two meals a day here—at ten and five. That saves the food, of which there is none too much, and it suits the convenience of the men who come in late at night from the trenches and want to sleep long in the morning. Breakfast consists of boiled rice with karo syrup over it, a hunk of bread and a bowl of coffee. Dinner yesterday consisted of thin tomato soup, a hunk of bread and a bowl of coffee. It doesn't sound very ample, but one gets along on it most comfortably—especially with the Y. M. C. A. canteen to fall back upon. Without that I fear the fellows would be hard put to it at times. But chocolate, cakes, jam, tinned milk, figs, even in very limited quantities, help out like everything—with plenty of free tea to wash it down. And cheerfulness is certainly the prevailing atmosphere here. So far as my experience goes, the most happy place in which to live, while war is on, is a dugout on the second line trench.

Tomorrow we are going to inaugurate a Y. M. C. A. service to the front line trenches. Twice a week after this the secretaries with a carrying party of the soldiers, will go out to the first line, taking canteens and smokes to the boys there. I am glad to be in on the first trip. We shall walk out by daylight thru the communication trenches—a long, hard, muddy, hot pull, as everybody says—and shall come back at night along the road, where it is impossible to go by day. Anyhow, I will tell you about it tomorrow morning.

Well, we had a great time. We left early in the afternoon, two Y. M. C. A. men and three soldiers. We had steel helmets on our heads, gas masks at "alert" on our chests, canteens of drinking water across our shoulders, shoes over our shoulders, too, to walk back with, and rubber boots on our feet to walk out with, and on our backs bitlap bags of edibles and smokes. It was

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a heavy load. I never went so heavily accoutered before, and am not hankering for the like again.

The communication trench leaves the town just a little below where I am sitting now. It is a deep, narrow slit in the ground, duck boards at the bottom, and the sides bolstered up with wire netting whose sharp points catch one's clothes, or with plaited sticks that poke into one's anatomy most viciously. We stumbled on thru a tortuous maze of these intersecting passageways—wading thru water, sloshing thru mud, falling thru broken duckboards, squeezing thru caved-in narrows, losing our way and doubling and turning with the trenches. After two hours, we emerged to find ourselves about fifteen minutes' walk from town—if we could only have gone over-head! We sat for a few moments behind some camouflage, where the trench takes the surface, resting, and we had our reward. The Germans began shelling our town that we just had left. When we heard that first shell we "hit the earth" quick. That is a military order easy to obey without thinking, and any officer would have been content with the speed and agility with which we fell flat. After that, we discovered what was afoot and could watch it at leisure. We could hear the German gun go off, several miles away; then the "sing-song" of the shell along its trajectory over our heads; and then the burst of the shell in the town; and we could see the cloud of smoke which it kicked up.

We watched until the shelling stopped and then went on again, and about 4:30 came to the first group of men that we were seeking. I wish you could have seen our extemporized post-exchange, in a trench, just in advance of our present first line trenches, beside a camouflaged road. It was a most welcome arrival, you may be sure, to all the hungry, smokeless men.

Out there we had a fierce little battle a few weeks ago, as a result of which our men had to fall back, and when they counterattacked and regained the ground, they found their old first line so knocked to pieces that they have not used it since as a regular first line. They occupy it by day with outposts and sharpshooters and fall back at night. There is, therefore, quite a little ground which is our territory by day, and at night is No Man's Land. We went out into that dubious ground and set up our second post-exchange in a little hamlet, that now is hammered utterly to pieces. It was very worth while doing; the boys naturally appreciate having the Y. M. C. A. come out to them in such a place with things they need. We set up our canteen in a ruined courtyard, and the men came in from the dugouts all around. We had an evening meal with the men there, too—beans, tinned salmon, bread and coffee. Then we went out to our old first line. It is as close to the enemy as I am likely to get. From the observation post we could see plainly, a hundred yards or so away, the German barbed wire and trenches. All was quiet, except the crack of sharpshooters' rifles and the sing of bullets, going back and forth as some unwary men on either side were sighted and sniped at. Needless to say we kept our heads down. It was very interesting. The traps set, with mines waiting to go off if unwise marauders came, the piles of hand grenades, the sing of the snipers' bullets, the desolate silence of No Man's Land—very impressive! We came away reluctantly, picked up the remainder of our packs and hiked over to the village, which I can see from here now—down by our front line.

Here we found boys who had not been paid for weeks and were all "broke." We blew ourselves—gave away tobacco, choco-

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late, cookies, to the whole town. The news spread. Out from the dugouts, down between the ruins, along the paths and streets the fellows streamed in to get the coveted goodies. It was *great* sport; I haven't had so good a time in a long while.

What a picture of desolation the village was! Nothing was whole, but once in a while enough to indicate with pitiable clearness what used to be there. The school, the mayor's office, the fire department, the church—one could locate them. And here a fireplace, there a broken bed, showed that a home was once between the now shattered walls. Everything was done utterly to pieces, and even the roads ripped every way by shells.

From this first line town, our second line town is plainly visible, sitting on the ridge. The Germans put on a show for us, and shelled our town again as evening came. Once more we could hear the boom of the German guns, the song of the flying shells above our heads, and the burst when they struck their mark near the old tower in our village here. It came at sunset time—a wonderful sunset after a perfect day—and for a little while the show was very interesting.

Then after dark, armed with the password, we walked quickly up the road to our own billets, traversing in a half-hour what had taken three hours by trench. Perhaps I wasn't tired! I was glad to spend twelve hours in bed last night. Not without some thrills, tho! At eleven o'clock a series of our aerial squadrons began going overhead toward Germany, and they say this morning that heavy bombing was done. Then at midnight bedlam broke loose. All our batteries along the line behind us here began pouring high explosive and gas into a newly discovered German billet, and the shells tore over us, splitting the air with terrific reports. The shelling was short and fierce, however, and then we had peace. And now after three hours' selling in the canteen I am back here in my shady nook among the trees. Once more it is a glorious, hot day. Near me three boys, stripped to the waist, have been searching for "cooties." I heard one of the boys, evidently not altogether a stranger to the hymnbook, refer to them as "pilgrims of the night." One of our big guns has been sending shells over us with startling suddenness and a terrific report; if you see some special jiggles in my chirography, that is where the shell came by. But, for the rest, all is quiet, and war could not be conducted much less dangerously to the combatants.

### Pebbles

The Russian revolution would be all right if it could stop revolving. —*Brooklyn Eagle*.

Usher—Excuse me for waking you, sir, but your snoring is waking up everybody in church.—*Judge*.

Motto for the American "Doughboys": "Always ready when kneaded!"—*London Pizzing Show*.

Mahomet V may have been assassinated, but for a sultan that does not mean that he did not die a natural death.—*Springfield Republican*.

"Did Angela reject Sammy when he proposed?"

"Not exactly, but she put him in Class 5, only to be used as a last resort."—*Life*.

There's nothing to equal the Yankee sense of humor. One of the boys in the trenches, who has evidently been greatly troubled by cooties, says he knows now why the pictures of Napoleon always show him with his hand inside his shirt.—*Detroit Free Press*.

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## MISLEADING FICTION

(Continued from page 167)

thing is rosy in your popular magazines, you know. Even the print, the pictures, are much better than in Russia. Since the war began we have had every kind of crisis in Russia: the paper crisis, too. And the appearance of our story books became as pessimistic as their contents.

The smiling Americans from the book covers won the credulous heart of Olia.

"How nice life in America must be!" she whispered to me very often. "Every hero in their stories becomes happy: if he is a good-looking young man (they are all good-looking!) he may marry the beautiful and innocent daughter of a millionaire."

If it is *she*, she becomes the wife of a terribly brave young Hercules who saved her life, won the first prize during the baseball game, made a great invention or something of that kind. If she is a dear old lady, kind and religious but very badly off, she may get an unexpected inheritance and so buy a nice bungalow in California and exercise her good deeds and prayers undisturbed all the rest of her life. It looks like a lottery in which there is no losing—the happy life in the happy country!

Of course sometimes there is sorrow even in American short stories. The wife thinks her husband is untrue to her; the mother is afraid of the conduct of her youngster. The railroads belonging to the papa of the sweet girl-millionaire are in danger: the strike of the poor, misled, uneducated workmen or the ghastly vision of the government ownership, you know. But everything is solved at the end of your eternally optimistic stories: The suspected husband rides downtown so often, leaving his wife alone, just to take dancing lessons; it seems to him that he is too serious for his young wife and he fears lest she be bored without the dancing. . . . The mother, anxious for her son, makes a discovery that he visits the suspicious old house for the noble purpose of giving English lessons to the poor children of a young immigrant widow. The father of the young millionaire-bride convinces the strikers that their demands are unreasonable, and the ghost of national ownership becomes the good angel who grants profits to stockholders. And everything is all right!

O, that blessed life in American short stories! No wonder it won the heart of my young friend, Olia!

She whispered and exclaimed, "How beautiful and moral is the American life!"

And at last she ran away to see it. Poor Olia! She lived in a modest boarding-house uptown. The landlady's face was gloomy, her eyes red with tears.

"Why are you so sad?" asked Olia sympathetically.

"Oh, I am so unhappy! My husband, that old rat, spends five afternoons every week in the Bronx, I think. . . ."

"You must not think that!" exclaimed my friend Olia warmly. "You must not doubt your husband. Perhaps he is only learning to dance for your sake and . . ."

But when she looked at the skeptical face of the woman, she felt suddenly how silly she was.

The same little disappointments repeated themselves of course: the young bookkeeper, so eloquent and handsome that he seemed to be a real book hero, was not the disguised son of a millionaire; he was just the bookkeeper and, altho he worked hard, and believed in the cheerful American creed: "I am the master of my fate, the captain of my soul," he was very, very far from the position of chief manager. . . .

And the dear old ladies who were badly off had not the slightest hope of acquiring a bungalow in California. They stood, in



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stead, in the long fuel lines, sugar lines, bread lines, and their "lovely white hair" was disarranged by the cold wind coming from somewhere in Chicago. (Olia received an impression that all the cold waves were manufactured in Chicago.)

The strikers of America were not convinced by kindly words of millionaires, and continued their demands. The youngsters were not so well conducted as that innocent young boy in the story—they preferred to give lessons to the young immigrant widow, instead of to her children.

Oh, but I feel that I am becoming too pessimistic to write about America. Excuse me—it is my old bad Russian custom.

Let us talk seriously: my Olia is only a caricature of me. My disappointment is my fault; I expected too much from America; I know life—I am not sixteen any more. But really, your "middle literature"—your optimistic short stories may deceive the green foreigners. I must admit it is not wholesome food for even Americans.

I do believe in cheerfulness and optimism. Your great writers showed the world how to smile and be brave. Such different types of talent as Mark Twain, Walt Whitman, and Jack London teach the same feeling. They teach us to love life and not be afraid of it.

But every theory and every feeling can be extended to the absurd. The great philosopher Hegel told the truth, altho he was a German. Every proposition, exaggerated to its extreme, becomes its opposite.

American personal optimism in big doses, swallowed every day, is pernicious to the nation. Everybody overappreciates his personal ability. Every poor clerk believes he can become a chief director and every movie-actress is confident she can become a star. How many broken ambitious and shattered hopes!

And the worst of it is that the typical personal optimist forgets one great thing: solidarity.

Social solidarity is born of doubt, of disbelief in personal strength. People disappointed in their weak powers gather together to be a mighty society. That is the way the first states were formed.

Every day American literature repeats too often, "I am the master of my fate, the captain of my soul." It makes Americans too self-assured and selfish; they accustom themselves to fight alone. But the last war has shown us that in the great struggle we cannot be victorious without solidarity. Even our common life cannot be radically improved by personal effort only. What can the strongest personality do with the lack of fuel and the cold wave? The convinced "master of his life" may be frozen by circumstances as well as the Russian fatalist, if he does not become more modest. At the present time society is master of life, and it is very helpful to realize our weakness, and join the great work of the community.

Don't believe that each of you can marry the daughter of a millionaire or make a big invention. Don't believe so much in personal success! It is a mirage from the short stories, shown to thirsty people to keep them under the illusion of happiness.

The typical Russian writer sees life through dark goggles. The typical American novelist sees it in too rosy a light. If it were possible to mix them together, what a really splendid creature it would be! The genuine writer, true to life, to its hopes and to its sorrows!

But, as we cannot mix them together, the best way to change the style of our literature is to know each other as well as possible. Every example is contagious. And I believe optimistically (altho I am a Russian) that good examples are more influential than bad ones.



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\* \* \*

Today there is no village so small, and few farms so isolated, that fresh, sweet meat is not regularly available at all times.

This change came with the establishment, by the large packers, of a nation-wide system of meat distribution into the small towns and rural communities.

This system is known as the "Car Route" system. It means that practically every village and small town in America is visited at regular intervals—in many cases as often as

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#### "Y"

When he wants to write a letter  
And you know that he had better;  
To his mother, or his father, or The Girl,  
Or he's feeling sort of lonely  
And the thing he craves is only  
An oasis in the racket and the whirl,  
Or he yearns for conversation  
Or the glad exhilaration  
Of a movie with a comic custard pie.  
He will hurry helter-skelter  
To the Y. M. C. A. shelter,  
Hereinafter to be spoken of as "Y."

It's a cosy little cot  
When it's chilly or it's hot;  
For a fellow needs a spot  
Where it's dry.  
'Tis a happy little hut  
Where they do not pose or strut,  
And the door is never shut  
At the "Y."

So, that nothing need be lacking.  
Lend the Hut your earnest backing—  
Let the boy who bears the battle have  
his club!  
Give more often than you care to,  
Draw the biggest check you dare to,  
For the entry will look well upon the  
stub.

Help to cheer the youthful fighter;  
Help to make his lot the brighter;  
You can spare a little extra if you try,  
That the lonely, sad, or weary  
Shall have comfort, warm and cheery.  
In the winsome little wigwam known as  
"Y."

It's a heavenly retreat  
For the lad on weary feet  
Where we possibly shall meet  
By and by;  
'Tis a happy little hut  
Where they do not pose or strut,  
And the door is never shut  
At the "Y."

—Arthur Guiterman

#### REMARKABLE REMARKS

**THE KAISER**—President Wilson must see his chance to take Canada and Mexico.

**DOROTHY DIX**—Men like to be clucked under the chin as tho they were babies.

**JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.**—As surely as there is a God in Heaven right will prevail.

**CARL SANDBURG**—Our earth of a turning ball, Who set it swinging? A great Nobody.

**CHANCELLOR VON HERTLING**—The wild-war fury is at present raging in the United States.

**KITTY CHRISTIAN**—I know that "The Star Spangled Banner" can never be adopted permanently as our national anthem. How do I know that? Because God—omnipotent wisdom and intelligence, the God

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of prophets, seers, Christ Jesus, Mary Baker Eddy, and their followers who possess the mind of Christ—spiritual power—will prevent it.

**H. G. WELLS**—We have got to put an end to the policy and vanity of kings.

**UPTON SINCLAIR**—It is hard for me to write about the Russian situation without breaking my own heart.

**MARSHAL FOCH**—The sure sign of the glorious days awaiting our armies is to be found in the perfect unity which exists now between all the Allied forces.

**FRANK H. SIMONDS**—Is it too much to believe that on the military side Ferdinand Foch will hereafter rank with Cæsar, Frederick and Napoleon, and on the moral side surpass them all?

**GENERAL VON LIEBERT**—We can only pray to Heaven that the winter may be very long and severe, so that the blood-thirsty Anglo-Saxons may lose their joy in the war.

**CONGRESSMAN MEYER LONDON**—I am in accord with the Republicans when they show the worthlessness of the Democrats and I am in accord with the Democrats when they prove that the Republicans do not deserve the confidence of the masses.

#### THE NEW PLAYS

Robert Mantell begins his season of Shakespearian and classical repertoire with a masterly performance of Lord Lytton's *Richelieu*. (Forty-fourth Street Theater.)

*Le Secret*. A typical French situation created by the deception of the fascinating Gabrielle Jannelot. Each part is sympathetically taken and the whole is delightfully and artistically portrayed. (French Theatre du Vieux Colombier.)

*Ladies First*. Not a big show but a clever one. Nora Bayes is deservedly featured. If you have enjoyed her before you will enjoy her even more. William Kent as Uncle Tody is immense. (Broadhurst Theater.)

*Be Calm Camilla*. Another charming comedy of subtle humor by Clare Kummer. Lola Fisher is at her prettiest. William Sampson does an excellent piece of character work in "Mac," the waiter. (Booth Theater.)

True types and incidents in English county family life are portrayed in *Peter's Mother*, with special emphasis on manners and the traditional, hereditary, unheeding selfishness of man. There is a bit of war flavor. (The Playhouse.)

*A Stitch in Time*, by Oliver D. Bailey and Lottie M. Meaney. Comedy drama of a rich little poor girl who gets the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. Wholesome and pleasing romance, tho nothing exceptional. (Fulton Theater.)



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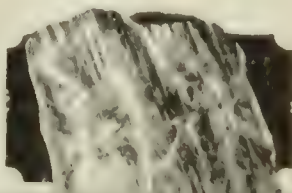
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# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**



## FORCE PLUS DIPLOMACY BRINGS VICTORY

**T**HIS supreme triumph, the satisfactory ending of the greatest war the world has ever known, has been brought about by the joint action of two forces, the military genius of Foch and the diplomatic genius of Wilson. By that we do not mean to impute to them any exclusive credit or to imply that there are no others who in their places might have done as well. But by the course of events these two men were put into a position of leadership and they have accomplished their task in a way to win the admiration of the world, including their enemies at home and abroad. Sometimes the critical have complained that Foch was retreating or that Wilson was weakening, but we believe that when the inside facts are known it will be seen that both have pursued quite consistently and very tenaciously a well thought out line of policy leading toward the conclusion now attained. It was combined effort under unified direction that won.

The completeness and suddenness of our victory are due to the unprecedented coördination of the military and diplomatic offensives. Enemy towns have been bombarded simultaneously with high explosives and presidential messages. Neither one alone could have so quickly accomplished the desired result. When Foch delivered an attack he knew what was the weakest sector in the enemy's line and when to hit it. Wilson had the same knowledge of the internal state of the enemy countries and he timed and directed his utterances to promote their demoralization. And each played into the hands of the other in accordance with the plans of the Allies. The military movements had a political aim and the diplomatic measures were designed to facilitate the military operations. The half-million men at Salonica remained almost idle for two years while the Bulgars, largely because of America's intervention, became increasingly disgusted with their part in the war. Finally, when it was thought that the process of internal disintegration had gone far enough, external pressure was applied and Bulgaria collapsed at the touch. The Bulgarian troops, undefeated, withdrew from their impregnable positions in the Macedonian mountains and the white flag promptly appeared at the front. The

same strategy was pursued in the case of Austria and with the same success. While the Allies were fighting their hardest along the Marne and the Aisne and the Somme and the Meuse, all was quiet along the Piave. It was uncanny. Some suspected the Italians of being unwilling to attack; some accused the Allies of leniency toward Austria. But while there was no fighting on the Austrian front, the Allies were making gains daily in the heart of the country. Certain conversations in Washington and Paris with exiled Czechs, Jugo-Slavs and Poles were doing what cannon alone could not accomplish. Finally, when the signal was given for the Italians to advance they found their work half done. The Austro-Hungarian armies were dislodged from their Piave positions by an inferior force. The retreat became a rout, three hundred thousand surrendered and the white flag came to the front within a week.

In the case of Germany also the successive attacks of the French, British, American and Belgian troops were so timed as to coördinate with the exchange of peace notes and produce the maximum effect upon German public opinion and military morale. The peace offensive and the war offensive both reached their climax this week, and while the Versailles Council was discussing the terms of the armistice Haig and Pershing were winning their greatest victories.

And may we take this occasion to reply collectively instead of by private letter—since the Government wants to save paper and we want to save postage—to the various correspondents who during the last few months have criti-

cized us for our support of the President's policy. They insisted that there must be no cessation of hostilities or peace parleys till every German was driven out of France and Belgium, or till as many cathedrals and homes should be demolished on the eastern side of the Rhine as on the western, or till the Allied armies had marched down Unter den Linden, or till the German people were unanimously convinced that they had been wrong all the time, or till the Kaiser was hanged, or till something else more or less desirable had happened. And when we pointed out that it would be much better, if possible, to induce the Germans and Austrians to accept the

### THE CRASH OF EMPIRES AND THE WAR OF WORLDS

#### EVENTS OF THE WEEK

The collapse of the Ottoman Empire.  
The capitulation of Austria-Hungary.  
The dictation of an armistice to Germany.  
The opening of the Dardanelles.  
The taking of Sedan by Americans.  
The recovery of Italia Irredenta.  
The release of Serbia.  
The reconquest of Albania.  
The regaining of Montenegro.  
The rebellion in Kiel.  
The recognition of Poland.  
The revolution in Hungary.  
The reestablishment of Bohemia.  
The revolt of Croatia.  
The recall of the U-boats.  
The assassination of Count Tisza.  
The abdication of the Czar of the Bulgars.



President's terms where they stand than to fight them back to their own frontiers and destroy the country to be delivered, some few readers who failed to get our point of view accused us of being "Bolsheviki," "Pacifists" or "Democrats" or "Pro-Germans," whichever epithet seemed to them most opprobrious. But now the peace policy of the President has been vindicated by events. We are satisfied with the situation and if all our readers are not we cannot help it. Nor—fortunately—can they.

## A COALITION CONGRESS

THE election did not return to Congress the Democratic majority which the President—speaking in his capacity of party leader—asked for. But we do not believe that the result means any repudiation of his war policy now being brought to a triumphal conclusion nor that the Republicans will hamper him in the development of his future plans for the establishment of a durable peace on the basis of a society of nations. On the contrary, we believe that both parties will cordially coöperate in this unprecedented undertaking.

Party divisions ought never to be carried into the field of foreign relations. In times of peace and for ordinary internal legislation the two party system does not work so badly, for important measures are carried usually thru by a party vote and the opposition serves the minor tho essential purpose of criticism. But in times of war and on foreign affairs the nation should so far as possible present a united front, and this means that the two parties must coöperate in the formulation of a single line of policy. To accomplish this both parties must submit to a sacrifice of partizan advantage. The dominant party should suspend its power of ruthlessly overriding the wishes of the others by weight of numbers and should counsel with them as partners. On the other hand the party which is in the minority in Congress should lay aside its attitude of opposition and destructive criticism and give its active aid to the administration. The two party system works like the wheels of a cart. So long as they are of nearly equal size the cart goes straight ahead. But if one of them gets much bigger or the other gets a hot box the cart just goes around in a circle.

Every European country has met the emergency of the Great War by a suspension of party politics and the formation of a coalition government of some sort. First, the Kaiser in his speech from the palace balcony called for the united support of the whole people, even the Socialists, whom he had a few years before denounced as outlaws. He received their support, altho later a minority of the Socialists went into opposition. Now both Clericals and Socialists have been admitted to the Cabinet. Next, the King of the Belgians called to Government Emile Vandervelde, the Socialist leader. In France a "sacred union" of all parties was declared and a coalition Cabinet organized. This pact has been religiously kept, altho last year a faction of the Socialists withdrew their support of the Government because of the disclosure of its plans for annexing the left bank of the Rhine. In England the opposition took the initiative and before war was declared Mr. Balfour and Mr. Law sent a note to Premier Asquith promising their support to any measures he might take. The British Parliament has long outlived its legal limit, but no election has been held altho one is now set for December 7.

We have sometimes suggested the advisability of a coalition war cabinet for the United States composed of the ablest men of all parties, tho we were well aware that meant a violent departure from American tradition. But something of the same result may be obtained from a coalition Congress provided its members will act as the representatives of various parties do when called into a coalition cabinet, that is, lay aside party prejudices and

cease to strive for party advantage. The President and Congress, whatever their party affiliations, should work together in the formation of foreign policy. In the future they will have to—or there won't be any foreign policy.

## FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

THE Allies have accepted all of the American terms with two exceptions. They have extended the demand for reparation to all damages inflicted upon civilians, and in this the President rightfully concurs. They have questioned the clause demanding the freedom of the seas, but this the President cannot withdraw without repudiating the historic policy of the United States from Washington to Wilson inclusive. The interference of England with our navigation was one of the chief causes of the Revolution, as the Declaration of Independence recites. We fought England again in 1812 in defense of the same right, but failed to get it assured in the Treaty of Ghent. Nor during the century since have we been able to make our views prevail in the world at large and today there seems little chance of it. England and France have always opposed the American doctrine of the freedom of the seas and they still do. Prussia, which was the first of the foreign powers to accept it, has been in the Great War the most ruthless violator of it and we cannot trust her present profession of it. President Wilson's polite but plain spoken remonstrances at the beginning of the war against British interference with the freedom of trade and navigation without even the pretense of a blockade had no effect, and since our sympathy was wholly with the cause of the Allies we had no disposition to insist upon our technical rights. But when Germany began her barbaric warfare upon the high seas we promptly entered the conflict and brought Germany to her knees. It was our third war for the freedom of the seas, or our fourth if we count the war against the Barbary States to protect the shipping of the Mediterranean.

The question must be brought before the peace conference for discussion, but it is evident in advance that the opposition will be too great to carry the idea thru in its original form as enunciated by Franklin, Jefferson and Washington. But the President proposes a different solution:

Second—Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

This asserts the freedom of the seas but not as an inalienable and irreducible natural right. It recognizes that it may be necessary to limit this freedom, but declares that the power to do it shall not as at present be in the hands of whatever nation happens to have at any time the most powerful navy but be exercised solely by international action for international aims. The League of Nations shall be mistress of the seas. In this form the doctrine ought to find acceptance even from those countries that have hitherto opposed it.

## THE OTHER ABSOLUTISM

WHEN the absolute monarchs have been put away and their estates have been probated, it will be necessary to turn attention to the other absolutism.

Of the two absolutisms the other one is on the whole the stupider and the wickeder. If monarchical absolutism learned little from the days of Nero to those of William II, the other absolutism has learned nothing since the days of Cain. Both absolutisms have been murderers from the beginning, but the other one has taken the greater relish in butchery for the animal excitement of it.

The other absolutism is the insensate power of the amorphous many, otherwise known as the mob or rabble. The amorphous many is ignorant beyond belief. Three thousand



years of enlightenment have sent hardly a ray into its instinctive mind. It is cruel beyond imagination. Two thousand years of Christianity have now awakened within it a pulsation of sympathy. It bawled "Crucify him" thru the alleys of Jerusalem, and it bawls "Hang him" in the streets of Petrograd. It yelped in pandemonium when Brutus, the megalomaniac, struck down Cæsar, and it leered impartially at Marie Antoinette and Robespierre on their way to the guillotine. In England a century and a half ago it burned and looted "papistical edifices" in the name of the Protestant religion, and in the United States in the twentieth century it burns negroes in the name of civilization.

A peril to life and liberty since the beginning of history, the absolutism of the amorphous many has become a menace to the human race. Extended beyond bounds by the aggregating percussion of modern communication, and frenzied by the brain storms of revolution, it now imagines itself to be humanity. It proclaims itself "the people," and announces its creation of "a new social order."

On what has this monster fed? On what is it feeding now; and wherewithal is it arrayed?

It is barbarically arrayed in countless strings of pearls that a bastard sentiment which has stolen the name of Christianity has been busily casting before swine. This sentiment insists that all human beings are by nature good until they are exploited. Destroy discipline, credulous sentiment says, compel no one to obey, give everybody "freedom" to "realize" himself, and the millennium will be at hand. An environment of ancient social injustices multiplied and magnified by modern capitalism is the cause of all badness: this is the irresponsible teaching. These beads of imbecility are the necklace with which the amorphous many accentuates its intellectual nakedness.

And the food on which it subsists, by which it grows and ravens and gathers absolute power, is the self-same dogma on which monarchic absolutism was nourished: the dogma, to wit, that the end justifies the means. Must a throne be strengthened? Assassinate all rival claimants. Must the state expand? Make scraps of paper of covenants and treaties. Must democracy triumph? Destroy the fruits of industry and thrift. Must the white man rule? Burn the "nigger." For "the king can do no wrong." The state "makes its own moral law." The "higher race" is its own justification. And "the people"? What is the people but a majority? And is a majority, forsooth, to be balked in its triumphant progress?

These are plain words. The time for plain speaking has come. The danger is real, and it is imminent. If the blood and treasure that have been poured forth to destroy the absolutism of the monarchs has been expended only to create and usher in the absolutism of an amorphous many, undisciplined in thought and uncontrolled in conduct, bitter with envy, and taking over from the older social system only its dogma of unscrupulous method, and its sentimental gurgle-song of the inherent goodness of human nature, what shall the travail of civilization have profited us?

## NATIONAL CHARACTER

THERE is no subject on which words have been spent more foolishly than that of national character. After all, a nation is an abstraction, the individual is a fact. You may make any statement you choose about the Irishman, the German, the negro, the Italian, or the Japanese as a people, but you would be rash to bet a penny that it was true of the next stranger you met who was introduced to you as Michael O'Gorman, Hans Schmidt, George Washington Johnson, Antonio Vermicelli, or Idzuno Motu.

And yet with every deduction for numberless individual exceptions, it remains true that certain facts of national conduct cannot be made wholly clear by reference to natural environment or industrial development. Why, for instance, are a people so numerous, so rich in genius, so favored by

nature with vast resources as the Russians, the least effective people in Europe in organizing against internal anarchy or foreign aggression? The dynasty and bureaucracy which ruled till last year was largely German; the forces of reorganization came from minor nationalities or from pioneer offshoots of Russian stock, such as the Cossacks and Siberians; even Bolshevism relied upon German organization, Jewish leadership and Lettish bayonets. The Balkan peoples are just as "Slavic" as the Russians, almost as unlettered, almost as backward in economic development and far weaker numerically, yet they had barely emerged from under the obliterating rule of Turkey when they showed, among less pleasant traits, a vigor, tenacity and indomitable self-assertion which have made them nations to be reckoned with.

It is evident that to achieve national greatness a people must have as a whole something in addition to the sum of their individual merits. In an army this is called "morale"; in a university "college spirit"; in a nation "patriotism." While it is easy to recognize the presence of this cohesive quality, it is not so easy to define it. It is not physical stature and strength, as any one can see who contrasts a spectacled Japanese student or a slender city-bred Jew with a giant Patagonian or Iroquois. It is not warlike courage, or the world would not have witnessed the partial extinction of the valiant and chivalrous Polynesian races. It is not military genius. Hannibal towered head and shoulders over the Roman generals who opposed him; but he was face to face with something, a "Rome," a spiritual republic, an invincible public spirit, which seems to have found no parallel in wealthy Carthage with her hired armies.

It is not intelligence, or the Athenians could not have succumbed to the comparatively stupid Macedonians, Spartans and Romans. It is a moral rather than an intellectual quality, but it does not comprize all traits of moral excellence, for the Germans of the northeast—the "Prussians"—rank above the European average in national cohesion as clearly as they rank below it in scrupulousness and just dealing. Finally, it is not mere uniformity; the mob of the like-minded. China, Great Russia and Egypt have produced the most homogeneous of civilizations. Yet they have shown less national virility and public spirit than Switzerland, a loose federation of microscopic cantons.

The usual explanation of this difference between the peoples who are self-determined and those who have to have self-determination thrust upon them, is that the former include the "sturdy" and the latter the "weak" races. But race will not explain. The ten tribes that scattered and were lost, in what did they differ from the other Jews who were scattered even more widely and yet are everywhere found, and found at the top? What changed the wandering Bedouin tribes before Mohammed into the world conquering warriors of Islam who swept from India to Spain? In these two instances religion supplies an obvious answer. But is not nationalism itself a religion? Would Michel Angelo have done "for art's sake" the great work which he did for the sake of beloved Florence? Could you remove the memory of England's history from the mind of the English and leave intact their poetry, their governmental skill, their moral character? Is it not possible that Verdun would have surrendered if the poilu had not somewhere found in himself a memory of Bayard and Joan of Arc? Are not Jefferson and Lincoln ruling us yet as truly as the present President and Congress?

National spirit is not, as the Germans hold, the only religion; it may not even be the best religion. Sometimes it degenerates into a religion of human sacrifice, sometimes it is exalted into a religion of saints and martyrs. But it can change a mob into a people, city dwellers into citizens, a stretch of hills and plains into a country, a place into a home, a dialect into a language and the day's happenings into history. It must be a religion because it works miracles.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## THE GREAT WAR

*October 31*—Armistice with Turkey signed. Americans take 3000 prisoners at Bayonville, north of Verdun.

*November 1*—French and Serb cavalry reach Belgrade. Count Tisza, former Hungarian Premier, assassinated.

*November 2*—Boris of Bulgaria abdicates. Italians enter Trent and Udine.

*November 3*—Armistice with Austria-Hungary signed. United States recognizes Poles as co-belligerents.

*November 4*—War with Austria ceases at 3 p. m. Americans swim the Meuse.

*November 5*—President transmits Allied terms to Germany. British and French offensives gaining ground rapidly.

*November 6*—German peace delegation starts to meet Foch. Revolt of German sailors and soldiers at Kiel.

**The Americans Cross the Meuse** Underterred by the peace negotiations and the prospect of a speedy closing of the war, the British, French and American troops in France continued their attacks with equal pertinacity and unparelled success. Pershing's First Army launched a great drive north from their line at Grand Pré which carried them forward twenty-five miles in six days. Thursday they took Sedan, where was fought the decisive battle of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. This advance meant the smashing thru the great German barrier known as the Freya Stellung which had been constructed between the Meuse and the Aisne. The eastern end of this system of fortifications rested upon the Meuse at Dun. When the Americans by their northward movement had got past this point it gave them an opportunity for a flank attack upon the town of Dun and other German positions east of the Meuse. This, however, was a perilous undertaking for it meant the crossing of two moats, the river and the canal in the face of the enemy fire. But here as

in the Philippine campaign the swimming ability of the Americans carried the day. A picked detachment of swimmers were sent on in advance and made their way across the Meuse, altho some were killed and many drowned after being disabled by wounds. The ropes carried over by the swimmers served as a means of constructing a foot-bridge and later pontoons were brought in. Next the Americans had to cross a half-mile stretch of mud raked by the machine guns from the German trenches. Beyond this was a canal sixty feet wide with steep sides. Some of the men made their way across by swimming, others by rafts and floats and finally the engineers succeeded in constructing two bridges. Those who swam the canal were able to gain the farther bank only by throwing up their grappling hooks and climbing up the ropes. The success of the Meuse enabled the Americans to encircle Dun and drive the Germans from the eastern bank. While the Americans were making this drive on the eastern end of the German line, the British were equally successful in a drive upon the western end along the Sambre and the French along the Serre. This joint attack from three sides converged toward a common center and imperiled the entire German position in France. Under this pressure the German military authorities hastened to learn the terms of the truce dictated by the Versailles conference. Ghent was evacuated by the Germans and the white flag raised to protect the city from bombardment.

**The Reply to Germany** Secretary Lansing in his reply to Germany of November 5, 1918, transmitted thru the Swiss Minister at Washington, recalls that in his note of October 23 he advised Germany that the President had transmitted his correspondence with the German authorities to the governments with which the American Government is associated as a belligerent with the suggestion that

if those governments were disposed to accept peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as would fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and insure to the associated governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German Government had agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from the military point of view.

Mr. Lansing then quotes the "memorandum of observations by the Allied Governments" which we give in full elsewhere. He then adds that the President "is in agreement with the interpretation set forth in the last paragraph of the memorandum," that demanding indemnification for damage to civilians and their property, but nothing is said about the doubt expressed by the Allies in regarding the "freedom of the seas" clause. We discuss this point editorially in this issue. Mr. Lansing concludes by notifying the German Government that:

Marshal Foch has been authorized by the Government of the United States and the allied governments to receive properly accredited representatives of the German Government and to communicate to them terms of an armistice.

**Germany Asks Armistice Terms** As soon as Secretary Lansing's note telling the Germans that they could find out the terms of truce by applying to Marshal Foch at the French front was received at Berlin the German Government hastened to comply. A wireless message received at 12:30 a. m. of November 7 from the German High Command to Marshal Foch named the plenipotentiaries and asked to be informed of the place where they could meet Marshal Foch. Within an hour Marshal Foch sent the following reply:

If the German plenipotentiaries desire to meet Marshal Foch and ask him for an armistice, they will present themselves to the French outposts by the Chimay-Fourmies-La Capelle-Guise road. Orders have

## THE ALLIES' TERMS TO GERMANY

The text of memorandum from the Allied Governments, transmitted thru President Wilson to the German Government:

*The Allied Governments have given careful consideration to the correspondence which has passed between the President of the United States and the German Government. Subject to the qualifications which follow, they declare their willingness to make peace with the Government of Germany on the terms of peace laid down in the President's address to Congress of January, 1918, and reserve to themselves complete freedom on this subject addresses. They must point out, however, that clause two, relating to what is usually described as the freedom of the seas, is open to various interpretations, some of which they could not accept. They must, therefore, reserve to themselves complete freedom on this subject when they enter the peace conference.*

*Further, in the conditions of peace laid down in his addresses to Congress of January 8, 1918, the President declared that invaded territories must be restored as well as evacuated and freed, the Allied Governments feel that no doubt ought to be allowed to exist as to what this provision implies. By it they understand that compensation will be made by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea and from the air.*



been given to receive them and conduct them to the spot fixed for the meeting.

The mission appointed by the German Government to receive the armistice is headed by the Secretary of State, Mathias Erzberger, and includes Gen. H. K. A. von Winterfeld, former military attaché at Paris; Count Alfred von Oberndorff, former Minister at Sofia; General von Grunnel and Naval Captain von Salow, ten persons in all. A cessation of hostilities was ordered upon the sector where the peace delegation was to appear. On account, however, of the destruction of the roads leading to the front, the German automobiles could not pass until the road was mended, so the delegation did not arrive at the French line until Thursday evening.

It has since transpired that the German Government had additional reasons for hastening peace negotiations. The German sailors at Kiel revolted and were joined by the workingmen and soldiers. The mutiny spread until the entire Kiel Canal was in the hands of the insurgents. A Soviet, or Soldiers', Sailors' and Workingmen's Council, was organized and assumed control. The first act of the council was to order the release of military and political prisoners and to authorize complete freedom of speech and writing. The red flag is reported to have been raised on many battleships in the harbor.

**The Italian Victory** The Italian offensive which started on October 24 was brought to an end by the Austrian capitulation on November 4. It found the enemy demoralized by internal dissensions and weakened by privations, so victory was assured from the start, altho the enemy was superior in numbers and well entrenched in their old positions along the Piave River and in the mountains on the Trentino side. There were sixty-three Austro-Hungarian divisions, while opposing them were fifty-one Italian divisions reinforced by three regiments of British, two of French, one regiment of Czechoslovaks, and one of Americans.

The Austro-Hungarians lost heavily in the bombardment and assault of the first few days, and as they began to retire across the Venetian plain the Italian cavalry pursued them and cut them off. Five hundred thousand prisoners were taken before the truce was concluded, and the immense stores of munitions and provisions stored for the winter's campaign were abandoned without destruction. The booty includes at least five thousand guns and 250,000 horses and about a billion dollars in cash.

**Italy's New Frontier** The boundary line of the evacuated territory is delimited in great detail and is obviously not merely a temporary contrivance for the purposes of the armistice, but is designed to serve as a basis for a permanent peace. It apparently represents a compromise between the conflicting claims of the Slavs and Italians such as has



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#### WHERE AMERICAN SOLDIERS ARE HELD PRISONER

This photograph of the prisoners' barracks in the Darmstadt camp was taken by a French soldier, who subsequently escaped. The prisoners have put rude chairs of their own making at their feet in the hope of preventing the German guard from walking on them while they are asleep.

been worked out in the conferences between these nationalities at Corfu, Rome, and lately at Washington. The extreme Italian Irredentists laid claim to the whole eastern coast of the Adriatic on the ground of future security from Austria sea power and because the chief cities were largely inhabited by Italians. On the other hand, the Jugoslavs pointed out the population of the littoral just outside the cities was overwhelmingly Slav and that the new Slavonic state or states to be established must have access to the sea if they were not to be strangled at birth.

The line described in the armistice divides the disputed territory partly on racial and partly on commercial considerations. Presumably the evacuated area west and south of the line is to be occupied and ultimately annexed by the Italians, and that to the east left to the Jugoslavs. If so, Italy gets the Austrian province of Istria and the northern half of Dalmatia, including the ports of Trieste, Pola and Zara. But the ports of Fiume, Spalato, Ragusa and Cattaro are not on the Italian side. The islands are divided. Italy gets the islands off the Dalmatian coast from Paga Island to Cape Planca, and again further south the islands of Curzola, Lesina and Lagosta, but not Veglia and Cherso opposite the port of Fiume or Brazza and Salta opposite the port of Spalato. The object of this doubtless is to prevent the islands commanding the entrance to these ports from falling into foreign control.

On the north the new boundary line follows the crest of the watershed of the Rhetian, Carnic and Julian Alps from the Swiss frontier to Carniola. This gives to Italy the Trentino as far north as Brenner Pass, territory peopled largely by Italians. It was the possession of this mountain salient, dominating the lowlands of Lombardy on the one side and Venetia on the

other, that enabled Austria for the last four years to resist all attempts of Italy and her Allies to break thru the northern frontier.

As soon as the armistice went into effect Italian troops were carried on warships across the Adriatic to the newly acquired islands and ports. The governor of the islands is Admiral Milio, of the city of Trieste is General Pettiti, and of the city of Fiume is Admiral Gagni.

**Austria Surrenders** At three o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, November 4, the Austro-Hungarian troops in Italy ceased fighting in accordance with an armistice signed on the previous day. General von Weber, of the Austrian General Staff, with a party of eight, presented himself on the evening of October 30 under a white flag at the Italian front and asked to discuss an armistice. The Italian commander, General Diaz, referred the matter to Premier Orlando, who was at Paris attending the Inter-allied Conference at Colonel House's residence. The terms decided upon by the conference were forwarded to General Diaz and promptly accepted by the Austro-Hungarian representatives. We publish the armistice in full on another column.

**The Dissolution of Austria-Hungary** The Austro-Hungarian monarchy, now that the external pressure is removed by the truce, is flying to fragments from its internal strain. Race has risen against race and class against class, while destitute people, deserting soldiers and unrestrained criminals roam about the country, rioting and looting. The various nationalities have seized the occasion to possess themselves of the territory they claim and a dozen local governments have sprung into existence.

In Galicia the conflict between the



claimants has reached the point of civil war. Eastern Galicia is inhabited largely by Ruthenes, who are of the same race as the Ukrainians of the adjoining region of Russia. In Western Gal-

icia the Poles predominate. But the two races are mingled in the most of Galicia, the Ruthenes generally forming the peasantry and the Poles the landed gentry, while in the towns the Jews

constitute the commercial class. The Ruthenes have set up a government at Lemberg with a view of uniting with the independent Poland of which Warsaw is the capital. The Poles have set up a government at Cracow with a view of uniting with the independent Ukraina of which Warsaw is the capital. But the fortress of Przemyśl, famous for its siege in 1915, lies half way between Lemberg and Cracow, and the rival races in Galicia are fighting for it. It seems that the German-Austrian troops took the Ukraine side and have captured Przemyśl.

At Budapest serious fighting took place between soldiers and civilians. The dominant personality here is Count Michael Karolyi, who seems at last to have secured recognition from King Karl as premier of Hungary and a mandate to form an absolutely independent Hungarian state. It is his intention to submit the question of a monarchy or a republic to a popular referendum in December at which men and women will have equal votes.

Count Stephen Tisza, who as Hungarian premier in 1913 is supposed to have dictated the ultimatum to Serbia that precipitated the war, came to a dramatic end at Budapest in retribution for that act. One evening three armed soldiers invaded the drawing room of his residence and were met by Count Tisza with his wife and the Countess Almassy. The soldiers asked the ladies to leave the room, but they refused. Then one of the soldiers said to him: "You are responsible for the destruction of millions of people because you caused the war. The hour of reckoning has come." Then the three soldiers raised their rifles and fired, killing the count and wounding one of the women. His last words were: "I am dying. It had to be." An attempt had been made to assassinate him a fortnight before.

The Austrian Government is doing what it can to facilitate the organization of the nationalities without disorder. An Imperial decree authorizes officers and soldiers to place themselves at the service of the new governments. Professor Lammasch, the Austrian Premier, states that the Government will act as trustee for these newly formed states and will aid them in receiving recognition from neutral powers and representation at the peace conference.

**The Resurrection of Bohemia** The best organized and most efficient of the various na-

tionalist committees has been that of the Czecho-Slovaks, and, as we should expect, the transition was effected at Prague with less confusion than elsewhere. The Austrian governor of Bohemia was politely given an indefinite leave of absence and the public offices taken over by the Czech National Committee without opposition. The machinery of the new government had been prepared in advance even to money and postage stamps. The troops and city officials swore allegiance to the Czech state. The railroad, telegraph and postal systems are running

## TERMS OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMISTICE

November 4, 1918.

### MILITARY CLAUSES

*One*—The immediate cessation of hostilities by land, by sea, and air.

*Two*—Total demobilization of the Austro-Hungarian army and immediate withdrawal of all Austro-Hungarian forces operating on the front from the North Sea to Switzerland. Within Austro-Hungarian territory, limited as in Clause Three, below, there shall only be maintained as an organized military force reduced to pre-war effectiveness. Half the divisional, corps, and army artillery and equipment shall be collected at points to be indicated by the Allies and United States of America for delivery to them, beginning with all such material as exists in the territories to be evacuated by the Austro-Hungarian forces.

*Three*—Evacuation of all territories invaded by Austria-Hungary since the beginning of the war. Withdrawal within such periods as shall be determined by the Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces on each front of the Austro-Hungarian armies behind a line fixed as follows: [The line described is marked on the map printed herewith and is discussed in the item on "Italy's New Frontier."] All territory thus evacuated shall be occupied by the forces of the Allies and the United States of America. All military and railway equipment of all kinds, including coal belonging to or within those territories, to be left in situ and surrendered to the Allies, according to special orders given by the Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the associated powers on the different fronts. No new destruction, pillage, or requisition to be done by enemy troops in the territories to be evacuated by them and occupied by the forces of the associated powers.

*Four*—The Allies shall have the right of free movement over all road and rail and water ways in Austro-Hungarian territory and of the use of the necessary Austrian and Hungarian means of transportation. The armies of the associated powers shall occupy such strategic points in Austria-Hungary at times as they may deem necessary to enable them to conduct military operations or to maintain order. They shall have the right of requisition on payment for the troops of the associated powers wherever they may be.

*Five*—Complete evacuation of all German troops within fifteen days, not only from the Italian and Balkan fronts but from all Austro-Hungarian territory. Internment of all German troops which have not left Austria-Hungary within the date.

*Six*—The administration of the evacuated territories of Austria-Hungary will be intrusted to the local authorities, under the control of the allied and associated armies of occupation.

*Seven*—The immediate repatriation without reciprocity of all allied prisoners of war and internal subjects of civil populations evacuated from their homes, on conditions to be laid down by the Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the associated powers on the various fronts. Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by Austro-Hungarian personnel who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

### NAVAL CONDITIONS

*One*—Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all Austro-Hungarian ships. Notification to be made to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marine of the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

*Two*—Surrender to the Allies and the United States of fifteen Austro-Hungarian submarines completed between the years 1910 and 1918, and of all German submarines which are in or may hereafter enter Austro-Hungarian territorial waters. All other Austro-Hungarian submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and to remain under the supervision of the Allies and the United States.

*Three*—Surrender to the Allies and the United States with their complete armament and equipment of three battleships, three light cruisers, nine destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, one mine layer, six Danube monitors, to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America. All other surface warships, including river craft, are to be concentrated in Austro-Hungarian naval bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States of America.

*Four*—Freedom of navigation to all warships and merchant ships of the allied and associated powers to be given in the Adriatic and up the River Danube and its tributaries in the territorial waters and territory of Austria-Hungary. The Allies and associated powers shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions, and the positions of these are to be indicated. In order to insure the freedom of navigation on the Danube, the Allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy or to dismantle all fortifications or defense works.

*Five*—The existing blockade conditions set up by the allied and associated powers are to remain unchanged and all Austro-Hungarian merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture, save exceptions which may be made by a commission nominated by the Allies and the United States of America.

*Six*—All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and impactionized in Austro-Hungarian bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America.

*Seven*—Evacuation of all the Italian coasts and of all ports occupied by Austria-Hungary outside their national territory and the abandonment of all floating craft, naval materials, equipment and materials for inland navigation of all kinds.

*Eight*—Occupation by the Allies and the United States of America of the land and sea fortifications and the islands which form the defenses and of the dockyards and arsenal at Pola.

*Nine*—All merchant vessels held by Austria-Hungary belonging to the Allies and associated powers to be returned.

*Ten*—No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender, or restoration.

*Eleven*—All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of the allied and associated powers in Austro-Hungarian hands to be returned without reciprocity.



under Czech authority. The cars bear the inscription, "Free Czech Socialist Republic." The exportation of coal and food to Germany has been stopped. The Imperial insignia have been torn down by the crowds from all public buildings. American flags and miniatures of the Statue of Liberty are commonly displayed in Prague.

The Germans of Bohemia have formed a provisional government, with Reichenberg as its seat. They propose annexation to Germany. The Slovaks have made Pressburg their capital and are going to name it after Woodrow Wilson.

#### The Question of the Jugo-Slavs

It has been the ambition of the Jugo-Slavs or South Slav nationalists to unite independent Serbia and Montenegro with the Austrian and Hungarian provinces containing other branches of the same race, the Slovenes, Bosnians, Croats and Dalmatians. But it has always been a question in how far the Jugo-Slavs under Austro-Hungarian rule wished to join their brethren outside, for of course they were not allowed to express such a preference under the old régime. Now they are free, but we can ascertain little of their disposition from the conflicting reports that reach us. At Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia, where the agitation for independence led in June, 1914, to the assassination of the Austrian Archduke and the Great War in consequence, the union of Bosnia with Greater Serbia has been proclaimed and the assassins liberated amid great jubilation.

On the other hand, the Croatian Diet, meeting at Agram, adopted unanimously a resolution calling for the union of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia with an independent kingdom of Austria. But the National Council of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs, which assembled at Agram on October 5, declared for separation from Austria and union with independent Serbia. On November 2, the officers of the government took the oath of office to Jugo-Slavia in the cathedral of Agram. The President is Josef Pagaomic, former vice-president of the Austrian Reichsrat. At Laibach, the capital of Carinola, the Slovenes are also in control.

Fiume, the seaport of Croatia, was abandoned by the Austrian and seized by the Croatian revolutionists, to whom it is said the Austrian Government consigned the fleet. But according to the armistice the fleet is to be turned over to the Allies and an Italian governor has been sent to Fiume. This may cause a conflict, since Fiume is claimed by the Jugo-Slavs as their only outlet to the sea from this section.

#### The Capitulation of Turkey

The subjection of the Ottoman Government for an armistice was arranged thru General Townshend, the commander of the first British expedition into Mesopotamia, who was captured at Kut-el-Amara. In the latter part of October



THE NEW BOUNDARY LINE

The shaded area outside the dotted line represents the territory which must be evacuated by the Austrian armies according to the armistice signed this week. It comprises most of what the Italians have claimed as Italia Irredenta and is apparently destined to be annexed to the Kingdom of Italy in spite of the protests of the Jugo-Slavs.

he was liberated and sent to Vice-Admiral Calthorp, commander of the British fleet in the Aegean, bearing the request from the Turkish Government for the opening of negotiations. The Allies having expressed their willingness, the British plenipotentiaries were sent to Mudros, and three days later, on October 30, signed the terms of the armistice dictated by the Allied Council at Versailles. America, not being at war with Turkey, took no official part in the determination of the terms.

We publish in full elsewhere in this issue the details of the Turkish armistice. Like that of Bulgaria and Austria, it virtually converts an enemy into an ally by enabling the railroads, warships and territory to be used for belligerent purposes against Germany. The most important immediate consequence is that it opens up the Dardanelles, the Bosphorus and the Black Sea to the British and French navies, and so will enable them to send aid to Russia and to destroy the German power in the Black Sea. When the Germans got control of the Ukraine they took possession of the naval bases in the Black Sea and the Russian fleet, which consists of seven battleships, two cruisers, twelve submarines, and twenty-six other warships. It was by means of their control of the Black Sea that the Germans were able to send troops to the Caucasus and Turks to capture the oil port of Baku on the Caspian Sea which was held for a time by a force of Russians and Armenians and British.

#### The Hughes Aircraft Report

The long-awaited report by Judge C. E. Hughes on aircraft production, an investigation assigned to him last May, was received by the President on October 28, and published four days later in the form of an official summary filling a dozen newspaper columns. Its circumstantial details and clear financial tables show the searching completeness of the inquiry, and its candor and sobriety of statement have inspired general confidence in its fairness. The report contains nothing sensational, and presents a far more comforting and encouraging picture of what has been done and is doing than did the alarming document issued by a congressional committee a few weeks before. That paper declared that nearly \$700,000,000 then appropriated for aviation had been substantially wasted; but Judge Hughes's report finds that only \$20,500,000 can be considered as "sunk," and a part of this may be salvaged. This much waste occurred in the early days, when inexperience, divided counsels and bad judgment combined to cause extravagance and waste, and gave to some contractors extortionate profits for which they are likely to be called to account. This was mainly during the period when aircraft matters were wholly in charge of the Signal Corps of the Army, which proved unfitted to handle so great and novel an enterprise. Attorney General Gregory, in transmitting the report to the President, said of it:



An exhaustive examination into the entire conduct of aircraft matters fails to show that any member of either board has had any desire to retard or delay production, or has done anything to accomplish that result, or has intentionally caused the waste of funds, or been actuated by a disloyal motive, or been guilty of dishonesty or malversation.

This report does disclose, however, that certain officers of the army, who held subordinate executive positions, retained personal interests in companies that were furnishing materials or work, and could, and in some cases did, favor those corporations as contractors. Against certain of these officers Judge Hughes recommends that they be turned over to the Secretary of War for trial by court martial.

As to the public anxiety over the rumors of interference and harm in various factories by German spies and sympathizers, Judge Hughes finds little truth in them; but he sharply rebukes the laxity in the factories of Henry Ford, where a large number of enemy aliens continued to be employed in spite of strong protests.

Attorney General Gregory's accompanying letter summarized the expenditures and results of aircraft production up to October 18 as follows:

The actual disbursements up to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, were: For production in this country, \$106,741,490.77; for production abroad, \$25,605,074.31; for experimental and development work, \$1,607,830.19; total, \$134,044,395.27. This amount includes not only the cost of planes and motors delivered, but also large payments for special tools and for labor and materials in planes and motors not then finished. The figures are not now available to show just how much more has been disbursed on this account since June 30, tho the total amount disbursed for all aviation purposes between that date and September 30 was \$139,186,661.33.

Deliveries of planes and engines produced in this country up to July 1, 1918, were: Training planes, 5618; service planes, 553, and of Liberty engines of both types, 12,633. Since July 1, and up to October 18, the production has been: of train-



(C) Cloudburst, from Paul Thompson.

#### THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY LEADER--SENATOR LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS

With fifty senators Republican and forty-six Democratic, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge—for the last two years leader of the Republican minority—becomes now the leader of the Senate and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, to which are referred all treaties and matters of international relations

ing planes, 7374; service planes, 2850, and of engines, 24,672. When those airplanes acquired abroad are added, it appears that the United States produced or bought by October 18, 19,524 planes, and 37,305 motors ready for service. "While the only service planes thus far produced in this country have been observation and bombing planes," the report says, "those acquired abroad include pursuit and combat planes."

#### The Fall Elections

Election of senators and representatives in all the states, and of governor and other state officers in more than half of them, were held on November

5, and were conducted after shorter campaigns, and with less excitement, than usual. In several states women voted for the first time, sat on election-boards, and here and there obtained office. Almost everywhere the vote was "close." Widespread defection from socialism was noticeable, especially in the East. As a result of this approximate equality of parties nearly all majorities are small. It is certain that the next Congress will be predominantly Republican, insuring a change of committee heads.

Among the more striking results in respect to senators are the defeat in Michigan of Henry Ford by Commander Newberry; the reelection after a close contest of Senator Fall, Republican, in New Mexico; the election of ex-Governor Walsh, Democrat, over Senator Weeks in Massachusetts; the decided defeat of James Hamilton Lewis in Illinois by Medill McCormick; the election of David Elkins, in West Virginia, over his Democratic opponent; the return by Nebraska of Senator Norris, credited with being "pacifist"; and the narrow margin by which Kentucky elected a Democratic senator.

In the House some conspicuous changes have resulted. Altho Speaker Champ Clark appears to have squeezed in, Governor Folk was defeated in Missouri, and the Republicans assert they have gained four seats in Kansas, two in Pennsylvania, and one each in Maryland, New Mexico, Missouri, Kentucky, Rhode Island, Michigan, Delaware and Nebraska. The Democrats have apparently gained three seats in New Jersey and three or four in New York. All the Socialist candidates in New York, including such well-known names as Morris Hillquit, Scott Nearing and Meyer London, were decidedly beaten. In Wisconsin Victor Berger won over Representa-

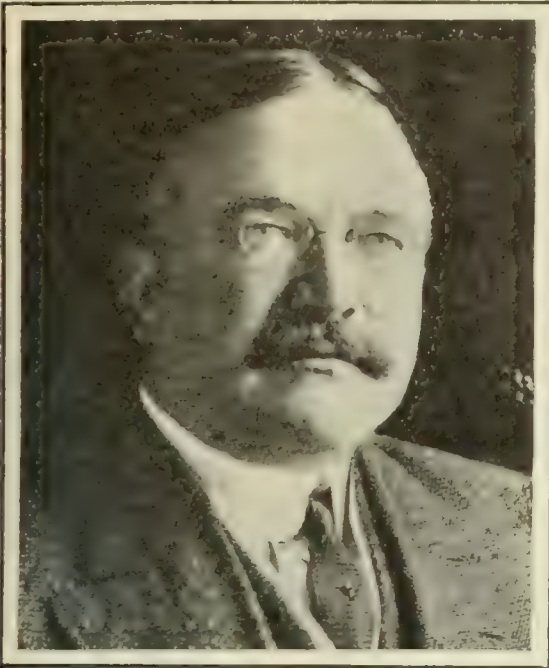


(C) International Film

"THIS SEEMS LIKE OLD TIMES, DOESN'T IT, THEODORE?"

The two ex-Presidents buried the last trace of the differences that separated them six years ago when they met at the Union League Club in New York on October 31 to frame their joint reply to President Wilson's plea for a Democratic Congress. Their appeal to the voters to put a Republican majority in Congress was favorably acted upon thruout the country





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**THE SUCCESSFUL OPPONENT TO FORD**  
Lieutenant Commander Truman H. Newberry, Secretary of the Navy under President Roosevelt, defeated Henry Ford, the Democratic candidate for Senator from Michigan

**A REPUBLICAN LANDSLIDE IN KANSAS**  
Former Governor Arthur Capper was elected Senator from Kansas by an overwhelming majority. Both the Senators from Kansas and the present Governor are now Republican

**BAY STATE REJECTS SENATOR WEEKS**  
Massachusetts elected the Democratic candidate for Senator, ex-Governor David Walsh, by a surprisingly large majority to succeed Senator Weeks, Republican

tive Stafford, who had opposed war-preparations; and Mr. Berger will be the only Socialist in Congress.

In the matter of governors, the widest interest was felt, probably, in respect to New York, where Mr. Smith, Tammany Democrat, has been pronounced elected, but by so small a majority that Governor Whitman still hopes it will be overturned by the soldier voted to be counted next month. Mr. Coolidge, Republican, was elected in Massachusetts, Mr. Sproul, Republican, in Pennsylvania, Mr. Cox, Democrat, in Ohio, Mr. Philipp, Republican, in Wisconsin, and Mr. Burnquist, Republican, in Minnesota.

**More Consulates Needed**  
The chairman of the Shipping Board has called the attention of Congress and the people to the need of enlarging our consular service abroad, in view of the fact that our great merchant marine will presently be released for use in foreign trade.

trade. Mr. Hurley tells us that the United States will have 25,000,000 tons of merchant shipping by the end of 1920, and that as fast as these ships can be freed from military work they will enter commerce. The present consulates would be entirely inadequate to handle this enlarged business. There are not enough of them, their staffs are too small, and they are handicapped by inexperience with duties that will be demanded and by antiquated regulations. Even now the burden of work, especially in the way of inquiries to be answered, is overtaxing the undermanned and underpaid force. Mr. Hurley therefore pleads that immediate steps be taken to remedy the situation.

"We need more consuls and larger consular staffs," he tells us. "If we do not provide them today and prepare for the great growth in our merchant marine and trade after the war, I fear that we shall suffer a serious breakdown."

#### Preparation for Reconstruction

The hopeful outlook for an early cessation of war has turned the eyes of publicists toward planning the reconstruction of the elements of peaceful life and industry. Some movement in this direction has been made by Congress; and it is known that an executive bureau, directed by Colonel E. M. House, is busily engaged in compiling and classifying information likely to be of service to the lawmakers in the next Congress. The first of a series of reports has just been issued by the Commerce Bureau of the Department of Commerce, explaining plans for trade already made or under consideration by European governments. Tabulated statistics are given, showing production and consumption of forty kinds of commodities; also summaries of the

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conclusions of various national economic conferences, illustrating tendencies of thought among the Allies. That any attempt at present, here or abroad, to lay down a definite economic policy would be a waste of time is the opinion of the chief of the Commerce Bureau; but he cites certain things that exist here as practical preparations for the future:

The Government's greatest preparation for after-war trade is the construction and organization of a large merchant navy, backed by large and efficient shipyards and dry docks. We have, of course, the Webb-Pomerene bill, authorizing our exporters to combine for foreign trade purposes. Our Federal Reserve Board and banking system have wide leeway in foreign trade banking matters and are alive to the needs of our trade, and are meeting them. We have now our Federal Board for Vocational Education working on problems that are at the very base of our reconstruction work. The War Department also has devoted attention to the future of crippled soldiers. The Department of Labor is contributing to numerous aspects of the after-war problems; the valuable services now being rendered to make the labor supply more mobile and correspond to industrial needs will undoubtedly continue during the reconstruction period. In the Department of Agriculture, and very notably in the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey in the Department of the Interior, no less than in the Bureau of Standards and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in this department, important steps have been taken in scientific work and research in preparation for the future.

**Vaccination for Pneumonia**  
The announcement of the Surgeon General of the Army that vaccine preventive of pneumonia is now at hand in sufficient quantity for the whole force under military rule means that if all the men in service avail themselves of it pneumonia will virtually vanish from the army, as typhoid fever has done under similar prophylactic measures. This vaccine was prepared by Dr. Rufus Cole and his associates at the Rockefeller Hospital in New York by the inclusion in its culture of the three most important germs concerned in the disease in its various forms.

### THE NEW CONGRESS

#### Senate

	New	Old
Republicans .....	50	43
Democrats .....	46	52
Republican majority, 4.		

#### House

	New	Old
Republicans .....	238	210
Democrats .....	194	214
Republican plurality, 44.		

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Michigan .....	Yes
Louisiana .....	No
Oklahoma .....	Probably Yes
South Dakota .....	Probably Yes

### PROHIBITION

Florida .....	Dry
Nevada .....	Dry
Ohio .....	Dry
Wyoming .....	Dry
California .....	Wet
Missouri .....	Wet
Minnesota .....	Wet



ENGLAND expects every man to do his duty—and to keep still about it. Thus might be epitomized the situation today in England as far as aviation is concerned. Every other country in the world may have decided that it pays to advertise, but the idea of self-advertisement is as repugnant to English officialdom as it is ridiculous to English schoolboys. It is not done.

Consequently the world does not know that Great Britain is turning out at the steady rate of over a thousand a month pilots who are fully trained to operate any type of aeroplane, who can take to pieces and assemble again any engine and any machine gun, who have passed stringent examinations in navigation, military law, map making, wireless telegraphy and photography. Besides the above mentioned accomplishments the graduate pilot has learned to observe landscapes, to shoot accurately while his aeroplane is in flight, to repair and to replace any defective part of his machine gun or aeroplane. He knows the mechanism of every type of aeroplane bomb, and how to drop them from his aeroplane with the greatest chances of accuracy. I use the word "chances" after deliberation, for the direction and velocity of the wind over any enemy target are at all times variable and "chancy."

While America is doing wonders with her preliminary training of aeroplane pilots, our boys there who have won their wings and are now warming the benches outside the hangars waiting for their aeroplanes of war have no conception of the specialized training in store for them in France before they can be considered war pilots. After four years of anxious experience England has learned the value and importance of specialized training. The lack of it means suicide for the pilot and ridiculous inefficiency for the nation.

With quiet and common sense efficiency England then has set about establishing these schools of specialized training. The number of these aviation camps in England runs literally into the hundreds. Their commanding officers and instructors are aviators from the front who have achieved especial success in a particular line or branch of war aviation and who have been

# WHY NOT LIBERTY MOTORS WITH BRITISH WINGS

BY LAURENCE LA TOURETTE DRIGGS

*Mr. Driggs, who is himself an aviator and a recognized authority on aerial warfare, went overseas some weeks ago as correspondent of The Independent to write particularly of what our Allies are doing in aviation and of the air fighting on the western front. "I have been over the schools and aerodromes of England and thru some of the factories where motors and aeroplanes are built," writes Mr. Driggs in his latest letter. "Of course I have met scores of pilots, many of them old friends, who have told me of their work at the front. Have seen some of the seaplane stations. Many of the details of the training schools and of the new types of aeroplanes are of extraordinary interest, but cannot be published."*



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A British Royal Air Force Squadron starting for the enemy lines

ordered home to teach their specialty to the thousands of their younger brothers. Incidentally, a sad preponderance of these specialists would be wearing one or two "wound stripes" were not even this recognized decoration scorned by the airman as rather too self-advertising.

Illustrative of this typical self-effacement of the Britisher was the remark made to me by a youthful captain at one of these schools of instruction. This captain wore the Distinguished Service Order on his breast and we found we had a dozen or more aviator friends in common. After two or three days' rather intimate companionship I ventured to ask him to tell me about the exploit which had brought him his highly prized decoration.

"Sorry, but you'll have to get that from the Air Minister, old chap," was his rather brusque reply.

Nor did subsequent allusions draw from him any hint of what his distinguished service to his country had been.

Needless to say there are very few cadets of the Royal Air Force who fail to pass quickly and satisfactorily the tests and examinations which terminate this six months' schooling. Compared with the pilots of 1914, who might now be said to have been almost self-taught, the present-day British pilot is a scientist. Some few drop by the wayside in the course of their several tests, as might be expected. These are utilized as mechanics or helpers in the department of aviation for which they are best fitted. But the fact that all these cadets are volunteers—some from civil life and some from the infantry, cavalry or artillery—and that they have chosen aviation because they love it, makes the work of instruction a pleasure to the officers and a keen delight to

the boys. Instead of being a drudgery each step of the work is a fascinating play.

At one school every type of aeroplane engine is placed upon a stand, where the pupil learns to start it and run it just as tho he were in the aeroplane. He has already become familiar with every part and every function of the engine. He now learns to operate it to its greatest advantage.

His next step is to take his seat in an aeroplane from which the wings have been removed. It cannot fly. It can only taxi over the field. At a very moderate pace the pilot learns to use the rudder

and to regulate his motor. Thus by the time he takes to the air—with an instructor—he knows precisely what the instructor is doing and why. His own fingers are itching to grasp the joystick and throttle. He knows he can fly the machine, for he has already mastered its movements on the ground. His nervousness and fear are not only gone—they have never existed.

So with the improvement in scientific teaching of pilots in England has the crashing of machines and injuries to airmen decreased. Thousands of young pilots are now perfected where hundreds formerly tried and the casualties are fewer today than ever before.

Surpassing the output of her pilots by the quantity of her machines Great Britain has not yet found it advisable to cling to any scheme of standardization in building aeroplanes. In consequence various types of machines of rare and increasing performances are being designed and constructed for the various requirements of air work at the front. The aeroplane brains of England are engaged in keeping abreast of and ahead of the improved designs of the enemy aeroplane experts. Fighting machines, reconnaissance machines, bomb dropping machines and aeroplanes for strafing enemy trenches are being continuously designed, constructed and perfected. Engines of low power for schooling machines and large motors of ever increasing power for speed and weight carrying are being built into the various types of machines for which they are best fitted.

Many Liberty motors from America are already here and are being flown every day over London. It is with considerable satisfaction that I can say the Liberty motor has met with great approval from [Continued on page 282]





British Official, © Underwood & Underwood

Suddenly, off in a village, partly destroyed by shell fire, a cathedral bell began to ring across the lonely fields of France

## UNDER THE EVENING "HATE"

*Dr. Stidger left his pastorate in San José, California, to go to France as a Y. M. C. A. speaker. But when he got to Paris, he found that he wanted harder, more dangerous work than that, and he was given the job of driving a supply truck "down the line" to the front*

BY WILLIAM L. STIDGER

**W**E were going "Down the Line" with some provisions for the furthest Hut. A message had come in, carried by a "runner" sent from the Major's office about supper time. It said "My boys are going into the trenches at midnight and the secretary at — says that he is out of supplies. I hope that it will be possible for you to send some down."

It was a perilous trip. Every man had been working from daylight and no man there cared to take that trip down the line. It meant that whoever went would have to drive over the old shell-pocked road without lights, after darkness fell. It meant that the truck would have to run underneath the regular evening "Hate" of the Boche, for every evening just after sunset while the smoke was curling from the supper fires the German batteries on the hill to the east strafed the American batteries on the hill to the west. Then the American batteries sent back their replies. Under this great, double parabola of shell fire the trucks had to be driven night after night. Sometimes the shells fell short and pocked the road. More often they found their marks four miles beyond, but it was no pleasant sensation to be driving a truck under a great arch of shells going both directions. What if two of them should meet in mid-air and have a collision? Personally I always expected this. I had seen two locomotives do this very thing once and I never did like that memory.

But the work had to be done. This was a desperate call. A major who was interested enough in his boys to send a "runner" to Y. M. C. A. headquarters to ask that an extra truckload of supplies be sent down so that his boys "going in" that night might have their last "Good by and good luck" put into some practical form, was not to be denied. Besides, that was what we were there for.

I'll confess frankly that I for one didn't want to go. I didn't like that barrage of shells in the slightest. I never did get used to it. Norton, the big, husky driver, always said, "Ah, they're up there so high they'll never fall short. Let 'em shoot. Don't pay any attention to them."

But I couldn't help remembering the night that Norton stopt the truck near "Dead Man's Curve" while the Boches were shelling the road to go back, and hunted with a flashlight for a cigar that he had dropt out of his mouth when the truck shot into a shell hole. I couldn't help remembering that he had said that night, "You don't mind if I stop, do you, Doc? That's the first good cigar I've had for three months, and I'll be blamed if I want to lose it!" I did mind, but I didn't say so.

Nor did I, on the night of this story, say anything when he volunteered for both of us to take the load down.

"Doc and I'll go; we don't mind, do we, Doc, ol' boy?"

I did mind, but I hadn't the nerve to admit it in the face of the fact that this big, brave fellow himself had been "down the line" already three times that day; that he had been working since daylight and that he was now willing to make another trip, the hardest trip of the day, down under that canopy of shell fire, on a trip that meant two o'clock in the morning before he could possibly get back. In the face of this kind of sacrifice who was I, just a common helper on a truck, to say "No"? So I volunteered to go along.

And that trip shall stand out forever; not because of the unusually heavy "strafing" that we drove under that night; not because of the fact that we helped to hand the stuff out to the boys as they marched thru our furthest hut down under the camouflaged road into the communication trench, but because of something we saw just as we left Toul that wonderful evening.

A great red "war sun" was sinking into the west. Even Norton was impressed by it. He said, "Some beautiful night, anyway, Doc, even if one of the Boche shells does fall short."

He had a most comforting fashion of starting off like that, with some such expression as "Fine night for an air raid, Doc," or "I'll bet the wind's just right for a gas attack tonight," or "A couple of 'Y' drivers got killed right over there, just before you came, Doc!" But somehow the sunset tonight had touched the deeper things, which I always knew were hidden behind his rough exterior, and before we had gone far in the face of that great red sun he was talking about his wife and his kiddies at home. He showed me their pictures as we rumbled along.

Then we saw a sight that subdued us both and made him stop the machine for a minute in reverence. Suddenly, off in a little village, partly destroyed by shell fire, a cathedral bell began to ring. It was a beautiful sound coming across the lonely fields of France in the face of that "war sunset."

Just in the foreground two old women and a man were walking along, bearing heavy baskets on their shoulders. They had just started to cross a field. When the cathedral bell began to ring they laid their baskets down, and all three of them bowed in prayer and remained so until the "Angelus" ceased.

Norton had already stopped the truck. I looked at him, and much to my astonishment his hat was off and his gray curls played in the breeze. His head, too, was bowed.

"I always respect anybody's religion," he said, by way of explanation.

"Do you pray much?" I asked him, as we started on when the "Angelus" had ceased.

"I pray all the time. I never start out with this old bus 'down the line' that I don't pray. That wife of mine and that kid made me promise. Besides it gives me a sense of security anyhow when those shells are whining overhead and one of 'em is liable to fall short any minute."

We were silent for a mile or two, and then I said to him, "Well, I didn't want to come down again tonight, but that was worth it; not only to see that 'Angelus' in real life, but to hear you say that."

"A man's a fool that doesn't pray; that's all I got to say," was his reply.



ON the night following the great celebration at the Augusteum described in my article of October 26, I took the train from Rome for the Italian front. There I spent three days. My headquarters were an odd-looking inn in the ancient town of Padova, which is the Padua "nursery of the arts" where Petruchio married Katherine in the "Taming of the Shrew." It is the quaintest medieval town imaginable. Its narrow winding streets and ancient overhanging houses made it look exactly like a scene from the opera. I seemed to be moving in another and bygone age.

The chief event of my first day was my audience with His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel, which Signor Gallenga, of the Foreign Office, had arranged for me before I left Rome. An Italian officer came to my inn at 5:30 p. m. in a government car and we proceeded for half an hour out thru the open country toward the front. Our destination was a pretty Italian summer villa which had been loaned the King by a rich wine merchant of one of the neighboring towns. It was situated almost in the shadow of the Alps and was a roomy, substantial, modern house, but not pretentious or in any way imposing. The only evidence of its being the seat of the Government was the couple of sentinels at the gate who challenged us as we came up and two or three guards at the front door. We were ushered at once by two aides into the little parlor at the right of the hall, furnished in modern Italian style, with several small oil paintings on the wall. At 6:30 precisely, the hour of the appointment, the colonel ushered me up three flights of stairs to the top of the house. My previous experience with royalty was limited to the occasion when I had the honor of an audience with Emperor Meiji of Japan in 1911. I had then been very carefully coached in the etiquette to be observed in the Imperial presence. I expected therefore to make three bows to the Italian King on entering, one at the threshold, a second when I had taken a few steps into the room, and a third when arriving before the throne. I also knew it was not in accordance with etiquette to address His Majesty, but simply to answer any questions he might be pleased to ask me, and then when the audience was over to retire backward as I had entered, repeating the three bows. The colonel tapped at the door, then stepped back. I heard a movement inside. The door opened, and I was just preparing to make my first low bow when a little, middle-aged man came forward and, before I could think of bowing, had cordially taken me by the

# A TALK WITH THE KING OF ITALY

BY HAMILTON HOLT



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"King Victor Emmanuel (right) wore a plain uniform with no decoration but a single ribbon, showing his years of service." To the left of the picture stands the President of France

hand, led me to a chair, and insisted upon my seating myself. It was the King. In looks he resembled a sort of combination of Colonel House and the late Frank R. Stockton. He was short, but muscular and stocky. His face was seamed and showed the strain of war. He looked older than his pictures. He wore a plain uniform that was scarcely distinguishable from that of a common soldier—no plumes, epaulets, gold braid or medals, nothing but a single ribbon on his breast showing his years of service, such as any soldier might wear.

I found that I was in the King's bedroom. It was a very simple apartment with no luxury about it. His washstand stood against the wall on one side of the room and the bed at the other. A crucifix hung over the bed. A bureau with some toilet articles on it and two or three little straight-back chairs completed the furniture, which was of some light make of wood—maple, I should say.

The King instantly put me at my ease. There was not the slightest hint of court ceremony about our meeting. In five minutes I lost all sense of being in the presence of royalty. He spoke in

perfect English, had a real sense of humor, and enjoyed telling a story as well as listening to one. Before I realized it we were chatting freely, asking and answering questions back and forth, and actually swapping stories in good old Yankee fashion. He told me that he had been at the front for three years except for his two weeks' leave in the summer, which is allowed every soldier. He is the only king that has been with his troops continually since his country entered the war. He did not even have the Queen and his family with him, for he is determined to fare no better than the private soldier, who of course is not permitted to have his wife or children at the front.

The life of King Victor Emmanuel is an inspiring one. He spends every day inspecting and encouraging his troops. He rises early, has a light lunch put up for him, and then goes off in his automobile for the day, stopping at the roadside for luncheon.

He kept me talking with him for three-quarters of an hour, and of course I had nothing to do with the length of the call, as I naturally followed custom to the extent of waiting for him to terminate the interview. The lieutenant who acted as my escort afterward said that the King seldom held such a long interview. Tho the King asked me numerous questions about the political conditions I had observed in Europe, he was specially interested in talking about the United States.

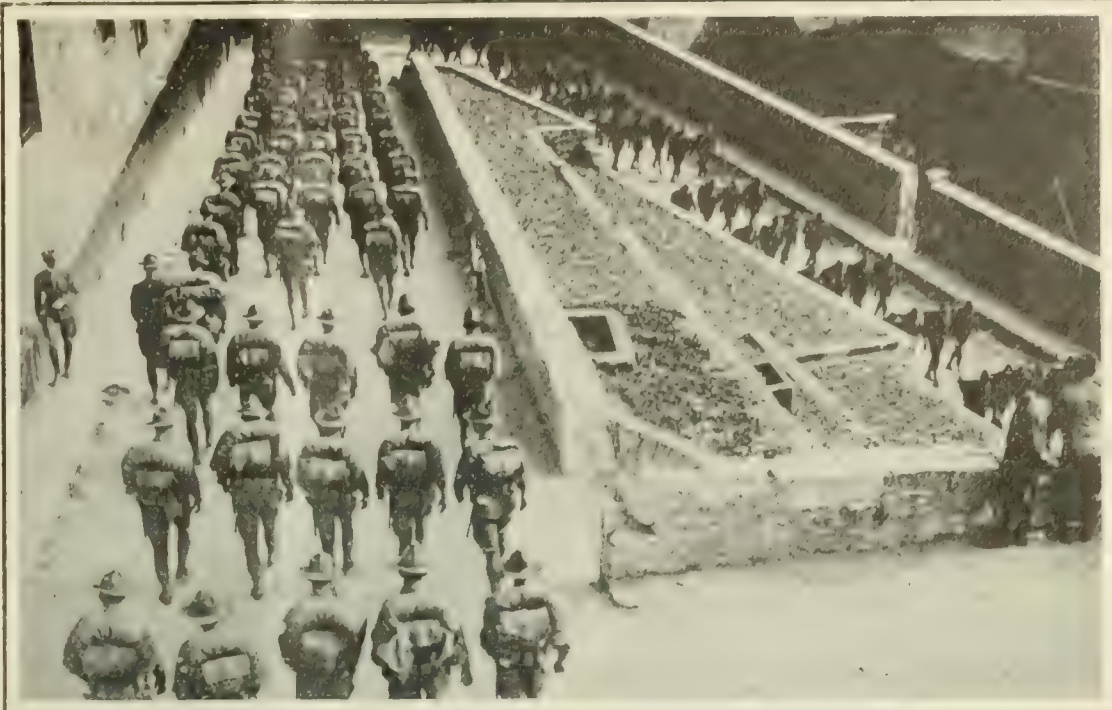
One must not, of course, quote directly a king, but I may say that he continually reverted to the part the United States was playing in the war, and once he said that it would make a profound impression on Germany to have America coming over here in greater and ever greater numbers. Instead of criticizing our early delay in getting into the war, as he might well have done, he professed astonishment that we had come as quickly as we had. He said he suspected Germany had thought that we would not fight, and this was Germany's most colossal mistake. I asked him about the internal conditions in Germany and Austria, but he replied he was in the dark about this, and asked me if I had learned anything on the subject during my travels. He gave me several interesting incidents about his experiences at the front. That very afternoon he had watched his soldiers go forward in a practise barrage charge. This was a very dangerous drill, as a gun might fire short, but he said the Italians preferred to practise it under actual war conditions, as the French and English did not, because when they attempt to follow a barrage in battle they will



then not be afraid. Barrage practise, he said, was much more dangerous than gas practise, because after the mask is on there is no further danger.

He showed me with much glee a large black iron cross painted on canvas that had been cut from a captured German aeroplane. It had been framed for hanging on the wall. He seemed very much pleased with this trophy and said he had some other souvenirs of the kind. He was specially amused by the signs that the various aviators painted on their planes, and remarked on a certain German one that had the design of a Teddy Bear. I told His Majesty of the 75mm. shell I fired at the Germans when I visited the Rainbow Division at the American front. He laughed and said, "That's a good story. Do you think you killed a German?" And when I replied that I hoped so, he said, "You look like a peaceful man." I then told him the story of the American prisoner in Germany who wrote home to his folks in America that he was having a fine time, that everything was going well, and that the only place he could think of where he would rather be was Greenwood Park. The King instantly asked what Greenwood Park was, and when I told him that it was the name of the local cemetery he laughed aloud and said that it reminded him of a similar story. It seems an Italian prisoner in Austria wrote home that the Austrians were treating him finely, they gave him plenty to eat and were as good to him as they were to Baptista. The censor, evidently thinking Baptista was no less a personage than John the Baptist, let the letter pass. The Baptista referred to, however, was the old mangy cur that lived in the outhouse and was kicked about by every one.

The King spoke about the comfortable villa he was living in and said it was much better than some of his previous headquarters. I said I supposed that no one could speak of the place where he lived lest the Austrians should hear of it and shell the spot from their aeroplanes or long-range guns. He responded at once that it was not on his own account that the name of the place must not be mentioned, but that once, when he had invited a distinguished commission to meet him at a certain town, the Austrians learned of his presence there and be-



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*"On the sending of troops to Italy, the King expressed surprise that we came so quickly"*

gan bombarding it. He immediately had to withdraw in order to prevent, as he told me, the innocent villagers being slain. What he did not tell me, as I afterward learned, was that he departed from the town openly, for he was much more concerned for the safety of his people than he was over his own fate. This was but one evidence of his devotion to his subjects. The Italians say he seems never to think of his own ease and comfort.

He told me the people had not enough to eat and that the Government especially needed raw materials. He thought the United States could greatly help Italy by sending over food and coal and iron, but he was especially desirous that we dispatch troops to the Italian front, not so much for military reasons as to exhibit the moral alliance between Italy and the United States. The United States was sending its troops in vast quantities to save France from her hereditary enemy, Germany, and it would touch Italy greatly if we would also send our troops to save Italy from her heredi-

tary enemy, Austria. He spoke of the former American Ambassadors to Italy, Messrs. White, Meyers, O'Brien and Griscom, and the present Ambassador, Thomas Nelson Page, whom he said was liked and beloved by every one. I told him of the newly formed Italy-America Society at home and its first president, Mr. Charles E. Hughes, whom he said he knew and admired. He was especially pleased with the American aviators who were training in Italy. But, above all, he rejoiced in the work of the American Red Cross in his kingdom.

He thought the Italian air service was better than the Austrian, for the Austrians seldom ventured over the Italian lines except at night. But the reason why the Italians did not bomb the Austrian cities was because too many Italians lived in them. He expressed great horror at the way the German submarines killed women and children. He said that more submarines had been captured than the world knew about. He was thoroughly conversant with the new [Continued on page 230]



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*Aviation school field where Americans study under Italian instruction. The work and spirit of the men were commended by the King*



# THE GREAT ADVENTURE

## Letters to the Home Folks from the Battlefront

IT is when he sits down to write a letter home that the American soldier is apt to be most eloquent and to express himself most truly. He talks straight out to the home folks. His letters to them give the best composite picture that can be had of the part our men are taking in the war.

So back in 1917 we began asking the readers of *The Independent* to share with us the less personal extracts from the letters that they were receiving from the front. It is interesting now to see the change in tone from the first collection that we published in November, 1917, to the present one. Then it was a cause for special comment to have been within hearing distance of the guns up front; there were only a few rare cases of Americans who had received the Croix de Guerre. Now most of the men know from their own experience how it feels to be up front; their descriptions have become more objective, their impressions of the war based on a broader view.

But we will let the letters speak for themselves.

Beginning at the top, we have the experiences of our aviators, the men who have done most to exemplify the thrill of adventure in modern war. Here is a sample of it, from an American in France:

I went "hedge hopping" last night. "Hedge hopping" is the fanciful name for flying low. I think it is perhaps the most exhilarating—and dangerous—of all phases of flying, even including acrobatics. It is the splendid sensation of tremendous power and matchless speed. No other sensation is to be compared with it.

The air was lying as level as the Dead Sea. I sat there in the boat and tried to sing, but gave that up when I could not hear my own voice for the motor. Then there flashed across my mind the idea of giving Jacqueline a thrill. Jacqueline, you remember, is the "Rose of France" who lives in the big château on the hill. I climbed until I could see her tower and then, straight as a bee, I made for it. They came out on the terrace and waved as I went by with a rush. I then climbed up to the regulation



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*A marine in a dugout up front makes the most of precious candlelight to write home*

1200 meters and pulled my very best bet—a "renerversement." It is not difficult with these machines because they take their time and one can go thru the formula, "Pull—kick—cut and give 'em the gun again," quite deliberately. The old bus pokes her nose up into the air to a stall, the kick on the rudder turns her over on her side, and she slips quite naturally into a straight dive, which is the only terrifying moment, and then comes out of it as smooth and easy as sliding down the banisters.

Then I came down the valley and came back on a level with them. I "gave 'er all the gun" and "zoomed" the château—that is, I almost went up the front of the place. It was too close for comfort, and I don't know what they thought of me, because I probably gave them a fright.

I dipped into the valley, picking up speed all the way. I headed straight for some tall Lombardy poplars and actually I climbed them, or, rather, jumped them. After that I zoomed every lone tree in a field and hopped every hedge, altho, in fact, it was getting so dark it was risky. I went down to speak to every farmhouse, and when the barnyard fowl began to run for cover I would shoot up into the sky again.

It is a hundred thousand times more thrilling than motor-biking. It is smooth like motor-boating and you have the same wave motion and the sensation of rushing

movement. It is really dangerous because, if the motor "poops," it means either sudden extinction or miraculous escape. There is no time to think, and, even if you thought, there is nothing that you could do about it.

Don't worry, I won't do it often—I can't afford to take the chance when I am needed up front.

Another aviator likes flying for its esthetic thrill:

One morning last week I was in the air before daybreak and witnessed the dawn from the air. It was a wonderful morning, cold and sharp on the ground; but, at an altitude of 1500 feet, the south wind was blowing and the air was like satin, warm and balmy. We got away while yellow lamplight still etched windows against the darkness, and headlights of street cars and automobiles threaded the surface. Just the first hint of dawn was showing on the tip edge of a mist bank. We climbed quickly in the cold heavy air, and in a few seconds headed away from the field and into the dawn. Straight into the heart of it we flew, and watched the mist's slate-color change to rose, then to crimson, and gradually to orange and yellow. I wanted to float on forever into that wonderful mystery of morning light, in the sweet, silent sweep of the wind. And then the sun, red in the haze, appeared. Fields and gardens, roads and lanes, took shape beneath us, and we were back from the fairyland of day-birth into the business of preparing men for war.

But there's very little of the artistic in this story of a flight written by an American who was just learning the game:

I had a curious creature for an instructor. He used to sit in front of me and by using his hands direct my movements. Perhaps suddenly he would wave his left arm violently in the air and I would lower the left wing. Up he would jump and at, say, 200 meters altitude turn around and shove his fist at me and yell to turn to the left and not upset the plane. Of course with the roar of the motor I could not hear him, so I would lower the wing still more. With a snap the stick would be jerked out of my hand and down we would go. Then having levelled the machine he would sign me to take the controls again and make a landing and down we would go; the ground rush-



"The Germans were in this part of France for over two years, and when they left they did as much damage as possible"



ing up scared me to death. I forgot to redress and straighten out, when again the stick was suddenly jerked away from me, the plane levelled and we hit the ground smoothly and with no bumping. A friend rushed up. "Fine landing," he yelled. "You flew well." With a shriek the instructor turns around, "Oh, yes, you flew very well," his naturally high voice became a shriek, "Yes, you flew well to keel. When I say go down you go up. When I signed to lower the right wing you depress the left. I tell you to turn to the left and you go down. Oh, yes, you fly very well—very well to keel." He almost wept. "Three women love me, does no one love you? If you want to keel yourself, all right, but don't keel me. If I die, three women will die of grief. If you die everybody be very happy. Oh, yes, you fly very well to keel, but I no want to die. I let you fly alone after this," and he kept his word. It's a great life flying, but if this war ever ends, I am going to buy myself a donkey and a cart and go driving along nice quiet roads where there are no birds. I don't think I will ever want to see the clouds go by or watch the leaves rustle in the wind. Just a quiet life with no reminders.

It is interesting to hear what the men in the trenches think of the men in the air. This letter is from a first lieutenant in the field artillery who used balloons to register his guns:

We got splendid satisfaction from the balloons—much more so than from the aviators. They seem to be too temperamental a lot with too many reasons why they shouldn't fly; all right, I suppose, but our work must go on, rain or shine or wind. However, these balloonists won our immediate confidence. These two youngsters, altho forced to jump in their parachutes twice in one day—a perfectly nerve-racking experience—were around in the evening wanting to know what they could do on the morrow—anything to serve. I saw them come down once. They were in the custom of exchanging greetings with the aviators who flew past them, by waving, etc. So they saw nothing suspicious in five French planes which came winging up within a hundred meters or so. The answer to their waves was a shower of machine gun bullets and the balloon went up in flames. We could see the little dots as they jumped in time and dropt for a sickening period until the parachutes opened up. While they dangled helpless in the air a plane circled back and fired at them floating there, until it was driven off by the anti-aircraft below—a most unsportsmanlike thing to do, but who can expect any sportsmanship from the Boche? They had come over in captured French planes with the insignia still on.

A young infantry private adds his opinion of the Boche:

The Prussian officer when captured acts very haughtily and obstinately. He will tell you that Germany is sure to win the war, and he gets furious when you doubt his word and search his person for articles wanted by the Intelligence Department, but what "gets his goat" worst of all is to be treated along with the privates when he is wounded. We captured a machine gun crew the other day and among them was a young Prussian who looked to be about eighteen years old. This fellow fought from the time we took him until someone shot him. We took him to the dressing station and got his wound dressed and leaving the station he made another pass at the guard and we shot his light out. That just goes to show what a Prussian will do.

An ambulance man gives his testimony:

The Germans were in this part of France for over two years, and when they left they did as much damage as possible. One place brought to my attention was that of an old lady seventy-five years old, who had peacefully quartered several Germans since the outbreak of the war. When the Germans retreated they smashed the table, the windows, the lone stove and even destroyed the dresser drawers, besides taking two grand-daughters. When the women of the "American Fund for French Wounded" found the old lady she was trying to keep warm with a very inadequate shawl thrown over her shoulders and sitting before a makeshift for a fire on a three-legged milking stool the Germans had overlooked.



© Kadel & Herbert

"Oatmeal, bacon, fried potatoes, bread, jam and coffee—not so bad!"

I don't want to fight any more than the worst pacifist, but when such activities that even put barbarism to pale are to be contended with, I'm perfectly willing to sacrifice everything for the absolute overthrow of the source of those activities.

What the private in a field hospital unit who wrote the following letter thinks of the Boche can be easily read between the lines:

We were under shell fire for six hours. There were fourteen hits in the hospital grounds, four directly in the wards. All that time all our boys up and around exposed, carrying wounded to the dugouts. Even the cooks stuck to the job, making hot coffee and serving it to the wounded in the dugout and trenches. Some of the wounded were killed and others were wounded again during this time.

But we haven't space to print all that our men say about Fritz—or Jerry, as he is oftener called now. Their verdict is unanimous.

One letter, from a lieutenant in the artillery, gives us the reverse side of the picture—what the fighting Germans think of us:

I have read several communications taken from captured German intelligence officers, and in each case they lay particular stress upon our spirit, physical aspect, determination, and general fighting abilities. So, if our enemies pay us that tribute, the American people can be doubly proud of their army.

The Germans paid involuntary tribute to the fighting courage of our Ma-

rines when they nicknamed them *Teufelhunde*, Devil Dogs. Here is a letter from a Marine describing probably the beginning of the very fight in which they got the name:

We came into a small bunch of woods, just before dusk one night. Everything seemed quite peaceful there then, so we only dug a small hole for two of us to sleep in, only about a foot deep. We laid down and were about to go to sleep when I heard a thundering noise. In a minute the high explosives were dropping all around us. At times our little dugout seemed to be on fire and the concussion seemed to fairly drive us into the earth. In the evening when we came in the foliage on the trees was so thick that we couldn't see the sky, but when I looked up in the morning, there was nothing but blue sky above. I picked up my rifle, that I had leaned against a tree on the edge of our dugout, and it had three holes in the stock about one inch square, broken by the flying shrapnel. On the other edge my "buddy" had laid his canteen, and it was blown all to pieces. So you see they were bursting pretty close.

Soldiers' letters wax most eloquent when they describe the din of battle. As another Marine puts it:

To lie flat on the ground and endure the sting of the Hun gas, hear the whistle of his bullets, the roar of his machine gun fire and the shriek of his shells while the earth trembles and rocks, heaves and covers you with dirt, makes an ineffaceable impression. Thru it all I came unscathed, tho that seemed impossible and now appears incredible.

An engineer behind the first lines feels differently about it:

The continuous artillery fire has become so monotonous that it has fairly become boresome and while I am only within ear-shot of it all I am at times under fire and appreciate what it means to seek shelter from the "Boche." The rainy season has set in and in a sense of the word it has proven a cloak and a blessing because prior to its coming we were under the beams of the moon which over here lost all of its romance and only spelled tragedy in the wake of the "Hun birdman" who found guidance in its rays. These attacks meant to us sleepless nights spent in the caves, trenches and dugouts.

To a man of the Rainbow Division we will give the honor of quoting a full description of one fight:

When the last big drive started we were somewhere on the line, where, I may tell you some day; 11:15 the telephone rang and we called the captain. The French had captured some prisoners at 11 o'clock who admitted that the drive was coming at midnight. We had fifteen minutes to put on our gas clothes with feverish energy. Exactly at 12 a wave of flame ran along the horizon followed by the roar of the German guns. The gun flashes flickered and flashed in waves and sheets of flame like the Northern lights, and I cannot find a simile for the smooth, steady roar of the guns as they poured a cascade of steel on our front lines. The bombardment jumped the secondary lines and fell again on our artillery, roads, rear lines, and the heavy guns shelled towns and cities twenty kilometers in the rear.

For four hours the guns roared. We just stood and watched. Big shells crashed around in the woods mingled with the ever-present gas shell. A direct hit on our ammunition dump sent up a column of smoke, flame and bursting shells and a bunch of signal rockets. {Continued on page 235}



# A SEQUEL TO "THE BLUE BIRD"

BY MONTROSE J. MOSES

AUTHOR OF "MAURICE MAETERLINCK—A STUDY"

**M**AETERLINCK has defied war weariness by writing a sequel to "The Blue Bird." He

has given us, at a time when it is most needed, a play replete with the spirit of youth, and youth's impulsiveness. Tytyl, his hero, who, it will be remembered, went in search for the Blue Bird of Happiness, is now grown up, and stands on the threshold of life, and the Fairy Bérylune comes after him to go on another journey—this time to find a more personal happiness. Maeterlinck calls his new play "The Betrothal," and in it he has packed a philosophy which is deeper than that in "The Blue Bird," and has unfolded a fantasy which is equally as beautiful. He has exceeded expectations, for the common belief is that a sequel never approaches its original in spontaneity or freshness. If anything "The Betrothal" exceeds "The Blue Bird" in its human application; it is more within the common experience of us all, for Tytyl's search after the one and only sweetheart epitomizes the romance of an entire world.

I can imagine Maeterlinck, a refugee from Belgium, finding consolation in this young romance; acting by contraries, for one knows, who has read his war essays, "The Wrack of the Storm," that his heart is sore over the black trail of the German hordes. Yet in "The Betrothal" his humor has never been so apparent. He plays jocosely with Destiny; Light, so abstract in "The Blue Bird," is human when she witnesses the quandary besetting Tytyl, who, thinking on the problem of his loves, finds himself surrounded by six sweethearts. Maeterlinck closes the gate of enchantment to the warring world outside, and he says, "This drama takes place in every human heart."

The thing we call love is something ruled by forces which lie behind us and in front of us. There are loves that end in disaster; the world is strewn with such. And why did these loves go astray? Because they went contrary to the will of our Ancestors, and ignored the right which belongs to the Children Who Are to Be—to choose their Mother. When Tytyl finds out in "The Betrothal" that he is not the one to select his only love, but that he must visit the Past and the Future for advice, there rises in him a spirit of rebellion. Yet the necessity which confronts him is the best thing for him. He is an inconsequent boy, tinged, as all youth is tinged at seventeen, with conceit and self-assurance. In the scene with his Ancestors, where, as in "The Blue Bird," he finds that the dead live

in Memory, he meets with generation after generation, that in their evolution have contributed to the making of his character. It takes some of the cocksureness out of him, when he discovers skeletons in his ancestral closet. His family way back could boast of a drunkard, a murderer, a rich man—a host of strangely assorted people. Tytyl faces them with his bevy of six sweethearts, and the Great Ancestor looks them over. Is there among these the chosen one? Maeterlinck's satire at this juncture is delicious. He sets in motion a train of thoughts; heredity is put in a whirligig of dramatic action, and Tytyl, who, since his journey after the Blue Bird of Happiness, has forgotten, boylike, that Memory makes life, suddenly is face to face with the fact that the Veiled Figure, whom he least remembers—and who, in consequence, is near to death—is the very center of his romance. The Great Ancestor brushes the six girls aside. These are not for Tytyl. Yet the chosen one is very near. Her presence is felt in the

attractive. Boy-fashion, he likes them all: the Wood-cutter's Daughter, the Butcher's Daughter, the Inn-keeper's Daughter, the Miller's Daughter, the Beggar's Daughter, the Mayor's Daughter—could one have a more varied assortment? But the Children Who Are To Be will have none of them. How will the choice be made? The culminating scene that tugs at the heart-strings is that which takes place between the Veiled Figure and the Smallest of Them All. Here it is as Maeterlinck has written it:

*The only occupant of the stage is the Veiled Figure, whom everybody has overlooked. . . . The stage remains empty for a moment, and then, from the back of the hall, comes a Child even smaller than the youngest of the Five Little Ones. He walks with a resolute step; on reaching the columns in the foreground, he appears to take his bearings, turns his head from right to left, and then, suddenly, goes straight to the Veiled Figure, in front of whom he stops and takes up his stand, contemplating her at length, gravely and silently, with his finger in his mouth. At last he puts out one hand and takes the phantom by the hem of her dress.*

The Smallest of Them All. Is it really you?

The Phantom (*speaking for the first time and struggling to find her voice, which seems to come from far away and to stick in her throat*). Yes.

The Smallest of Them All. I knew it. Come. . . .

The Phantom. Where to?

The Smallest of Them All. Over here. . . . I'm going to tell the others

The Phantom. Not yet. . . . I can't yet.

The Smallest of Them All. (*still dragging her by her dress toward the marble bench which stands between the columns in the foreground*). Come. . . . (*he makes her sit down, settles her on the bench, caresses her and kisses her*). Come. . . . it's you. . . . I knew it. . . . I'm kissing you. . . . Don't you know how to kiss yet? (*The Phantom shakes her head*). No? . . . Like this. . . . I'll teach you. . . . (*He kisses and caresses her slowly and deliberately*). You're no longer cold? The Phantom (*smiling at last*). No.

The Smallest of Them All (*still kissing her*). You see, that's better already. (*Under the Child's kisses and caresses the Statue has gradually taken life: the eyes open, the lips flutter, the face begins to color, the body loses its terrible stiffness the arms become supple and circle round the Child's neck*).

The Smallest of Them All (*nestling against her*). You're better, aren't you? . . . Not sleepy any more? . . . How good it is, being together! . . . They're still looking for you, you know. . . . And it's I who found you! . . . I knew I knew. . . .

The Phantom. So did I, so did I. I was waiting. . . . The Smallest of Them All. It's splendid, isn't it? [*Continued on page 233*]



"Tytyl finds himself in a quandary"—a tableau from Maeterlinck's new play of youth and happiness

circumambient air. Tytyl's effort to remember shakes the Veiled Figure with expectancy. There is nothing left for him to do but to visit again the Kingdom of the Future, where, in "The Blue Bird," fluttered the spirit children waiting to be born. He must ask his children, his grandchildren, and his great-grandchildren to help him choose their Mother. Could there be a more genial, tender situation than this? At a time when the hours are so full of death, when birth is at a premium in the world, when children in the Kingdom of the Future are needed on the earth beneath, is it not right that they should have a voice in the rehabilitation of humanity? In his case, Tytyl finds his children necessary; without them he would not know how to choose; for the six maidens who go with him and Light on the journey are all very at-



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



*Press Illustrating*

## WHILE THE DELEGATES TALK PEACE

*This big gun under camouflage, manned by American artillerymen, is one of the impelling motives behind the German plea for peace*



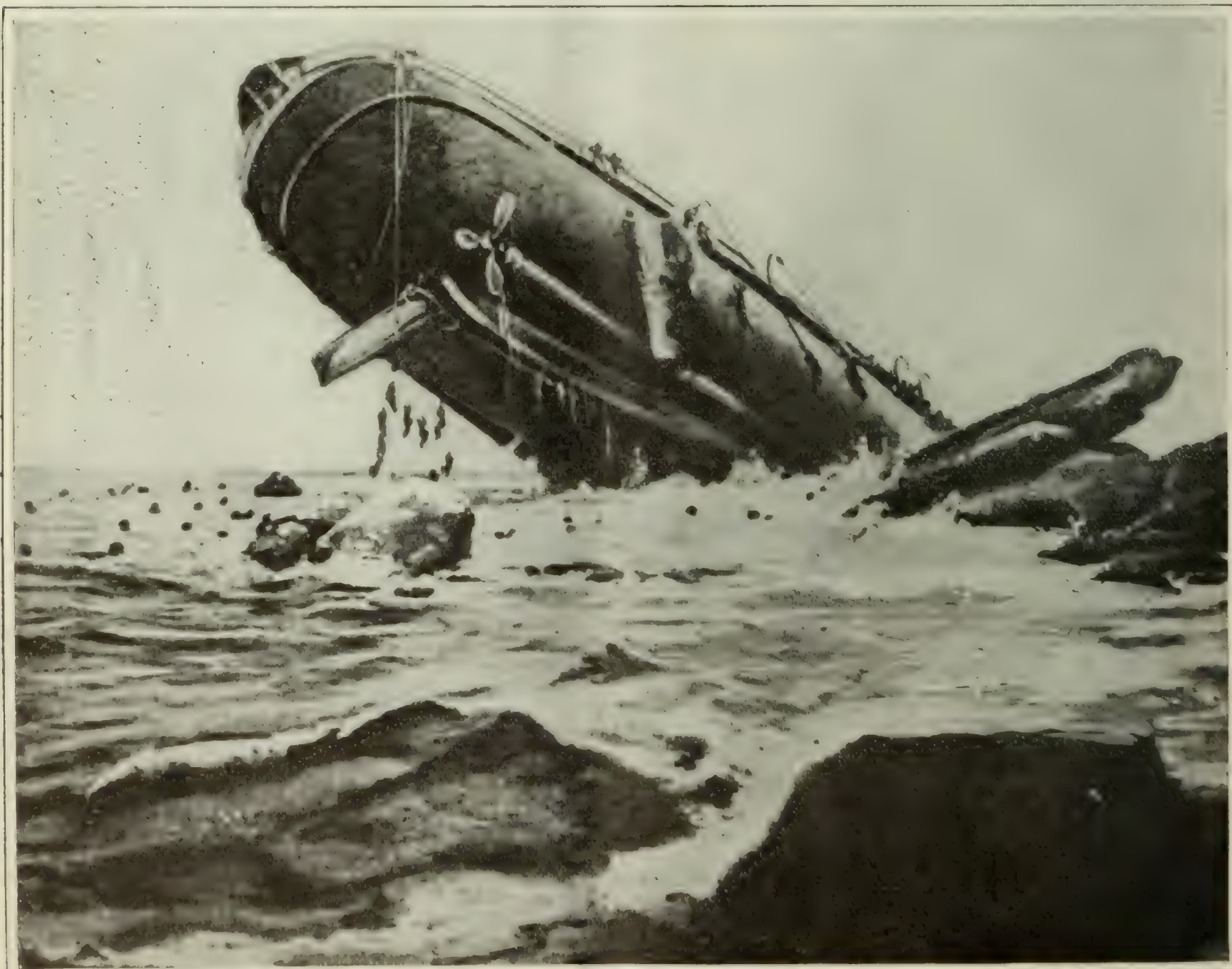
## KULTUR — GERMAN STYLE



© Kadel & Herbert

### A PARIS HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, BOMBED BY ENEMY AIRPLANES

*Some of the patients and nurses were killed and many others were seriously wounded; the hospital and equipment were reduced to ruins*



© Underwood & Underwood

### THE WORK OF THE U-BOATS

*This torpedoed British transport was run on the rocks before she sank. Soldiers and crew are sliding down life ropes and in the water*



## WHEN CULTURE IS SPELLED WITH A "C"



*British Official Photograph, from International Film*

### IF THINE ENEMY HUNGER—

*British soldiers are sharing their soup and bully beef with German prisoners*



### WOUNDS DRESSED AND THIRST ASSUAGED

*The young German prisoner, whose wounded arm has been set and bandaged by his captors, is drinking thirstily from the water bottle offered him by a British soldier. The action contrasts graphically with that of a German woman in Liege who held a cup of water just out of reach of a British prisoner dying of fever and as he tried to drink poured the water slowly on the ground. At the left are a group of German prisoners permitted to swap stories with their French guard*



### TIME FOR MESS ALL ROUND PRISONERS INCLUDED

*The Austrians in the prisoners' enclosure behind the barbed wire are getting extra rations from the good-natured British cook*



# BUILDING AN OFFICE LIBRARY

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

CAN the reading of a book raise the salary of a clerk to \$100 a week and promote him in less than a year to be head of his department? Put this question to an old-fashioned business man—the sort who boasts that he is practical because he never had the intelligence or nerve to try anything new, and he will answer you with a short and emphatic No.

Put this question to a modern, reliable, efficiency engineer and he would answer you in one of two ways. If, because of the breadth of his experience he had the facts in his personal possession, he would answer Yes unqualifiedly; but if, because of lack of experience he did not possess the facts, he would merely beg to defer judgment, awaiting proof. We have in mind the case of a young man who was lifted to such a point of eminence by the power of a book to inform and inspire him. Let us briefly give the story.

James Bell was a confidential clerk in a big mail order company. He had formed a habit, rather unusual but most desirable, of spending a certain amount of time in studying the trade journals and business magazines relating to his work, and answering advertisements that looked favorable or copying addresses for later use in time of need. One day he ran across the announcement of a new book on business letter writing that seemed particularly valuable. His work had to do mostly with the correspondence of the firm and he saw here a chance for a lot of professional education that would sometime come in handy.

He bought the book. He studied it evenings, when other fellows were playing pool or attending cheap shows. He carried the book in his pocket and read a bit now and then during spare moments. He thought over the principles involved and the methods taught. He composed imaginary letters, he criticized real letters. He drove the teachings of that book into his mind and heart from every possible angle and in every possible way.

Then he went after more knowledge—by this time the game was too fascinating to stop. He found over a dozen recent books on the science and art of conducting business correspondence. He bought them all, and in six months had them fairly well mastered, employing a younger brother at home to put questions to him at random from the various books in order to test his knowledge of the same. When he arrived at an examination grade of 90 per cent on the different books, he proceeded forthwith to put his knowledge to work.

Being full of enthusiasm over the possibilities of improving his department in various ways, young Bell decided that caution was immediately and imperatively necessary. A decision like this, made before starting to monkey with the business of the firm, would save many a bright ambitious young fellow the loss of his job.

He never offered an open criticism, but he took home at night once or twice a week the carbon copies from the files of letters that were most vital to the success of the company, and analyzed these letters over night, returning them to the files before office hours the next morning. Soon he had a list of a dozen habitual faults and mistakes in the substance, form, ethics, arrangement, psychology, technical nature or human appeal of the letters of the firm, and he set about to remedy these faults by way of exercise in self-training for a higher opening when it came. Furthermore, he answered the advertisements of a lot of competing concerns, using another address and the borrowed name of a friend, the purpose

being to criticize their letters also and of ultimately writing the best of them all. Bell discovered that more than 80 per cent of all the communications of rival houses mailed to prospective customers were inferior to the kind he knew he could turn out if he had the chance; whereupon he was greatly encouraged to study the game harder and play it faster to a splendid finish. Looking over his job to find the best opportunities he spied the one that looked most promising and secretly made ready to grasp the same.

It happened that a very important sales letter was written each year at a certain time before the rush season to several thousand old and new customers—and the time for the mailing of this letter was only a few weeks off. Bell had a clear idea of the wrong methods previously used in the composition of the letter and also of the right methods that should be used. For his own satisfaction he worked out an ideal letter, then filed it away in the hope that a sudden turn of fortune would provide the chance to use it. The very day before this letter was to be dictated, the man who was supposed to do the dictating was called out of town unexpectedly, and as the only person to see him leave the office was young Bell, all matters for immediate attention would naturally be left in Bell's hands. But the chief had forgotten the big letter for tomorrow! A sudden thought flashed across the boy's mind, then was overtaken by a daring resolve. He took the letter he had written himself, verified it with a big O. K. at the bottom over his initials, and started the regular machinery to run the letter thru and send it out broadcast—the official document of the firm! He knew that if the letter failed, his professional career was done for. Happily his chief was to be gone a couple of weeks, and if the letter won out there was a chance that the profit to the company might argue in favor of letting Bell keep his job. So he plugged along, trying to look as unconcerned as possible.

The blow fell at the worst time. Bell was in the large mailing room where dozens of clerks were assembled when a boy brought the message: "The president wishes to see you."

The president was a gruff old codger. He held up the letter, already too familiar to Bell, and snapped, "Did you write that?" Bell merely nodded—his voice had suddenly fled. "Well, you're fired!" the president said. "This company has been founded for two generations, and we never before had to deal with such a gross violation of discipline. I wish you to explain the matter fully to the board of directors now meeting in the room adjoining." The president rose. A flood of new courage surged over Bell—here was a chance for the real man in him to explain a man's deed to a roomful of real men waiting to hear all about it. Once more Bell saw his chance and seized it.

While he knew he had been technically wrong, he felt he had been morally right. So he told the directors the why and how of everything. He took from his pocket a copy of the letter used the year before and a copy of the one he had composed. He had marked the dissimilar passages and points in the two letters a few days before, and was prepared to show why the letter he had written was scientifically correct while the other was not. He asked to be told what results his letter had brought and how they

compared with the letter of the year before. He said he was more interested in proving a principle than in holding a job.

"Young man," said the president, "we wanted to see if your character as shown by this interview was as strong and clear as your mind as shown by that letter. Your letter has brought us \$18,000 worth of new business already and we estimate the final total will be over \$30,000. We had to discharge you to maintain proper discipline. But we offer you, starting next week, the position of correspondence manager of the company at a salary of \$100 a week. Also we desire you to coach the younger employees in the best ways to prepare themselves for promotion by effective spare time reading along modern lines."

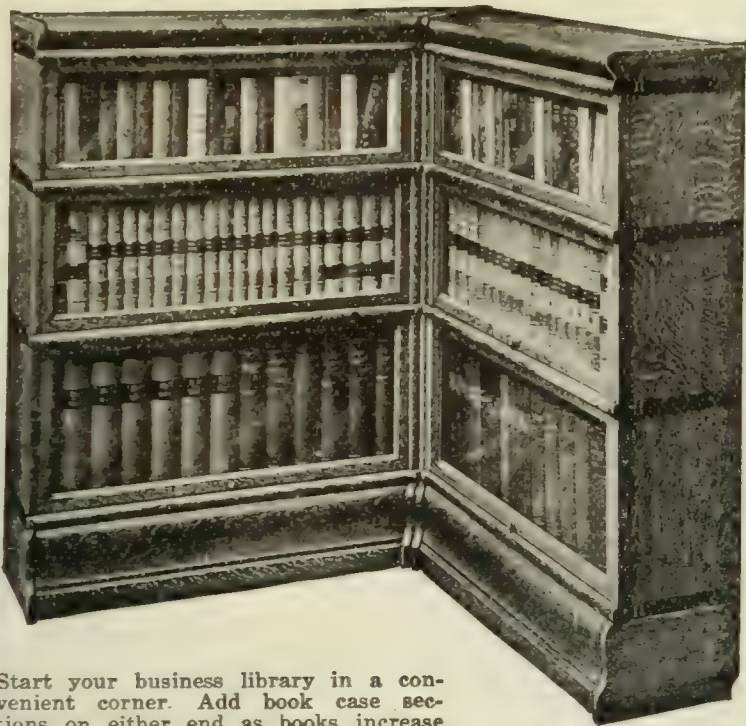
OF course the name of the young man here mentioned is fictitious, but the main points are true, and they illustrate a mighty principle and procedure in business training that no man with belief in his own future can afford to neglect. The books on business correspondence that this young man bought and mastered did not cost him over \$30. The net profits to the company from a single letter produced by study of these books were in the neighborhood of \$3000. The young man's investment in a business library was repaid a hundred times over in the first year. Also he was jumped over the heads of scores of clerks who had been much longer with the company, and was given a salary over three times what he had drawn before.

While this example is unusual, both in speed and in extent of a young man's rise to the top of his profession because of mastering the right kind of books, every line of professional, commercial or industrial activity holds opportunities of a like nature to the man able to recognize and take advantage of them. And to supply the books necessary for this personal training, every concern large enough to employ a stenographer and an office boy should create and conduct for itself a business library, following or adapting the methods now used by the largest railroads, banks, stores, offices, and factories.

The science of business now demands that every worker know his particular line as well as a college professor knows his. Lack of study is evidence of stagnation. Every man must grow to equal the size of his job, or every man's job must grow to equal the size of the man; either development proceeds from the heart of the best vocational, industrial, commercial, technical, psychological and philosophical books, which ought to be in every business organization so recent, abundant, convenient, that every official or employee who wants to know specifically how to handle himself, his job and his future may have close at hand a modern book to help him solve each problem. The nearest public library is never near enough a business concern to make that concern rise above the others in character, prosperity and usefulness; it must have its own library for its own use.

The National City Bank of New York is one of the five largest banking institutions of the United States, and was the prime organizer of the new international American banking corporation founded to promote the extension of American industry thruout the world. Whatever this bank does commands the attention of the great financiers. A huge working library is one of its main features. Classes are held for all grades of employees, from its office boys to its postgraduate college men. All the principles and [Continued on page 227]





Start your business library in a convenient corner. Add book case sections on either end as books increase

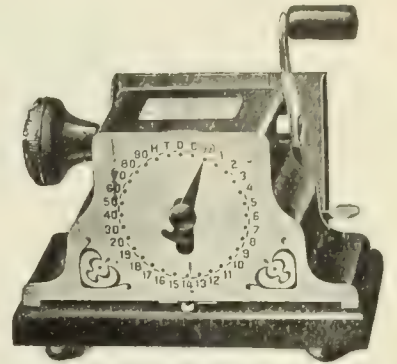
# WHAT DOES YOUR OFFICE NEED ?

NO. 444  
NAME *Row*

JOB NO.	TIME	RATE	TOTAL
7124	2.2	32	70
7131	9		29
7240	3.4		1.09
7171	1.7		54
7241	1.3		42
	9.5		3.04

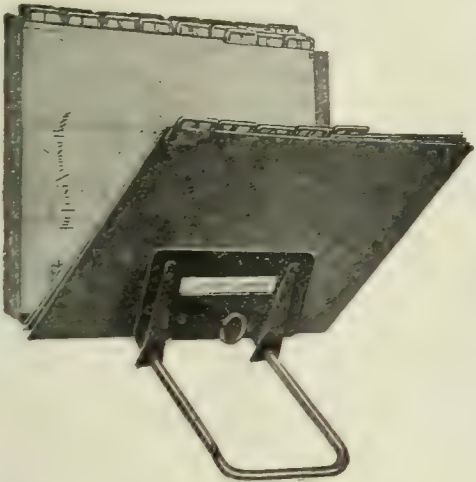
DEC 18 1919

An examination of this record may awaken you to the value of time recording devices in your business



With this dependable check writer on your desk you have the means of securing your account against raised checks

Independent, The  
118 West 40th Street  
New York, N. Y.

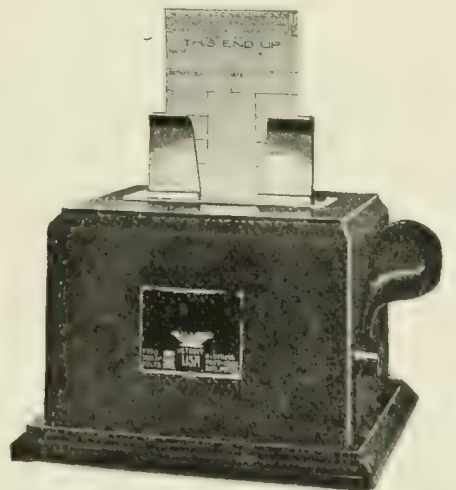


When and how are your letters sorted? Have you an efficient system or have you a wearisome accumulation?

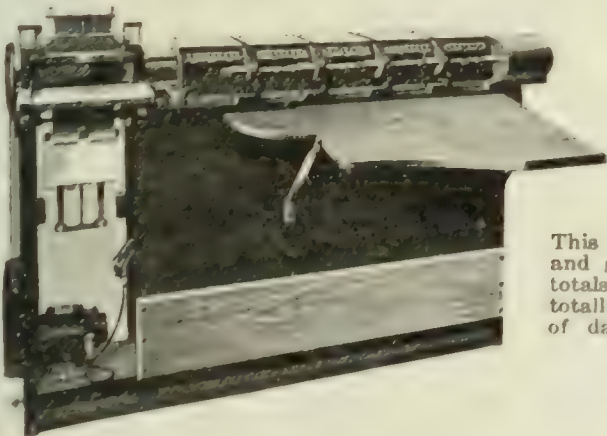


Do your pay schedules change often? How much time is lost figuring your payrolls?

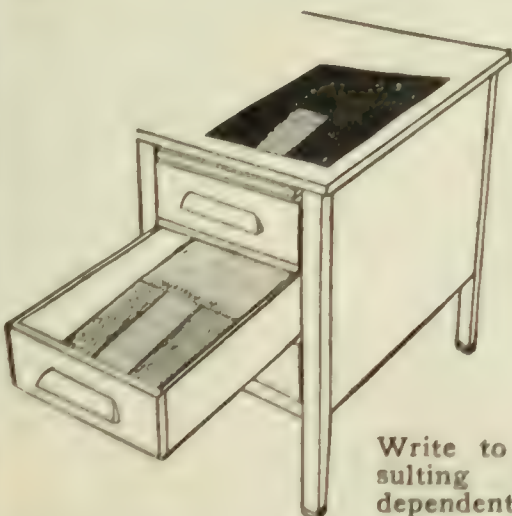
You can always suit your special needs if you make your own typed guides (celluloid protected) for letter files



This machine automatically prints starting, finishing and elapsed time on one or more jobs on one card—and cares for overtime and Saturday rates



This machine will count cards and get from them any desired totals by groups or sub-groups, totalling from two to five sets of data by only one operation



Could you train yourself to a little systematic arrangement of your own papers—and keep your desk well cleared?



Write to the Business Consulting Service, The Independent, for names and addresses of these manufacturers.

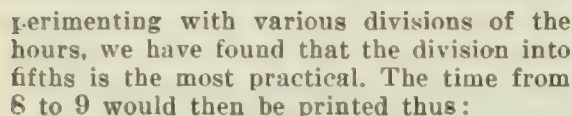
important economy of time and space—12,000 visible index cards in metal cabinet 40" long and 25" wide. Ready for use at cabinet or carried to your desk





# NEWS OF EFFICIENCY

We are using standard 8½x11 sheets. When in use they are folded lengthwise into a sheet 4½x11 and laid on the desk as a time card. The horizontal rule across the top reserves a place for the user's initials, the date and our firm name. Directly under this, at the left, is printed in a column, the arbitrary division of time units for the working day, probably covered in most cases by the hours from 8 to 6. After ex-



8:00  
12  
24  
36  
48  
9:00

It will be seen that the hour is really divided into tenths, by using the space between the figures to represent 8:06, 8:18, etc. Note that the figures at the right, 2, 4, 6 and 8 are the tenths of hours shown.

A pencil mark drawn off to the right from any given time followed by another drawn from a later time, indicates the time spent on any one client. In this office each client has an account number and we use the number instead of the client's name.

The other distributions of time, such as Sundry, Administration, Promotion and Personal, are simply written in.

At the close of the day the time card is signed, and any important memoranda are entered on the reverse side.

Each day the cards go to the time clerk who uses the columns on the right hand side to segregate and sum up each client's time. After being entered in the time book, these sheets are put in a binder for per-

manent filing. With this system we have a complete, permanent record of all of the time of each member of the staff. It is really working out more than satisfactorily.

ALLEN BRETT.

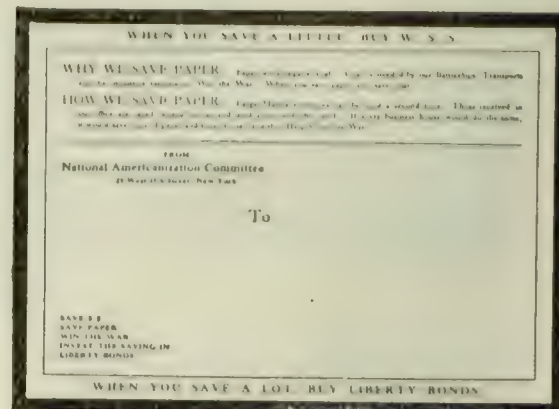
## VALUABLE SCRAPS OF PAPER

**N**EARLY every business house mails a certain amount of printed matter in large, unsealed envelopes, and receives a large amount of such material daily in similar envelopes. In order to save expense and delay the paper-saving label at the right was designed by the National Americanization Committee, which may be copied by any firm that cares to make such a saving. The label, 6 by 8½ inches, is to be pasted over the face of large envelopes which come unsealed in the mail. The label covers the old written address and the printed return address, making the envelope, if of good stock, useful for a second trip in the mail bag.

The National Association of Purchasing Agents and the National Retail Hardware Association urge that all catalogs and similar printed matter sent to them for preservation be made  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{5}{8}$  or its half size,  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ , saddle stitched, so that it may be opened up flat for filing. This size has been concurred in by the United Typothetæ of America as being the most economical size to print, all things considered, and by the National Association of Brass Manufacturers, as a standard for their members, and single sheets may be folded any way desired, the only idea being that they be so made that they may be brought to  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{5}{8}$  for filing.

THE war has emphasized the fact that modern highways transportation problems demand modern treatment, hence the extension of the program of the Highways Transport Committee, Council of National Defense.

The war has taught the nation that prob-



lems affecting its interests must be looked at from the wider viewpoint, just as the the question of highways transportation suggests streams of commodities following natural lines of distribution, usually from one state to another.


With highways transportation inalienably linked up with the question of commerce, and with commerce today knowing no boundaries, the work of the Highways Transport Committee, taking in the mutual interests of groups of states rather than of one state, or of one locality alone, has been established along regional lines.

Further, expedition in shipment, which the Highways Transport Committee is daily emphasizing in its assistance to the Railroad Administration by diverting short hauls from rail lines to the highways, is becoming more and more vital.

The eleven Highways Transport Regions into which the United States has been divided are indicated in the map below. The chairmen appointed to supervise the work in each of these districts are:

Region No. 1, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Boston; Region No. 2, George H. Pride, New York City; Region No. 3, C. A. Musselman, Philadelphia; Region No. 4, Tom Winn, Atlanta; Region No. 5, Harry L. Gordon, Cincinnati; Region No. 6, John T. Stockton, Chicago; Region No. 7, Earle Brown, Minneapolis; Region No. 8, J. F. Witt, Dallas; Region No. 9, Tom Botterill, Denver; Region No. 10, Julius L. Meier, Portland; Region No. 11, L. A. Nares, Fresno.





# Taking the Guesswork Out of Efficiency Service

## A Message to Skeptical Business Men

**D**ON'T deprive yourself, your employes and your country of the benefits of higher efficiency simply because some kind of "efficiency service" did not prove satisfactory in your plant.

*Efficiency means competency!* Therefore "efficiency service" which does not prove competent is not *true* efficiency service.

## L. V. Estes, Incorporated

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It is neither fair to you nor to the profession of industrial engineering to limit your efficiency possibilities to one-man or few-men efforts.

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# ESTES SERVICE





# BETTER HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION

SOMETHING over half of the seven billion dollars spent annually in this country for the transportation of freight goes to defray cartage over the highways including city streets. On the other hand in work actually done, that is figuring on a ton mile basis, the railroads greatly exceed the highways. This variance in efficiency is accentuated by the fact that the ton mile cost of railroad freight transportation is approximately two-thirds of a cent, while in highway cartage it ranges from about twenty cents to as high as a dollar and sixty cents for New York City. Unfortunately in the latter case there is no way of striking an average, which would better serve the comparison. Furthermore, in the past fifty years, the ton mile cost of railroad freight transportation in this country has been steadily reduced from three cents to two-thirds of one cent, while the cost of highway transportation has increased.

These facts and figures indicate the deplorable situation existing in the field of highway transportation, one might almost describe it as a state of chaos. The reasons are largely fundamental and may be expressed as lack of organization and of ordinary, common sense efficiency. In the one item of waste mileage alone, that is running vehicles half the time empty or with less than load capacity, there is an opportunity, by adopting railroad methods, of reducing this country's annual cartage cost by about one half. This means a saving of over a billion and a half dollars each year, which would more than pay the interest charges on the national indebtedness incurred by our participation in the war. It would also represent a saving of twelve and a half dollars each year for every one of our 120,000,000 population. It is therefore a matter of real concern to the public at large.

The advent of the motor truck might have been expected to have exerted an influence in reducing highway transportation costs, but up to the time the latest available statistics were to be had, some eighteen months ago, they were not used in sufficient numbers to make an appreciable difference. In the widespread use of this modern transport agent, however, lies the principle opportunity of materially reducing the nation's annual cartage bill. Their numbers are increasing rapidly (the recently announced total for the United States of 400,000 is misleading because it includes the motor wagon types, i. e., converted passenger cars and light delivery vehicles), but in the application and operation of motor trucks the existing inefficient methods of highway transportation are being generally followed. Consequently the present costs of motor truck haulage can be materially lowered. Those prevailing during the past few months thruout the Eastern states for intercity haulage, were something less than the twenty cents per ton mile generally charged. In comparing this with railroad freight rates it must be remembered that the motor trucks usually carry directly from shipper to consignee, while in the case of railroads there is generally street cartage at both ends not included in the rail-

BY JOHN R. EUSTIS

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT  
MOTOR SERVICE

road rate. For city work a five ton motor truck can be profitably operated on a charge of thirty dollars per day. Allowing forty miles with full load the ton mile cost, or, rather, charge, would be twelve cents. Such conditions, however, are now the exception rather than the rule.

Highway transportation, of course, antedates the railroad by centuries, and its development might be expected to be more perfect. This is especially so when we remember that the first attempt to utilize mechanical power in transportation work was on the highways, and when it was found that the cumbersome steam vehicles shook themselves to pieces on the rough roads, two smooth parallel rails were provided and the railroad was born. The plan of the initial builders of railroads was to operate them as toll roads, just as the best highways of those days were owned and used. In other words individuals and businesses would own and run their own locomotive power and rolling stock on the new railroads. The great railroad systems of this country today, their remarkable development and success, result from the fact that this initial plan did not prevail; that, to the contrary, railroad transportation was made a separate business, placed in charge of specialists, and developed as comprehensive systems of large scope, instead of as innumerable small and disassociated units. Meanwhile highway transportation continues in the same old "toll road" rut, altho the toll road itself has given way to the public owned and maintained highway.

The chief attempt to date to introduce efficiency into highway transportation is the plan prepared by Interstate Commerce Commissioner Harlan and sponsored by the Railroad Administration at Washington, which provides for a "store door" delivery of freight in lower Manhattan, New York City. This was described in detail by the writer in the issue of *The Independent* appearing the third week of last August, together with the official announcement that it would be inaugurated that month. As a matter of fact it is still in the planning state and the prospects none too bright for its reality, altho another date, December 1 next, has now been set for its inaugural. There are many who expect to see this one immediate hope of improvement dropt altogether with the end of the war. If it had been able to produce any worthwhile results the scheme of return load bureaus, adopted last spring by the Highway Transport

Committee of the Council of National Defense and described at that time in *The Independent*, could be mentioned as another step in the right direction. This plan was applicable to the field of intercity motor truck haulage, and while it succeeded in listing considerable cargo space, it failed altogether in the matter of securing "return loads," which, as the name suggests, was its real function.

The solution of the highway transportation problem, which means among other advantages the cutting in half at least of the nation's abnormal cartage expense, is to be found in adopting the fundamental principles which have brought real success in the railroad field. With extensive systems of coöperating trucking organizations and practises and methods of modern railroading could be followed. Freight would be carried to and from railroad and steamship terminals, under arrangement with the water and rail carriers, and thus shippers and consignees would have the same service as they already enjoy in the case of express shipments and from the United States mails, the additional charge being but a fraction of what individual cartage now costs. On short hauls, which would range from twenty to a hundred miles or so, the shipments would be handled entirely by motor truck thus affording an additional saving in time. Idle mileage and waste tonnage, i. e., running vehicles empty or with less than capacity load, would then be largely eliminated. For example, an investigation in New York City last spring showed that vehicles running on its streets carried loads averaging only twenty-five per cent of their load capacity. Increasing this average to even fifty per cent would reduce by one-half the number of vehicles needed to handle the city's requirements, and at the same time eliminate its heavy traffic congestion. The latter is necessary in order to permit motor trucks to operate with something like real efficiency in this and many other cities. With a free flowing traffic and little or no delays at loading and unloading platforms motor trucks will rapidly supplant horse drawn vehicles. Municipal officials are forever planning and inaugurating new traffic regulations, widening streets, etc., when the solution of the traffic congestion really lies in the reorganization of street transportation. The existing efforts entail heavy expenses to the taxpayers, while the proper solution will bring also greatly reduced transportation costs for the benefit of every one.

A better plan, which may be criticized as Utopian, would call for a single gigantic national organization, to accomplish for highway transportation what the American

Telephone and Telegraph Company has done for the transmission of messages. This would be going the railroads one better, and idealistic as it may seem, one hardly dares set a limit on what the economic developments of the future may lead to. At any rate there is no denying the imperative need for improved methods in highway transportation, and for a substitution of motor trucks for horse drawn vehicles.



*A truck used for intercity haulage in Connecticut*



# The Secret of Being a Convincing Talker

How I Learned It in One Evening

By GEORGE RAYMOND

"HAVE you heard the news about Frank Jordan?"

This question quickly brought me to the little group which had gathered in the center of the office. Jordan and I had started with the Great Eastern Machinery Co., within a month of each other, four years ago. A year ago Jordan was taken into the accounting division and I was sent out as salesman. Neither of us was blessed with an unusual degree of brilliancy, but we "got by" in our new jobs well enough to hold them.

Imagine my amazement, then, when I heard:

"Jordan's just been made Treasurer of the Company!"

I could hardly believe my ears. But there was the "Notice to Employees" on the bulletin board, telling about Jordan's good fortune.

Now I knew that Jordan was a capable fellow, quiet, and unassuming, but I never would have picked him for any such sudden rise. I knew too that the Treasurer of the Great Eastern had to be a big man, and I wondered how in the world Jordan landed the place.

The first chance I got, I walked into Jordan's new office, and after congratulating him warmly, I asked him to let me "in" on the details of how he jumped ahead so quickly. His story is so intensely interesting that I am going to repeat it as closely as I remember:

"I'll tell you just how it happened, George, because you may pick up a pointer or two that will help you.

"You remember how scared I used to be whenever I had to talk to the chief? You remember how you used to tell me that every time I opened my mouth I put my foot into it, meaning of course that every time I spoke I got into trouble? You remember when Ralph Sinton left to take charge of the

Western office and I was asked to present him with the loving cup the boys gave him, how flustered I was and how I couldn't say a word because there were people around? You remember how confused I used to be every time I met new people? I couldn't say what I wanted to say when I wanted to say it; and I determined that if there was any possible chance to learn how to talk I was going to do it.

"The first thing I did was to buy a number of books on public speaking, but they seemed to be meant for those who wanted to become orators, whereas what I wanted to learn was not only how to speak in public but how to speak to individuals under various conditions in business and social life.

"A few weeks later, just as I was about to give up hope of ever learning how to talk interestingly, I read an announcement stating that Dr. Frederick Houk Law of New York University had just completed a new course in business talking and public speaking entitled 'Mastery of Speech.' The course was offered on approval without money in advance, so since I had nothing whatever to lose by examining the lessons, I sent for them and in a few days they arrived. I glanced through the entire eight lessons, reading the headings and a few paragraphs here and there, and in about an hour the whole secret of effective speaking was opened to me.

"For example, I learned why I had always lacked confidence, why talking had always seemed something to be dreaded whereas it is really the simplest thing in the world to 'get up and talk.' I learned how to secure complete attention to what I was saying and how to make everything I said interesting, forceful and convincing. I learned the art of listening, the value of silence, and the power of brevity. Instead of being funny at the wrong time, I learned how and when to use humor with telling effect.

"But perhaps the most wonderful thing about the lessons were the actual examples of what things to say and when to say them to meet every condition. I found that there was a knack in making oral reports to my superiors. I found that there was a right way and a wrong way to present complaints, to give estimates, and to issue orders.

"I picked up some wonderful pointers about how to give my opinions, about how to answer complaints, about how to ask the bank for a loan, about how to ask for extensions. Another thing that struck me forcibly was that, instead of antagonizing people when I didn't agree with them, I learned how to bring them around to my way of thinking in the most pleasant sort of way. Then, of course, along with those lessons there were chapters on speaking before large audiences, how to find material for talking and speaking, how to talk to friends, how to talk to servants, and how to talk to children.

"Why, I got the secret the very first evening and it was only a short time before I was able to apply all of the principles and found that my words were beginning to have an almost magical effect upon everybody to whom I spoke. It seemed that I got things done instantly, where formerly, as you know, what I said went 'in one ear and out the other.' I began to acquire an

executive ability that surprised me. I smoothed out difficulties like a true diplomat. In my talks with the chief I spoke clearly, simply, convincingly. Then came my first promotion since I entered the accounting department. I was given the job of answering complaints, and I made good. From that I was given the job of making collections. When Mr. Buckley joined the Officers' Training Camp, I was made Treasurer. Between you and me, George, my salary is now \$7500 a year and I expect it will be more from the first of the year.

"And I want to tell you sincerely, that I attribute my success solely to the fact that I learned how to talk to people."

\*\*\*\*\*

When Jordan finished, I asked him for the address of the publishers of Dr. Law's Course and he gave it to me. I sent for it and found it to be exactly as he had stated. After studying the eight simple lessons I began to sell to people who had previously refused to listen to me at all. After four months of record breaking sales during the dull season of the year, I received a wire from the chief asking me to return to the home office. We had quite a long talk in which I explained how I was able to break sales records—and I was appointed Sales Manager at almost twice my former salary. I know that there was nothing in me that had changed except that I had acquired the ability to talk where formerly I simply used "words without reason." I can never thank Jordan enough for telling me about Dr. Law's Course in Business Talking and Public Speaking. Jordan and I are both spending all our spare time making public speeches on war subjects and Jordan is being talked about now as Mayor of our little Town.

So confident is the Independent Corporation, publishers of "Mastery of Speech," Dr. Law's Course in Business Talking and Public Speaking, that once you have an opportunity to see in your own home how you can, in one hour, learn the secret of speaking and how you can apply the principles of effective speech under all conditions, that they are willing to send you the Course on free examination.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter and the complete Course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once. If you are not entirely satisfied send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

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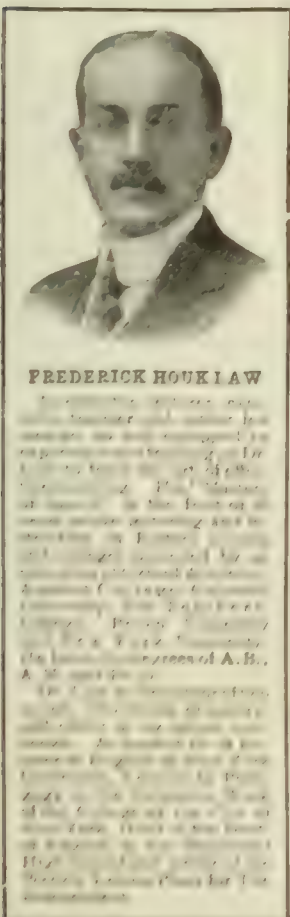
Publishers of The Independent (and Harper's Weekly)

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Name.....

Address.....

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# THE NEW BOOKS

## An Unknown Russian

THE handsome centenary volume on the *Life and Works of Feodor Vladimir Larrovitch*, published by the Authors' Club, will come as a surprise even to those best informed on Russian literature. But altho the outside world knows nothing of Larrovitch, it seems the authors of the club know a great deal, for a dozen of them have contributed tributes, critiques and reminiscences to this volume. Professor Giddings introduces him in stately style in "A Prolegomenon to Larrovitch." W. G. Jordan tells us that he was born in the village of Tsubskaia in the Caucasus in 1817 and was banished to Lake Baikal in Siberia where he began his literary career. Richardson Wright explains "The True and False About Larrovitch," and Titus M. Coan tells of his "Talks with Larrovitch," whom it appears he knew intimately in Paris. We are even given samples of his prose and verse. The following is an extract from an unpublished letter:

We Russians have many saints, for it is given to us especially (I say this in all humility) to recognize, when we see them, those who may enter in thru the gates into the City. To be sure, their vogue rises and falls, some are forgotten, some revived. Those who survive the vagaries of Time—mark this!—are the men who helped shape Russian destinies by molding our national soul into something entirely different from that of any other people. They have invariably been of two classes—soldiers or monks: men of the type of Alexander Nevski, who stemmed the tide of the great invasion and with rare diplomacy turned Tatar vassalage into Muscovite independence, or men such as the monk Sergius who, a century later, labored to revitalize the national soul into a spirit strong, noble, and abiding.

In any nation the standard of a people's moral force is more truly reflected in the lives of its saints than its warriors. The warrior leader often disregards moral law when the grim necessities of war assert themselves. In the saint is crystallized that spiritual force which is the very foundation of law and political structure. The expedient standard of the warrior may "work," as we use the term, but the idealistic standard of the saint endures.

But mark this one great fact—the warrior who has saved a nation soon ceases to be a warrior and becomes a saint, his helmet takes on the adumbration of a halo. He becomes a savior of our Russian soul—our national soul, just as the religious saved our spiritual genus.

The translated poems which we owe to G. S. Hellman, read as well as tho they had been written in English instead of Russian, for instance these stirring lines:

### SIBERIAN MARCHING SONG

We march along the Moscow road,  
Five score adventurous men.  
The North Lights glitter in our eyes;  
A continent shall be our prize.  
Tho cold slays five—twice five!—why then,  
We march along the Moscow road,  
Four score brave men and ten.

We march along the Moscow road,  
Four score brave men and ten.  
Tobolsk is passed, Yakutsk is near.  
Ha! ice and snow, think you we fear?  
Take twice your toll, We pay it. Then  
We march along the Moscow road,  
Four score adventurous men.

We march along the Moscow road,  
Four score adventurous men.  
Tho crows shall flock to those that die,  
And we gnaw shoe-straps, you and I,  
And famine slays again, again  
We march along the Moscow road,  
A few adventurous men.

The reader's impression of the personality and actuality of this synthetic genius is confirmed by portraits of Larrovitch in youth and age, a page from "Crasny Baba" ("The Red Woman"), his first book, a picture of the room in which he died and a photograph of his shirt, icon and pen. De-

tailed bibliographical notes are appended by Arthur Colton, and, as we might expect, the volume closes with an appeal for funds for the foundation of a Larrovitch Fellowship. The Authors' Club deserves high praise for bringing into being a new Russian writer and endowing him with a library of fictitious works.

The critical reader of this book cannot question the right of Larrovitch to rank with such immortal authors as Ossian, Thomas Rowley, Diedrich Knickerbocker, Fray Agapida, Hippolyte Simon, Fiona Macleod and Patience Worth.

*Feodor Vladimir Larrovitch. An Appreciation of His Life and Works.* Published by the Authors' Club, New York. \$2.

## Beyond the Battle

THE END OF THE WAR, by Walter E. Weyl, is a vigorous plea for a peace settlement based neither on conquest nor compromise but on a reconstruction of the world on lines of internationalism. Many books have been written to the same general effect, but few of them will so well repay the reading because few writers on the war have either so keen an insight into its problems or so lucid a manner of explaining them. Even the reader who dissents most vigorously from some of Mr. Weyl's conclusions will find abundant food for thought on every page and feel that the time given to reading the book was less "spent" than invested.

Some readers may feel that the author is rather severe on the Entente Allies. Thus he contends that a satisfactory peace could have been obtained in the summer of 1917 had it not been for the imperialistic greed of some of the Allies:

The Allies revealed an inelasticity, an intolerance of the new Russian democracy and a thinly disguised desire for conquered territories that made diplomacy on a high level impossible. Rather than revise imperialistic war aims, they permitted Russia to go down, almost forced her to make a separate peace, and allowed Germany to break her up into a number of smaller states, easy to pit against one another. Italy's desire to gain hasty possession of coveted territory, and lack of unity among the Allies led to the Italian

defeat in the fall of 1917 and to a further strengthening of the autocratic and militaristic classes in Germany. Finally, by permitting, if not encouraging Japan to invade Siberia, in circumstances which indicated that the proposed intervention was to be a predatory attack, our allies set upon themselves the stamp of imperialism.

To these shortsighted actions and omissions of our allies the President of the United States has been steadfastly opposed. Repeatedly he has stood alone for the long-time policy based on principle, while statesmen in the Allied countries clamored for immediate ends, a profitable victory and a punitive peace.

But, however critical, even if unjustly critical, of the Entente peace program, the author is no advocate of the policy of surrender or even of a *status quo ante* peace. He emphasizes the danger of a victorious Germany and the still greater, because more probable, danger of a compromise peace which would give the Central Powers a free hand in what once was Russia. "German militarism" is not a catch phrase of the patriotic pamphleteer; it is a real threat to the future of the world:

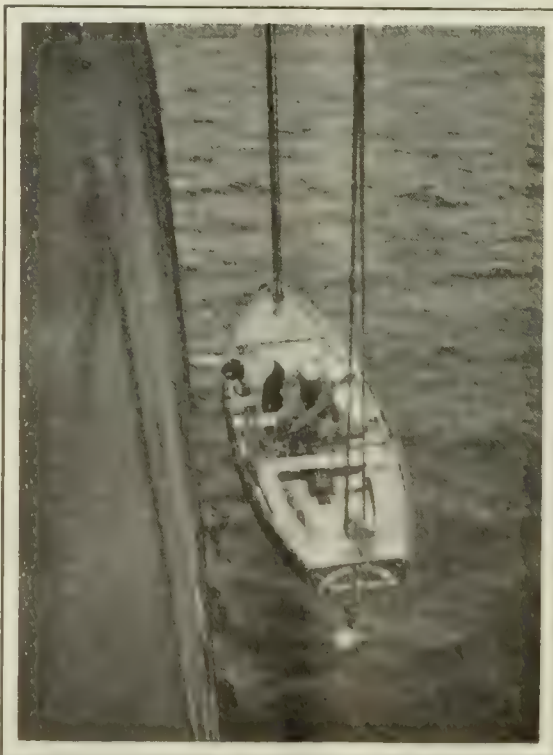
Militarism had always been associated in our minds with autocracy, and that we had conceived as a weak-minded and hoary immigrant from an outlived age. . . . We no longer had any quarrel with kings and emperors, who had had their claws cut and had become gracious layers of cornerstones and innocent symbols of democratic power. Autocracy, we believed, would disappear gradually and in fractions, tail, body and head, like the Cheshire cat, until, as with British royalty, nothing remained but the smile.

The war taught us that autocracy was not a thing of kings and crown princes, but a living principle, an efficient form of social organization. Instead of dying decently at the first whiff of factory smoke, instead of being run over by the new railroads or crowded to death in our modern cities, it converted industrialism to its own uses and seated itself in the center of the economic system. It did not die of education, but made of the school teacher one of its main supports. The university and the newspaper became, not its executioners, but its servile handmaidens. Autocracy was efficient. It persisted in living. It persisted in growing. Therein lay its menace. It was expansive, necessarily expansive.

*The End of the War*, by Walter E. Weyl. Macmillan Co. \$2.

## With Three Armies

OF the countless war books, this is one of the few certain to live as an unofficial document of the World War. The author, Mr. Arthur Stanley Riggs, is especially qualified to write such a book. In addition to being a literary man, he is a great traveler and a student of history. With a background of knowledge and experience, he went to the western front; he visited the trenches of three armies—English, French and Belgian; he crost the devastated territory and saw the scars of Kaiserism; he looked into No Man's Land and finally he investigated the vast activities behind the lines. All that he saw and heard he presents to the people at home in a simple, straightforward way and save for the two concluding chapters, he does not attempt to philosophize about the war. His motive is to "bring the war home to the reader" and in that he succeeds admirably. His views and observations he calls merely those of an ordinarily intelligent layman, but the reader soon discovers that the ordinarily intelligent layman in question has quality of style and breadth of vision. The book is profusely illustrated with photographs of war scenes and war celebrities and reproductions of cartoons, posters and proclamations, including a facsimile of the



"Messboys weren't allowed shore leave" an incident from Julien Bryan's story of "Ambulance 46"



announcement of the execution of Edith Cavell signed by General von Bissing.

Thruout there are delightful passages like this:

Paris is still Paris. Nothing, apparently, can ever wholly transform the eternal spirit of youth that keeps this marvelous capital perennially fresh. True, her lights are dimmed, her wounds many and grievous, her shops are closed. Only a few of the many, to be sure, as one scans the long streets, but enough to give us a notion of what a war like this in the United States would mean, with fronts boarded up and quaint notices pasted for the information of customers. On one Parisian milliner's shuttered window is a neat sign: "Owner away. Studying German styles. Will reopen at the end of the war with a complete new line." Will he? is the thought that strikes every one after the gay, almost impudent humor of the notice has passed.

*With Three Armies*, by Arthur Stanley Riggs. Bobbs-Merrill Co. \$1.50.

## Ambulance 464

We of the American Ambulance Field Service have no desire to pose as heroes. I went over, as did so many of the others, with the object of seeing war at first hand and of getting some excitement, as well as being of some service. But having learned of some of the terrible things which had been done by the enemy and what the French people had gone thru, and having become imbued with some of the wonderful spirit of the French, our point of view was altered.

In the diary of his eight months in the service Julien H. Bryan, a seventeen year old boy who went to France because he was too young to go to college, tells an entertaining, rambling story of coercing a decrepit motor, exercising on the roof of his car, making hard, dangerous trips to bring in *blessés*, swanking about a bit in London and working his way home as mess boy on a transport. To read it is to share in the experiences Mr. Bryan recounts and to absorb as he did a deep, unspoken, action-impelling sympathy with the ideals for which France fought first.

*Ambulance 464*, by Julien H. Bryan. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

## In the Reichstag

IN THE REICHSTAG, by the Alsatian Deputy Abbé E. Wetterle, is such an amazing revelation of the procedure, customs, and atmosphere of intrigue, that one feels a seat in it would entail perpetual bewilderment upon the holder. Imagine, as herein set forth, parties grouped in a sort of drill system, the voracious attacks of the deputies upon the refreshment tables at official receptions, the blandishments and shady tricks of the Government to win recalcitrant members—they nearly all appear to have their price to be repented of later—with the dominating impossible Kaiser ever in the background, and one does at least realize the complete impotency to which the Reichstag has been reduced.

*In the Reichstag*, by Abbé E. Wetterle. G. H. Doran Co.

## At Armageddon

I wish I could get it to our boys over in Uncle Sam's army, now, different this war is from other other wars. . . . Other wars—what did they matter? . . . But this—this matters! It's worth your life and mine, and every one's life. It's the war of the Kingdom.

Thus speaks one Lubin, an intellectual Jew, in Will Irwin's *A Reporter at Armageddon*. Likely it is merely a coincidence that the author's title fore shadows the two impressive chapters in which Lubin proclaims the Law of the Prophets as the foundation of democratic civilization, but the connection startles one when reading "The Voice of Israel" and "Of Sorrento." The Kingdom on earth, as defined by Lubin, is a confederation of nations to enforce that moral code of universal peace and righteousness delivered by the Hebrew prophets as the earliest pioneers of civilization. "Thou shalt not kill," etc., and which, under the banners of the Allies, does



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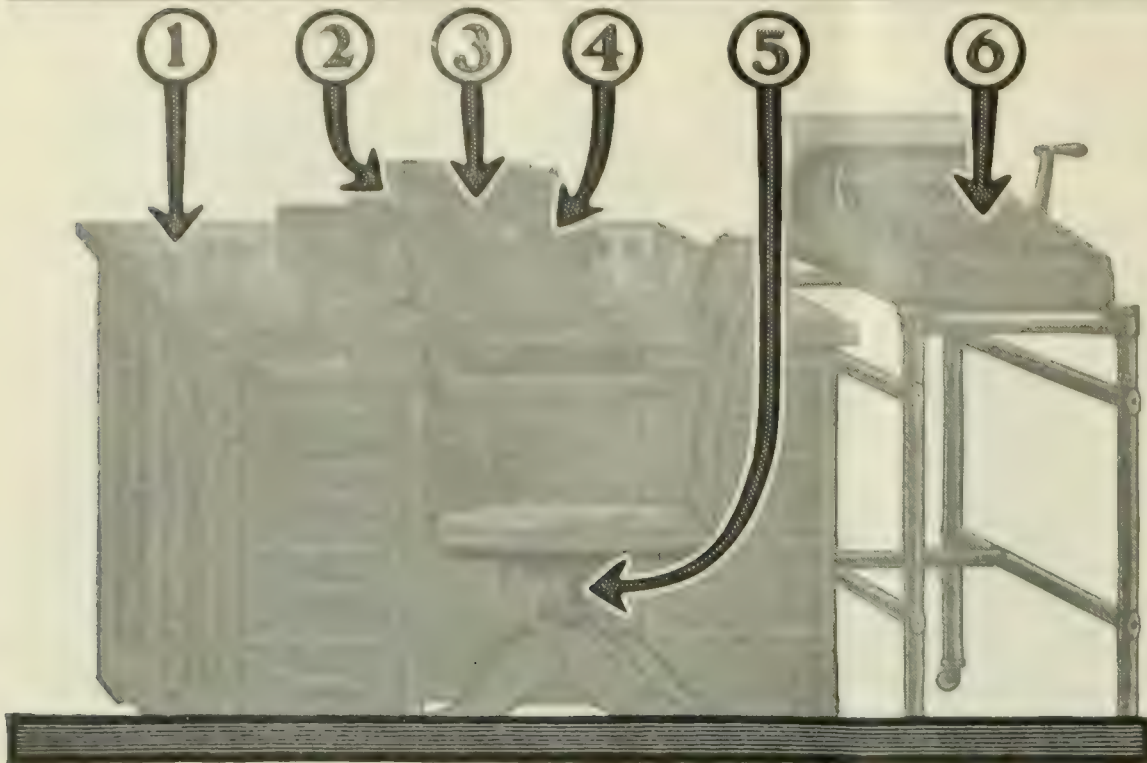
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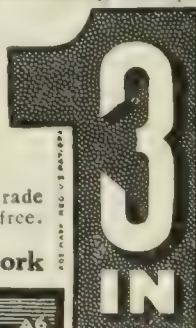
3-in-One transforms old office furniture. Works out the grime of time—causes superficial scratches to disappear. No oily residue remains to show fingermarks and catch dust. 3-in-One polishes and prevents tarnish on the bright nickel and other metal parts of bank safes and vaults.

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today stand at Armageddon fighting against the German Beast of Ruthless Paganism. That Mr. Irwin's deservedly won host of readers should not conclude from the above that he has suddenly turned an abstruse philosopher, one hastens to add that his narrative of visits to Spain, France, Switzerland and Italy is as absorbingly interesting in a popular sense as his former war books.

*A Reporter at Armageddon*, by Will Irwin. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

### The Battle of the Somme

AS a historian Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has improved conspicuously since his first volume of *A History of the Great War*. His present book, the third in sequence, is devoted almost entirely to what is now known as the First Battle of the Somme. Leading up to it are the actions from January to July, 1916, including a brief reference to the naval battle of Jutland. Of this stupendous conflict on the Somme, which the author details with praiseworthy fidelity and illuminating incidental touches, we have here an easily readable standard work of first quality. It is perhaps as well for us to bear in mind the repeatedly expressed opinion of the enemy as a fighter. Says an "experienced soldier":

There is one thing we have all learned and that is that the Hun is a jolly good soldier and engineer, so don't listen to any other nonsense. If you get hand to hand with him he gives in at once, but he practically never lets you get so close. As long as Fritz has a trench and a gun he will stick there till he is made crow's rations.

The second battle of the Somme has shown that Fritz once driven out of his trench into open fighting gives in by the thousand before the dash and never-let-up of our soldiers.

*A History of the Great War*, by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. G. H. Doran Co. \$2.

### My Four Weeks in France

DON'T be misled by the similarity of titles. Ring W. Lardner's diary. *My Four Weeks in France*, is not a bit like Ambassador Gerard's chronicle, "My Four Years in Germany." In fact it is like no other book that has come back to us from the front. Mr. Lardner's viewpoint is incorrigibly funny, not even war's alarms can muffle his sense of humor; all along his route from "an Atlantic port" thru submarine zone to front line trenches and back again he discards as non-essential anything that may fail to produce a laugh. The result is an excellent antidote for an overdose of military strategy or discussion of the philosophy of war. Here is war as Mr. Lardner saw it:

Thursday, September 13. Paris.

Up early and to the garage. Delivered the tools. "Vous had better buy a tire pump," said my adviser.

"Je suppose," said I, "that I'll have to get an order from Papa Joffre."

"No," he said. "That's une chose vous can buy sans an order."

"Voulez-vous get to work on the car right away?"

"Ah, oui," says he. I asked my chauffeur to take me to a maison du tire pumps. We found one on the Champs Elysées. Other things for sale in the store were watches and perfumery. I proceeded thence to French General Headquarters.

Monsieur du License surprised me by asking for a picture and taking my description, which I could almost have rined by this time—

*Hair jet black, but a paucity of it;  
Forehead high as the Eiffel tower;  
Prominent nose, but it's mine, I love it;  
Eyes the brown of the pansy flower;  
Medium mouth, not the best for kisses;  
Chin as round as a billiard ball;  
Dark complexion—Oh, Master, this is  
Me, and I'm better than sea food too!*

"What est the numero of the engine?"

"Four hundred and fifty-six thousand three hundred and four," I replied sans batting an eyelash.

He took it down and disappeared into an ad-

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joining room. In a little while he returned with a license plate—second-hand to match the car.

I carried it along to display to the man at G. H. Q., as it is technically known.

"Où can I get the tires?" I asked.

"Anywhere, with that order," he said.

So I told the driver to go anywhere, and he misunderstood and took me everywhere. The tire maison he chose was as far away as he could drive without crossing the Swiss border.

"Now back to the United States garage," said I, and we arrived just as they were closing.

My friend told me that the car had been "taken down." When I saw it I was convinced that the "taking down" had been accomplished with shrapnel.

"How many months will it take to put it together again?" I asked.

"Très few minutes," said the mechanic. "It will be all finished to-morrow midi."

"It looks all finished now."

"Avez-vous votre license?" he inquired.

I displayed it triumphantly.

"Ah, oui," he said. "But that's just the license for the car. Vous must aussi have a driver's license."

"Bonne nuit!" I yelled. "And what for?"

*My Four Weeks in France*, by Ring W. Lardner. Bobbs, Merrill & Co. \$1.25.

## Huts in Hell

**T**HERE is, in this little volume by Dr. Poling, associate president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, more than the vivid, virile account of his experiences with our army on the western front. There is the answer to a question which in varied forms is being asked by many people in America today: "Exactly what does the Y. M. C. A. do for our boys over there? Vaguely we know—but particulars. . . .?"

It is just these particulars which Dr. Poling supplies. His is the gift of that genial and personal touch which lends reality to the recounted incident, and he has obtained his material first hand. Alone, he managed a front-line hut for three days; he talked with our soldiers before they went into battle and after they came out; he saw them in hospital, in billets, in the trenches, on leave; and as one who exposed himself with them to all the dangers of the line, he obtained an intimate knowledge of the attitude—and the gratitude!—of the men toward the Y. M. C. A.

In speaking of one of the huts, Dr. Poling says:

Home it is to these far-called soldiers of freedom who pay the sterner price of the world's redemption. It holds them to their yesterdays, it grips them to their pasts. In the atmosphere of its manly decency they breathe deeply and are purified. . . . We could not win this war without the Young Men's Christian Association; for, even tho' our armies reached Berlin, our souls would lose their way.

*Huts in Hell*, by Daniel A. Poling. Christian Endeavor World, Boston. \$1.35.

## Stories of Men at War

**W**E have much literature of the war but very little real literature. Anything about the war is interesting and the stories told by the average fighting man are no less gripping because they lack the intangible quality that we call literary style. It is a keen pleasure to find a book like *Gentlemen of Arms* which combines fidelity to facts and vividness of narrative with a rare gift for the phrase and the most discriminating sense of values.

This is war fiction—short stories in the best sense of the term—but based on actual experiences. Each one is striking, and the cumulative effect of the whole collection is unforgettable. Here is the atmosphere of the war, the psychology of the warriors. We get down under the skin of the fighting men and see their minds and souls laid bare. The big, live, moving events are here as in all stories of the war, but this first-hand knowledge of the human reactions is something which is seldom disclosed to us. These are human souls, not fighting machines, and their struggles and agonies, yes, and their triumphs, even their fun, make up a series of stories which ought to take their place among the per-



## War Service and System Service

**S**O many of our employees have left for the War, and so much of our factory space is devoted to government work that it is difficult to keep the Production of filing devices and supplies up with the increasing pace set by Demand.

We are, however, keeping intact our highly specialized sales representation, and diverting the full power of its energy and ability from sales-work into SYSTEM PLANNING SERVICE, for the Government and for Industry.

Without proper methods and equipment for keeping its records, Industry would be crippled within a period of weeks; the Government would meet untold difficulties in the conduct of the War.

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manent literature of the war, so poignant and so vital are they.

*Gentlemen at Arms*, by "Centurion." Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.40.

### The Destroyers Make Good

**I**F you are proud of our navy, or if you want to be, read James B. Connolly's colorful account of *The U-Boat Hunters* in the Atlantic war zone and in the North Sea. Mr. Connolly crossed on one of our troopships and later cruised on an American destroyer off the English coast. His descriptions are eloquent of the vigorous action and hard work that sea service demands, and of the high achievement with which it recompenses. Interesting anecdotes of flotilla humor enliven Mr. Connolly's book; there is a noteworthy chapter on The Navy as a career.

*The U-Boat Hunters*, by James B. Connolly. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

### The Turks at War

**C**APTAIN GEORGE A. SCHREINER, the author of *From Berlin to Bagdad*, is seemingly both an American citizen and a former officer in the Boer War. He gives us an account of personal observations of Turkey in wartime, and a view of the Gallipoli campaign from the enemy side. After reading his book we cannot escape the conviction that he would have been better advised at this time to parade less his privileged intimacy with high German and Turkish officers, and display more recognition of the bravery with which the French and British fought the unfortunate Gallipoli campaign.

*From Berlin to Bagdad*, by George A. Schreiner. Harper & Bros. \$2.

### Germany Her Own Judge

**T**HIS scholarly research into state papers, shows Germany condemned not only by her own action but by her own word.

The author, born in Russia, educated in Switzerland, choosing Germany as his home—"as it was thoroly sympathetic to me in many respects, not least politically"—correctly defines himself as a cosmopolitan, and his collection of facts, coming from an evident student of European history, makes *Germany Her Own Judge* an extensive but carefully written treatise of superlative value.

It reminds one of Dr. Church's answer to the German professors, except that it goes deeper and is of course a later work. Possibly few Americans have taken the trouble to read the full text of the Belgian state papers, because before the war Germany made public only such parts of these papers as would not condemn Suter-Lerch. by means of quoting fully the state papers of the belligerents, places the noose where it is best fitting for a German hanging.

*Germany Her Own Judge* by H. J. Suter-Lerch. Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston. 50 cents.

### War Books of Many Sorts

**SOUS LES ARMS**, by Marcel Morand. (Henry Holt & Co.) A collection of descriptive articles on various phases of the war written in simple French. Contains explanatory notes and vocabulary.

**A GENERAL'S LETTERS TO HIS SON** (Houghton, Mifflin Co., \$1.) Excellently given advice from an older to a younger officer, that applies not only to military life. Well worth reading by everybody.

**PRESENT DAY WARFARE**, by Jacques Rouvier. (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.35.) A most interesting commentary and description of war as it is fought today. Not tactics for the officer, but facts for the layman.

**THE FLAME THAT IS FRANCE**, by Henry Malherbe. (Century Co., \$1.) With exquisite and finished art the author presents delicate portraits, brief musings, clear-cut incidents of battle. This book, which won the Goncourt prize



for 1917, is at the same time the most personal and the most impersonal that has come to us hot from the fighting zone.

**KNIGHTS OF THE AIR**, by Bennett A. Molter. (Appleton & Co., \$1.50.) As interesting to the lay reader as it should be of value to the aviation student.

**THE SPY ON THE SUBMARINE**, by Com. Thomas D. Parker, U. S. N. (W. A. Wilde Co., Chicago.) A story with genuine nautical quality, and much of instructive value.

**THE BLACK WATCH**, by Joe Cassels, Scout. (Doubleday, Page & Co., \$1.25.) Another account of the first months of the war by a member of the Black Watch who was in the retreat from Mons.

**A VILLAGE IN PICARDY**, by Ruth Gaines. (E. P. Dutton & Co., \$1.50) The story of the Smith College Relief Unit's work with the peasants in devastated France—a picturesque tale of one of war's bypaths.

**FINDING THEMSELVES**, by Julia C. Stimson. (Macmillan Co., \$1.25.) Intimate family letters by the American chief nurse of a Base Hospital Unit in France, written during America's first year at war.

**BACK FROM HELL**, by S. C. Benson. (A. C. McClurg & Co., \$1.30.) A former church minister and ardent pacifist, who is now a volunteer American soldier, tells of the German reign of terror he witnessed in Belgium.

**THE WAR DOG**, by Edward Peple. (E. P. Dutton & Co., 50 cents.) "The grit of a dog who was unafraid" is the subject of this slim volume of appealing verse, written to help the Red Cross, and dedicated to "any good dog, and all of them."

**FIGHTING THE BOCHE UNDER GROUND**, by Captain H. D. Trounce. (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.50.) Vivid, first-hand account of mine constructing and firing under No-Man's-Land. Rich with tales of a hitherto little recognized phase of war-time heroism.

**OUT OF THE JAWS OF HUNLAND**, by McMullen and Evans. (G. P. Putnam, \$1.50.) Apart from the thrill of adventure in the escapes of Ally prisoners from Germany, this picture of Germany's internal condition convinces one that the lot of the German people is one of overwhelming hardship.

**GENSERIC, KING OF THE VANDALS AND FIRST PRUSSIAN KAISER**, by Poultney Bigelow. (G. H. Putnam, \$1.50.) The story of Genseric's conquest of the Roman Empire, interpreted in the light of recent events in the history of the modern Vandals and their king.

**THE VANDAL OF EUROPE**, by Wilhelm Muhlon. (G. P. Putnam, \$1.50.) The reading public is now familiar with Dr. Muhlon's sensational revelations of the mental attitude of those in Germany's high places before and after the outbreak of war. His diary printed serially is now published in book form.

**COLETTE BAUDOCHE: THE STORY OF A YOUNG GIRL OF METZ**, by Maurice Barrés; translated by Frances Wilson Huard. (George H. Doran Co., \$1.50.) A before-the-war analysis of Franco-Prussian antagonism, translated into human terms, with the purpose of revealing the loyalty of Lorraine to France.

## For the Business Library

**MERCHANDISING**, by Archer Wall Douglas. (Macmillan Co., \$1.) Absorbingly interesting, packed with useful information, and written with so engaging a manner as to give life and actual charm to what many would consider the dry details of business. The last chapter, "The Human Equation," is itself well worth the price of the book.

**THE SELECTION AND TRAINING OF THE BUSINESS EXECUTIVE**, by Enoch Burton Gowin. (Macmillan Co., \$1.50.) Deals with the problem of producing executives having the desirable natural characteristics cultivated and perfected by satisfactory training; a study of successful methods in use in many large corporations, together with the views of prominent business men and students of business psychology.

**THE LAW OF COMMERCIAL PAPER**, by William Underhill Moore. (D. Appleton & Co., \$2.) Provides for business men, bankers and brokers, students of business methods, employees, and the general reader, a serviceable reference book covering carefully and comprehensively the use or law of commercial paper now used as medium of exchange.

**ANYTHING AND SELLING PRACTICE**, by John R. Ostryke. (A. W. Shaw Co., Chicago.) Written with a decidedly pedagogic aim and is in consequence more likely to interest the teacher and the student than the experienced man of affairs. The extensive bibliography is useful.

**AMERICAN RAILWAY ACCOUNTING**, by Henry C. Adams. (Henry Holt & Co., \$3.) Has for its chief aim the explanation of accepted standard accounting rules and the making clear what is meant by a scientific system of accounts; the author is the recognized authority on the subject and his book is basic for students of accounting and for officials.

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But modern science has discovered a harmless activating method. Five governments have already granted patents. That method is employed in Pepsodent. And it solves the problem of this film as nothing else has done.

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## INDEPENDENT OPINIONS

I desire to express particular commendation of three editorial articles which appeared in your issue of Sept. 21 on "Intellectual Preparedness," "Coal" and "Liberty After the War." These articles to me appear to be particularly timely.

If I am informed correctly there are states in the Middle West where it is forbidden to use in public any language but English; and even in the homes—so the report goes—it is unlawful for any but those who know no other language but their native language to use anything but English. This, if true, matches the intolerance of the most intolerant state of Europe.

The coal situation could not very well be more wretched. All thru the last season there was open selling at prices beyond the supposed maximum. Early this year we were urged to "Order early." Notwithstanding this, some who ordered in the middle of March when coal was at \$8.50 still have empty bins, and the price is \$11, and going up.

The last paragraph of your article "Liberty After the War" beginning "The one restriction of liberty that is without excuse that imposed by intolerance, fanaticism and mobmindedness," is particularly timely, for there is at the present time in this country a federation of church leaders, growing in influence and power, whose avowed purpose is to mold by legislation the religious practise in this country in conformity with their ideas.

The editorial in the September 14 issue, "Scientific Permission to Eat," is one from which I must mildly dissent, notwithstanding Professor Osborn's high standing, for the following reasons:

1. My experience with patients is that a large proportion, when choosing their own menu, will persistently eat those things which hinder their recovery.

2. The experience of such men as Luigi Cornaro and Horace Fletcher, show that long life and splendid endurance may result from a voluntary restriction from food from what one has eaten when "following his instincts."

3. Life insurance statistics show that the life expectancy of a man of thirty-five is better if he is 10 per cent under average weight than if he is the average, and very much better than if he is above the average. If this means anything at all it means that the average man, when following his instinct, eats too much.

4. How about the "instincts" that lead man to use alcohol and drugs? There is hardly a native race but has found and put in use some one or more of some of these narcotic drugs.

G. H. HEALD

Washington, D. C.

To find three likable editorials in a single number is great good luck. We wish we could keep up that average for every issue and each reader. The mild criticism of the fourth editorial is no less welcome than the commendation of the other three. Dr. Heald, who is editor of *Life and Health*, raises some good points. But in calling attention to experiments that go to prove that the normal appetite is on the whole a good guide we did not mean to imply that everybody, even a person of diseased or perverted appetite, should eat everything or all be wanted to on all occasions.

We who are working for international relations founded on justice and democracy repudiate the name "pacifist" in its present interpretation. The words "pacifist" and "pacifism" came from Europe years ago in good standing, and in their original sense stood for world organization and the final abolition of war. They were, however, never

satisfactory to most of the American workers because of their passive sound and capacity of being misconstrued.

Recently these words have been made to stand for qualities both weak and bad—qualities from which in their original meaning they were as far removed as patriotism is from disloyalty. The vast majority of members of peace societies are as remote from "pacifism" when interpreted as cowardice, sedition, and treason, as are workers for righteousness from promoters of unrighteousness.

Our belief is what it always has been, viz., that a League of Nations must be formed to keep order and promote justice in the civilized world by means of an International Court, a Council of Conciliation, and an international force. The fruits of this war must be a better and a war-less world.

MRS. J. MALCOLM FORBES and others.

We sympathize somewhat with the feeling of these protestants. The word "pacifist," imported into the language from the French within the last five years, has never been popular among those to whom it was applied and now is decidedly unpopular. It is especially a glaring misnomer when applied to the advocates of a League of Nations, for the prevention of war is only one of the objects of such a world organization. As well call the framers of the American constitution pacifists because one of their objects was "to insure domestic tranquillity." As well call the church an "Anti-Sin Society." The negative aspect of the movement is not the most important altho it has too often been made the most conspicuous.

Your issue 7th inst., "Stop the tiger"—a perfectly desirable suggestion, and if we were dealing with ordinarily constituted human beings something could, no doubt, be done to minimize further loss of the unreplaceable.

Unfortunately, however, we are face to face with facts which must place the entire odium for this disgusting conflict on the shoulders of the Germans—the German people as a mass without any fool distinctions.

Unquestionably the Central Powers must be made to pay handsomely—so far as money can pay—for all replaceable damage. But, if there is any sense of justice left in us there must be a sort of reparation extorted for those exquisite monuments of human genius—such as the Cloth Hall of Ypres, Reims Cathedral, etc.

To carry out such a proper and most necessary and salutary course at least a similar number of such edifices in Germany and Austria should be destroyed.

People capable of rebuilding such edifices as Germany has so wantonly and maliciously destroyed no longer exist. We are mechanics nowadays—not artists.

WILLIAM DUNSMORE BOHM

Boise, Idaho

The world is greatly the loser by the destruction of the Cloth Hall of Ypres, the Cathedral of Reims and the Library of Louvain. We cannot see that the world would be the gainer by the destruction of the Rathaus of Nuremberg, the Cathedral of Cologne and the Library of Leipzig. To destroy a building of a captured city is the same as killing a prisoner. Both edifice and individual are irreplaceable. We cannot adequately punish the Germans for such wanton destruction of life and property but that is no reason for imitating them.

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## BUILDING AN OFFICE LIBRARY

(Continued from page 214)

methods of the banking business are taught by executives of the institution, and by trained professors from the best university faculties. The president of the institution, Frank A. Vanderlip, says that in addition to doing a full day's work at his bench or desk a young man should make another day out of his spare time and devote this day to learning all about his profession, so as to understand the meaning of every thing he does, the approved process and the fundamental principle, and thus be equipt to rise to any height of opportunity that may appear. The phenomenal success of Mr. Vanderlip in promoting the huge War Savings Thrift campaign is but a reflection of the way he educates his own employees. And he himself is the greatest student of them all.

A big store also needs a big library, and a competent system of reading and studying for clerks and executives. The first "store university" based on the proper selection and use of books was founded by John Wanamaker and has graduated thousands of students. The founder states frankly that whatever success has been attained by the Wanamaker stores in service to the community has been due largely to the education of store employees. Hundreds of books are used regularly for this purpose. A preparatory institute of commerce and a university with postgraduate courses furnish, practically without cost to the student, both technical training for work and a general training for life, to all employees from the youngest to the oldest. They are taught not only how to judge and sell goods, but also how to please the customer at any cost; how to tell the exact truth about the store and the merchandise; how to be careful, thoughtful and courteous; how to dress neatly; how to avoid offense in word or manner; how to cultivate and radiate optimism; how to conserve health; how to save money; how to develop personality; how to take a sensible vacation; how to enjoy play, music and literature; how to understand business aims and principles; how to render community service; how to improve home life.

A great factory also needs a great library. We note a few points of interest from a recent personal visit to the National Cash Register Company. Probably no manufacturing plant in the country has done more to utilize current publications for the benefit of employees and officials. The library occupies one of the largest, lightest and brightest rooms, near the main entrance of the administration building, so that employees may stop whenever they have a little time for reading or studying. The library contains several thousand books, magazines, digests and reviews, technical reports, industrial bulletins, classified lists and bibliographies, and other guides to effective reading by employees, with enough floor space to accommodate more than a hundred persons reading at the same time. The library is open week days from 7:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. An expert librarian has charge of the books, and employs a number of assistants to help her handle the volume of requests for information of all kinds. The arrival of new books is noted on a printed leaflet for general distribution every month; books mentioned on one of these lists showed that 124 new volumes were added to the library in a single month and embraced such a variety of topics as the following: advertising, auditing, cams, coal tar dyes, cooking, housekeeping, dies, drawing, electricity, electrotyping, emery industry, enameling French, inspirational

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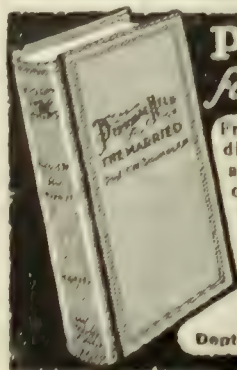
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The efficiency of this library is denoted by its popularity. The record of a recent year shows that 1116 employees and executives were members of the library; questions about study, reference, personal and industrial problems, to the number of 2130 were asked and answered; the books circulated reached the number of 12,200; and the reading attendance for the year was 16,257. The members of the library drew for home study an average of a book a month. How many of your employees or associates read a book a month right along, on expert advice, for their own professional and personal advancement? The National Cash Register Company is the dominant organization in its own field thruout the world. If the president, John H. Patterson, regards a modern library system fundamental—as he does—to the highest mentality, productivity and general welfare of his employees, would it not pay you to see just how a library can be made to serve the interests of your business organization?

What now are the first moves to make in building an office library? We will map out a general construction program whose specific details must of course be handled by local officials, and may be modified or developed to suit individual circumstances or preferences.

1. Before you make any move at all, get your people interested. Make them want a library. Show them what it will do. Start with the high officials, but do not stop there. Go slowly and carefully; produce an array of facts, to convince mind, heart and pocketbook of all the members of your organization that they need a library. Use one or more of the following methods. Read this article first to a small group of high officials, then perhaps to the library committee noted in paragraph 2 below. Have a questionnaire printed, typewritten or duplicated for distribution among all your officials, the purpose of the questionnaire being to find what book or books each of your head men has found most valuable in shaping his career, helping him over hard places, teaching him greater proficiency in his trade, business or profession, training him to think more clearly and rapidly, increasing his income, reducing the cost of working or living, or otherwise helping the man to get ahead in the world. The questionnaire might also ask what method he followed in buying, selecting and using publications for his home library; what three books he would consider most valuable for the average employee of your concern to read and study; what business, trade or professional journal he considers the best in your line; what plans, methods or ideas taken from current books and magazines have been financially profitable in his department; and what kind of home study he regards the best to prepare any worker for the job higher up. A questionnaire along this line should prove exceedingly valuable. A lecture, blackboard talk, or question-box address by experienced librarian, or by an official of a large company owning and conducting a library with marked results in the form of benefits to employer and employees, would be a most desirable educational feature by way of demonstrating what books can do for business efficiency. A wealth of facts and illustrations along this line should be available from publishers of business books, the editors of library journals and professional magazines, and the officials of the great national library organizations mentioned in paragraph 3 below. You need a lot of bedrock facts to

show what a library has done for other concerns before you start an agitation to build one.

2. Make a library survey to include all departments and all employees. Only this can properly determine the number and variety of the publications you need. A blank form to serve as a model for this might be had from one of the library associations mentioned below. Or you might create your own survey system analogous to the methods of community survey adopted by such national organizations as the Russell Sage Foundation or the Survey Associates. This matter and all matters pertaining to the library should be handled by a library committee composed of three to seven members or with a representative from each department, the majority of the committee being officials of the organization selected by officials, and the minority being employees selected by employees. The survey should include among other points the following: number and classification of departments; number of employees in each; relative chance of promotion in each; comparative questions, problems and difficulties in each that might be solved by a good library service; number and classification of home libraries of employees; average amount of spare time that employees would devote to reading and studying if they had opportunity; kind and extent of reading done by employees for self-improvement; names or subjects of books the employees would like to have in the library; general education of employees as a whole; size, extent, quality and availability of the nearest public library; specific needs and uses for company library, determined by nature of work being done or by local conditions; views and experiences of employees and officials who have connected with or access to an office or institutional library maintained by some other organization.

3. Consult an experienced librarian. Do this before you buy a single book. To start a business library without consulting a librarian would be as foolish as to start a business building without consulting an architect. The matter of creating and conducting a library forms a science in itself. You should be able to procure valuable advice from the head of the nearest large library. Editors of library journals could offer excellent counsel; if your concern is large enough to afford the services of a trained organizer, you would do well to apply to the American Library Association for one of its graduate experts.

4. Your library should contain books ultimately that apply to every department of your work and every official and employee of your company. You would be helped in making out your list by studying the classified bibliographies of libraries conducted by leading corporations and private institutions; a record of such bibliographies may doubtless be had from officials of the Special Libraries Association, or possibly from the director of a large public library located near you.

5. Get all the available free literature and free education on office tools, machines, furniture, equipment and supplies. Scores of manufacturers of articles to aid office work include in their descriptive literature valuable hints to office workers on handling their job. Some of these manufacturers employ experts to assist without charge both actual and potential customers. You should have all these sources of information classified in your library under topical headings. Most literature of this kind is mailed by the publishers without charge or at less than actual cost; and the small fee usually charged by a clearing house or consulting bureau specializing on efficiency data is considerably less than you would have to spend in making independent investigations



for yourself. To get this matter clearly before you, write for Check List on Office Efficiency mailed free by the Plan and Purchase Department of the Independent Efficiency Service, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York.

6. Find or train a good librarian. This matter is exceedingly important. You should employ a graduate librarian; or send a member of your concern best fitted for the post to a regular library school for a period of resident training; or have an expert organizer from a library school or association come to your establishment and personally supervise not only the education but also the selection of your librarian.

7. Make your reading room the most attractive place on the premises. You can afford to employ a first class decorator who is also a color expert and knows how to paint a room in soft, restful colors, cheerful and attractive in appearance. A few choice portraits or engravings or reproductions of famous paintings should be hung on the walls. To secure both physical relaxation and mental concentration, silence should be enjoined and maintained.

There should be ample light everywhere, and the chairs at reading desks and tables should be so placed if possible that the eyes of readers are away from the windows and toward the bookshelves or the blank walls. But do not be discouraged if you cannot immediately observe all these points; you can if necessary build a library without any reading room in the beginning by limiting your distribution of books to a circulating plan, requiring only a few bookshelves in a secluded corner to start with.

8. Show employees how to use books to the best advantage. First is the avoiding of injury to books that results from marking or defacing them; from handling with soiled fingers; from neglecting to use bookmarks and creasing pages instead of leaving book wide open, face down; from tearing or cutting unevenly the pages of new books; and from opening new books the wrong way and thus weakening their binding or breaking their backs. However, the most important thing is to get employees to want to read and study books for themselves. To accomplish this the library directors of large corporations have adopted a variety of means and methods, a few of which we name briefly. Suggestion box offers reward of \$1 and upward for any practical idea found in book or magazine of library. All publications in library placed on shelves by topical and numerical classification, so that any employee can find the book he wants for himself, take it to library desk and have record made without asking help from library officials. New books worthy of it given blackboard demonstration before gathering of employees. Book review department in house organ or special bulletin gives attractive mention of new publications just arrived. Pocket folders giving complete list of technical books in library furnished to employees of every department and carried or placed on file for reference. Opportunity given to employees who cannot visit the library personally to make selection of books and forward to library by special clerks detailed for that purpose who deliver book to employee on return trip. Classes for employees based on textbooks or collateral reading from library. Special readings from new books given periodically by trained public speaker. Daily or weekly reading course mapped out for different classes of employees.

Every dollar and every hour you devote to building up an office library means a permanent investment that should bring the highest dividends of any outlay of time and money. The bulwarks of a business enterprise are the standard books embodied in the work of employees.

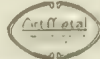
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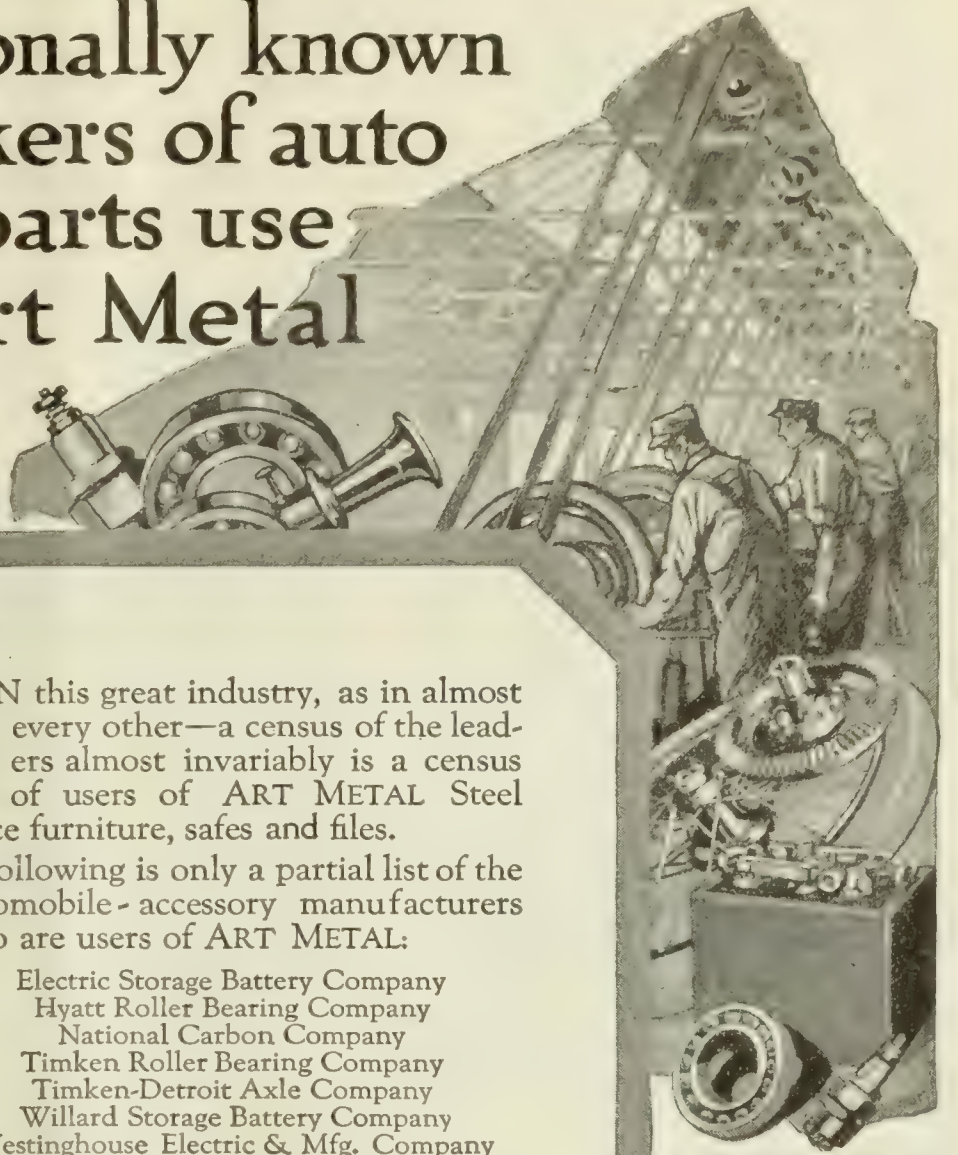
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## A TALK WITH THE KING OF ITALY

(Continued from page 207)

listening device installed in the Allied  
navies for the detection of submarines un-  
der water. As to the Zeppelins, he felt they  
had proved of no value. But stationary bal-  
loons, he said, were good.

When I asked him to let me send a mes-  
sage from him to the American people, all  
he said was, "They know what I think,"  
and when I told him that the things I had  
seen with my eyes since I had been only  
a few weeks in Europe had made a thou-  
sandfold greater impression on me than  
four years' previous study of the war had  
done, he said, "Yes, that is always the case  
even in the simplest things. The eye is the  
most intelligent organ of the human body."

While we discussed various phases of the  
international political situation very free-  
ly, I would not be at liberty to give a ver-  
batim report of his opinions. In fact he  
was very careful in talking with me not to  
express himself too positively on certain  
matters of state policy. When I spoke, for  
instance, about the desirability of establish-  
ing a League of Nations at the close of  
the war, all he said was that the subject  
was a big one. He then signified that the  
interview was at an end and I rose and  
departed, feeling that I had met not only  
a king, but a man.

The Italians seemed never to tire of  
speaking to me in the highest praise of our  
President. May I say that every American  
can well give his admiration to this great  
Italian leader, who is a democrat as well  
as a king.

## FOR BETTER INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

THE Chamber of Commerce of the United  
States announces plans for assembling  
at Atlantic City on December 4, 5 and 6  
all members of the country's more than  
three hundred industrial war service com-  
mittees for a great war emergency and re-  
construction conference.

The main purpose of the conference will  
be the determination of practical methods  
whereby industry may coöperate still more  
closely with the Government thru a more  
centralized scheme of organization. Ques-  
tions of reconstruction, too, will be taken  
up. For nearly a year the Chamber has  
been engaged in directing the organization  
of war service committees in all lines of  
industry, to assist the Government in mobil-  
izing most effectively the country's indus-  
tries for prosecution of the war. It is evi-  
dent that however near or far away the  
end of the war may be, it is necessary to  
begin to outline a general program of or-  
ganizing business for the period of recon-  
struction.

The war service committees represent  
the most important and best informed body  
of business men ever associated for a prac-  
tical and patriotic purpose, assuring a con-  
ference which will be one of the most im-  
portant business gatherings ever held in  
this country.

Questions foremost at this time in the  
minds of every business man will be dis-  
cussed at the conference by the best authori-  
ties that can be assembled. The conferences  
will include general sessions at which ques-  
tions common to all industries will be taken  
up, sessions of committees within particu-  
lar industries at which specific industrial  
problems will be discussed, meetings of re-  
lated war service committee groups, and  
conferences of individual war service com-  
mittees.

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## Pebbles

From the prize-winners of *Life's* \$12,000 short story contest, edited by Thomas L. Masson, we quote these *Best Short Stories*. The book contains five or six dozen more, almost as good. (Doubleday, Page & Co., \$1.25.)

Even certain professors, who are supposed to be immune from commercial inducements, are sometimes financially overcautious. A party of tourists were watching Professor X as he exhumed the wrapt body of an ancient Egyptian.

"Judging from the utensils about him," remarked the professor, "this mummy must have been an Egyptian plumber."

"Wouldn't it be interesting," said a romantic young lady, "if we could bring him to life?"

"Interesting, but a bit risky," returned Professor X. "Somebody might have to pay him for his time."

The sergeant-major had the reputation of never being at a loss for an answer. A young officer made a bet with a brother officer that he would in less than twenty-four hours ask the sergeant-major a question that would baffle him.

The sergeant-major accompanied the young officer on his rounds, in the course of which the cook-house was inspected. Pointing to a large copper of water just commencing to boil, the officer said:

"Why does that water only boil round the edges of the copper and not in the center?"

"The water round the edge, sir," replied the veteran, "is for the men on guard; they have their breakfast half an hour before the remainder of the company."

Levi Cohen was looking very dejected. That morning he left the house with five pounds in his pocket to try his luck at the races, but, alas! he had returned at nightfall footsore and weary, and nothing in his possession but a bad half-penny.

No wonder his better half was in a bad temper. "How is it," she snapped, "that you're so unlucky at the races, and yet you always win at cards?"

"Well, my dear," responded Levi, meekly, "you see, it's this way: I don't shuffle the horses."

An alien, wishing to be naturalized, applied to the clerk of the office, who requested him to fill out a blank, which he handed him. The first three lines of the blank ran as follows:

Name?

Born?

Business?

The answers follow:

Name, Jacob Levinsky.

Born, Yes.

Business, Rotten.

On the evening before a solar eclipse the colonel of a German regiment of infantry sent for all the sergeants and said to them:

"There will be an eclipse of the sun tomorrow. The regiment will meet on the parade ground in undress. I will come and explain the eclipse before drill. If the sky is cloudy the men will meet in the drill shed, as usual."

Whereupon the ranking sergeant drew up the following order of the day:

"Tomorrow morning, by order of the colonel, there will be an eclipse of the sun. The regiment will assemble on the parade ground, where the colonel will come and superintend the eclipse in person. If the sky is cloudy the eclipse will take place in the drill shed."

A British soldier was walking down the Strand one day. He had one leg off and an arm off and both ears missing and his head was covered with bandages, and he was making his way on his gear as best he could, when he was accosted by an intensely sympathetic lady who said:

"Oh, dear, dear! I cannot tell you how sorry I am for you. This is really terrible. Can't I do something? Do tell me, did you receive all those wounds in real action?"

A wistful expression came over that part of the soldier's face that was visible as he replied:

"No, madam, I was charged out the enemy's line, and the dead bird hit me."

The officer of the day, during his tour of duty, passed to question a stray who was a new recruit.

"If you should see an armed party approaching, what would you do?" asked the officer.

"Turn out the guard, sir."

"Very well. Suppose you saw a battleship coming across the parade ground, what would you do?"

"Report to the hospital for examination, sir," was the prompt reply.

A little girl on a train was chewing gum. Not only that, but she insisted on pulling it out in long strings and letting it fall back into her mouth again.

"Mama," said her mother in a horrified whisper, "Mabel, don't do that. Chew your gum like a little lady."

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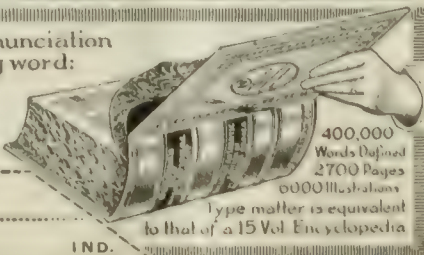
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## WHY NOT LIBERTY MOTORS WITH BRITISH WINGS

(Continued from page 204)

the British pilot and the British engineer. For the heavy type of aeroplane there is no better motor in the world today. In power, in steadiness and in reliability the much vaunted American motor has actually exceeded the expectations of the English air-men who have flown it.

But this very success of America's standardized motor fills the experienced British engineer with doubt as to the future of America's aviation program. Already England has perfected a lighter and more powerful motor. Other nations will undoubtedly do the same. America then no sooner begins the production in quantities of her standardized engine than she finds it out of date. She must constantly improve. And constant improvement is the proverbial enemy of standardization.

The aeroplane's engine will doubtless always be the weakest link in its chain of production. Pilots can be trained and aeroplanes can be constructed faster than engines can be supplied to drive them. England has warehouses filled with aeroplanes waiting for their motors. Pilots are trained and waiting to fly them. Our own predicament in the United States is still more illustrative of the importance of a large output of motors. For we have thousands of pilots waiting for war machines in America as compared to hundreds here. If the obvious answer to this analogy is the reply that we now have large numbers of Liberty motors on hand but no aeroplanes on which to carry them then the pertinent query arises as to why America's motors and England's aeroplanes are not immediately brought together.

It is not strange that America's imitation of European aeroplanes failed. England made a failure in duplicating certain designs of other nations. France, too, has had her "wash-outs." But both England and France have had their conspicuous successes because their own designers constructed the machines.

America has her own aeroplane designers, some of whom have contributed genuine prize-winners to the aviation world. Until these Americans design and construct their own machines America will continue feebly to imitate and follow the rest of the aeroplane world instead of leading. After wasting millions of dollars and months of still more precious time it is not yet too late to call into conference the aeroplane brains of America.

As to the actual matter of greatest importance—the getting on with the war—it seems plausible to say that had the raw materials and the laborers used in the recent "wash-outs" of the American-made Bristol Fighters and De Havillands been sent to the Bristol and De Havilland factories here the machines would have been at the front today. These raw materials and workmen would have taken up one-tenth of the shipping space required for the completed aeroplane. The factory space here would be doubled if necessary. There would then be no problem of getting aeroplanes overseas and little probability of wasted effort. As we are allies and all are moved by but the one desire—to get done with this war—we cannot do better than correlate all our movements in the most efficacious way possible.

In other words, if America proposes to imitate European models of aircraft these models can be more cheaply and surely made here (and their transportation problem solved) than in America. Engines can



be sent from America, as they take up little space and it has been demonstrated that they can be satisfactorily produced.

When it is considered that a trans-Atlantic flight requiring thirty flying hours would consume approximately one-half the life of an aeroplane motor besides the probable high average of casualties to aeroplanes and pilots, this method of transporting machines to the battle front cannot be seriously anticipated. The Huns know that as well as we do and they are equally well informed as to the number of crated aeroplanes our ships can carry. What would most annoy them would undoubtedly be the spectacle of America and England working out one aeroplane problem between them as whole-hearted allies should.

Apropos of the British silence on her exploits in aviation I find that her air fighters lead the world in numbers of victories won. There are over twenty British combat fighters who have scored more than thirty official victories each. Only fifteen of the Hun pilots, dead and living (and most of these are in the latter class), have claimed as much.

The leading twenty aces of the British have brought down some 850 aeroplanes of the enemy. This is almost one hundred more than the best twenty aces of the Huns have ever claimed. There is no longer the slightest question as to the inferiority of Germany in the air.

## A SEQUEL TO "THE BLUEBIRD"

(Continued from page 208)

(nestling more closely). Oh, such fun! . . . Do you like it, too?

The Phantom. Yes . . . Yes, I am happy. The Smallest of Them All. Why aren't you laughing?

The Phantom. Because I am too happy. The Smallest of Them All. So am I, so am I! . . . Don't look; I'm going to cry a little, but it doesn't mean anything. . . .

The Phantom (beginning to return his kisses and caresses). I'm going to cry, too.

The Smallest of Them All (intoxicated with rapture). You're kissing me! . . . Mummy! . . . Then it's true, then it's true, it is you! . . . Again, again! . . . No, not any more: I can't bear it! . . . Will they understand, will they be able to understand?

The Phantom. Call them, it is time. The Smallest of Them All. Don't cover your face: they wouldn't see it and they wouldn't believe me . . . (drawing aside the veils). Oh, mummy, how lovely you are! . . . (her hair spreads over her shoulders). Oh, mummy, your hair! . . . What lots of it! . . . There, that's much better. I can kiss you better so . . . (listening). Listen, they're coming back! They're here!

This is a poignantly lyrical scene that must indeed set the heart of an audience beating in unison. The discovery made by the Littlest One jogs Tyltyl's Memory, and tho, at first, he does not remember, his mind is at least set at rest about the six girls, who, in his boyish exuberance, he has momentarily loved. It is not until the very last scene that he recalls the Veiled Figure. You who have seen or read "The Blue Bird" will guess who she is before the end of the play. How many of us in our youth have played with the very girl who later is to be bound up with us in the life of love ahead of us. We have had our calf loves, just as Tyltyl, and have had our adventures, only suddenly to become aware that, veiled in mystery, there stands before us, at our heart's command, the one and only choice.

"The Betrothal" is, therefore, a fantastic romance that plays lightly with a journey we all have to take. Fortunately for its delicate fabric that it is being handled for the theater by the same manager who gave us "The Blue Bird" in such beautiful and delicate external pictures. Mr. Winthrop Ames understands how to externalize

# Watch Your Nerves

by

PAUL von BOECKMANN

The greatest of all strains upon the human body is that caused by nerve tension. Instant death may result from great grief or a sudden fright. The strongest man may in a few months shrink to a skeleton through intense worry. Anger and excitement may cause an upheaval of the digestive and other organs. It is simple to understand, therefore, that lesser strains upon the nerves must slowly but surely undermine the vital forces, decrease our mental keenness and generally wreck the body and health.

In this simple truth lies the secret of health, strength and vitality. The noted British authority on the nerves, Alfred T. Schofield, M. D., the author of numerous works on the subject, says: "It is my belief that the greatest single factor in the maintenance of health is that the nerves should be in order."

It is in the nerves that Nerve Force is generated, that wonderful power which gives life and action to every cell of the human body. When the nervous system becomes fagged out, because of worry, overwork, abuse and other strains, the flow of Nerve Force becomes feeble, and we become feeble all over. When the flow is strong, we feel strong all over—mentally, physically and organically. This is an immutable law of Nature.

Few people realize the powerful influence the nerves have upon our well-being, and how they may torture the mind and body when they become deranged, super-sensitive and unmanageable. Few people realize they have nerves, and therefore heedlessly waste their precious Nerve Force, not knowing that they are actually wasting their "Life Force," and then they wonder why they lack "Pep," have aches, pains, cannot digest their food, and are not fit, mentally and physically.

Just think a moment what a powerful role your nerves play in your life. It is your nerves that govern the action of the heart, so that your blood will circulate. It is your nerves that govern your breathing, so that your blood will be purified. It is your nerves that promote the process of digestion, assimilation and elimination. Every organ and muscle, before it can act, must receive from the nerves a current of Nerve Force to give it life and power.

Your body and all its organs and parts may be compared to a complex mass of individual electric motors and lights, which are connected with wires from a central electric station, where the electric power is generated. When the electric force from the central station becomes weak, every motor will slow down and every light will become dim. Tinkering and pampering the motors and light will do no good in this case. It is in the central station, the nervous system, where the weakness lies.

I have devoted over thirty years to the study of physical and mental efficiency in man and woman. I have studied carefully the physical, mental and organic characteristics of over 100,000 persons in this time. As my experience grows, I am more than ever convinced that nearly every case of organic and physical weakness is primarily due to nerve exhaustion. Powerful and healthy looking men and women who did not show the least outward signs of weak nerves, were found upon close mental and

physical diagnosis to have exhausted nerves. Usually every organ was perfect and the muscles well developed, but there was not sufficient flow of Nerve Force to give these organs and muscles tone and power. How often do we hear of people running from doctor to doctor seeking relief for a mysterious "something the matter" with them, though repeated examinations fail to show that any particular organ function is weak? It is "Nerves," in every case.

We are living in the age of nerve strain, the "mile a minute life." Every man, woman and child is over-taxing the nerves, thus wrecking that delicate system. Nerve strain cannot be entirely avoided, but it can be modified. Much can be done to temper the nerves against strain. Education along this line is imperatively necessary if we are not to become a race of neurasthenics (nerve exhaustion). I have written a 64 page book which is pronounced by students of the subject to be the most valuable and practical work ever written on nerve culture. The title of the book is "Nerve Force." It teaches how to soothe, calm and care for the nerves. The cost is only 25 cents (coin or stamps). Address, Paul von Boeckmann, Studio No. 61, 110 West 40th St., New York.

The only way to judge the value of this book is to read it, which you may do at my risk. In other words, if after reading the book it does not meet your fullest expectations, I shall return your money, **plus** the outlay of postage you may have incurred. I have advertised my various books on health, breathing and other subjects on this and other magazines for more than 20 years, which is ample evidence of my responsibility and integrity. Over a million copies have been sold.

You should send for this book to-day. It is for you whether you have had trouble with your nerves or not. Your nerves are the most precious possession you have. Through them you experience all that makes life worth living; for to be dull nerved, means to be dull brained, insensible to the higher phases of life—love, moral courage, ambition and temperament. The finer your brain is, the finer and more delicate is your nervous system, and the more imperative it is that you care for your nerves. The book is especially important to those who have "high strung" nerves, and those who must tax their nerves to the limit. The following are extracts from people who have read the book and were greatly benefited by the teachings set forth therein:

"I have gained 12 pounds since reading your book, and I feel so energetic. I had about given up hope of ever finding the cause of my low weight."

"Your book did more for me for indigestion than two courses in dieting."

"My heart is now regular again and my nerves are fine. I thought I had heart trouble, but it was simply a case of abused nerves. I have re-read your book at least ten times."

A woman writes: "Your book has helped my nerves wonderfully. I am sleeping so well and in the morning I feel so rested."

"The advice given in your book on relaxation and calming of nerves has cleared my brain. Before I was half dizzy all the time."

A physician says: "Your book shows you have a scientific and profound knowledge of the nerves and nervous people. I am recommending your book to my patients."

A prominent lawyer in Ansonia, Conn., says: "Your book saved me from a nervous collapse, such as I had three years ago. I now sleep soundly and am gaining weight. I can again do a real day's work."—Advertisement.



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mystery: he approaches it as a dream that is true while it lasts, and he brings to bear on the new production the combination of artistic pictures and interpretative music. Who knows but that Maeterlinck, at his home in Nice, is now at work on a third play which will make Tytyl the hero of a trilogy? Light, when she tells Tytyl goodbye in "The Betrothal," declares that there is still another journey to take. And if one judges by Maeterlinck's interest in the future life, in intimations of immortality—so well marked in "Our Eternity"—the next Blue Bird play will exceed the morality "Everyman" in its spiritual facing and conquering of death. No play in a long while has been offered to the public so essentially youthful and merry and lyrical as "The Betrothal." A barrage of happiness it will prove to be for an evening of youth, behind which the grim reality of war will seem unreal.

## Remarkable Remarks

JUDGE WILLIAM H. WADHAMS—Win the next war now.

EZRA POUND—I believe in every man writing poetry who wants to.

ED. HOWE—Topeka, Kansas, is always knee deep in sentimental slush.

LORD MILNER—We need to think more of victory and less of vengeance.

HELEN KELLER—I tell you the hour of deliverance for all men is at hand.

MARSHAL FOCH—The will to conquer—such is the first condition of victory.

GENERAL LUDENDORFF—Hang on for another month and pray hard that November may bring deluges of rain.

DR. FRANK CRANE—I don't like spies, sneaks, tattle tales, trouble makers, they are the same as lice. Ugh!

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—What we want to do is to remain prepared so no nation will dare look cross eyed at us.

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN—Wilhelm has been changed into Filmhell and Germany into a poor moving picture theater.

GEORGE BRANDES—The war has set back humanity a century or more. It has poisoned the spiritual life of the masses.

WILLIAM H. TAFT—Never in the history of the country has the President held such vast and unlimited power as he has today.

THE KAISER—Wilson went into the war that he might have a seat at the peace table but he will never get it. I shall prevent it.

JOHN B. CROSBY—Answer to Prussia: We will not negotiate with murderers, palaver with pickpockets, nor parley with polecats.

CONGRESSMAN MEYER LONDON—The predominance of the lawyer in social and economic legislation is nothing short of a calamity.

LAURETTE TAYLOR—I am sure that if Mrs. Fiske had not been pushed on to the stage at the age of three she would have been a nun.

COLONEL GADKE—The German Army Command has resolved no longer to carry on the battle in an offensive form, but in a defensive one.

SAMUEL GOMPERS—I hope to live to see the day when the workmen of all nations will refuse not only to take up arms but to manufacture them.

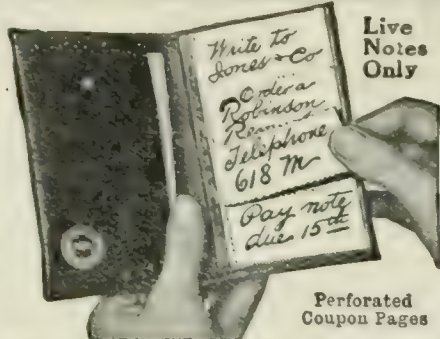
COUNT RANTZAU—The Belgian breed of horses will be indispensable for us after the war, and will provide us with our best and heaviest half-breds.

POLICE COMMISSIONER ELLEN O'GRADY—The lower animals, the young lambs, the birds of the air, go home when night falls. Why should our little humans be out late?

PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE—A League of Nations with a Prussian military power triumphant would be a league of one fox and many geese, many at first, then gradually diminishing in number.

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## THE GREAT ADVENTURE

(Continued from page 213)

made a display that put any Fourth of July celebration in the shade. It is a curious feeling to stand out and watch a scene like that. You feel as if all the guns were aimed at you and you wonder why the shells fall some other place.

At 4:17 a. m. the barrage lifted and the Germans left their trenches. Then the French and American batteries opened up. Nuff said. The rattle of the 76s was as the roll of a snare drum and it continued with unabated fury till noon, when the Germans quit. They had made eight distinct attacks, but the artillery had smashed them all, aided by the infantry. In some places the infantry had little to do while in others there was bitter hand to hand fighting, but our doughboys proved equal and superior to the Prussian Guards. German prisoners said they simply could not pass the barrage and one captured officer wanted to see our "three inch" machine gun. But we held, and after four days the Germans withdrew their artillery and reserves, having their hands full elsewhere.

Since then we've had lots of marching and night work and are again on the front. I've passed over a real battlefield with all its signs, equipment, dead horses, German trenches, and lots of souvenirs. I could send home a carload of helmets, rifles, swords, etc., but am not collecting anything. I've learned just how much I can carry.

A truck driver gives a graphic description of one incident in his day's work:

One car blew out a gasket in the exhaust line and caught fire twice—the crew had a merry job heaving mud on it—one boy lay on his back under the gas tank and chucked the mud which was handed to him, up over the gas tank under the seat, while the whole pan above him was on fire. He was taking a long chance and he knew it, but he got away with it and saved a \$5000 chassis. He is but one out of many such boys whom I am working with—it is an honor to know such men and work with them—if you ever get in a tight place you can back on such to get you thru if it is humanly possible.

And here is an infantryman's letter that puts the frills on fighting in true American style:

My Pal, Al Langen, went out one day with a message and he met a Tommy on the road who told him he had better get off of it. Al thought he was trying to kid him and scare him, so—thick like the Irish—he kept moping along and Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z they came! Well, he ducked behind a bush with a soap box over his head, thinking that would save him. He did get away safe, but not until one of the fellows came along and saw him hiding under the box, and believe me that was a great laugh for all hands when we got together again.

When Quigley and I came back from battalion headquarters we found that our company had moved the night before, so it was a case of rope for us to find them. After going a short way we stopped at another outfit for breakfast and had oatmeal, bacon, fried potatoes, bread, jam and coffee—not so bad! After eating we put our packs on and beat it. At dinner we had steak, french fried potatoes, fried onions, bread, jam and coffee—grat from another company and were lucky enough at last to find our own outfit just as they were lining up for supper; so we were just in time but found that the next day we were due once more to move.

The next night we all broke camp and hiked about ten miles and then got on our dear "8 or 10," which means our parlor car. They are freight cars, slightly smaller than the ones in the States, and they put either eight horses or forty men in them. Well, we got on our special and after getting in, found we could put our packs against the side of the car for a cushion and sit down on our slickers and put our knees up so we might rest our elbows on them and then go to sleep, but there was little sleep in our car that night as we all had a singing fit on and you could not make us feel bad after the wonderful name our infantry made. When daylight came we opened the door on each side and sat looking out at the country, and, Ma, it was certainly beautiful. Picture me, if you can, sitting in the doorway of a freight, eating a bean sandwich as tho I was the happiest boy in the world.

Life here is a tough war, when you can see Harry Linder for nothing, also play ball and go to the movies in town on Mondays and Wednesdays.

The same satisfaction is less picturesque expressed by a sergeant in the A. L. F.:

To summarize the last annual course of my army life, I have passed in health thru roughing it, gained in experience, gained in friends. It has been a hard life at times, but this is a job you can't run if you don't want to. Right at the time when you are here you are so fully interested in what you are doing that the job and the Kaiser who asked it on us. And we won't be sent to any other war here. But then, Oh, Boy!



### Strengthen Your Eyes—Don't Coddle Them

Get this fact firmly fixed in your mind: glasses can no more *strengthen* your eyes than medicines can develop muscles in your body. What they are intended for is merely to *bolster up your vision*—that is all.

You take it as a matter of course that as you grow older you will need glasses. You regard this as being perfectly natural, logical—and inevitable; the eyes are bound to grow weaker as you grow older. This being a fact, is there no way to *prevent* such a condition? Read on. We shall see.

### What Causes Impaired Vision?

It is *not* that we abuse our eyes. It is *not* that they naturally and invariably grow weaker with age. It is *largely* our ignorance of the fundamental principles that govern sight. We seem to know how to develop the muscles in every organ of our bodies except our eyes. Until we realize that the power of vision is in direct ratio to the vitality of the muscles and other tissues of the eyes, and until we are taught how to *train* the muscles and vitalize the tissues of the eyes, we cannot hope to attain the fullest measure of visual efficiency, or to escape the penalty that is fixed for us: *wearing glasses*.

When you consult an oculist or optometrist about your eyes, he doesn't tell you what *CAUSED* the lessened power of vision which your eyes betray. He gladdens your soul by placing lenses before your eyes that improve your vision perceptibly. And you go away happy, confident that your visual troubles are over. But, with the passing of time, you come back for a stronger pair of glasses, for your eyes have grown weaker! What does this prove? That glasses do not strengthen the eyes and that not until you learn how to make your eyes constitutionally strong will you overcome the trouble!

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### A Word About the Author

This valuable Course in Eye Training was evolved by BERNARR MACFADDEN, who has achieved an international reputation as a practical physical culturist and author of many standard books on the subject of Health. He does not wear glasses, yet at one time his vision was so bad that looking at a newspaper, everything appeared blurred and black. By experimenting on himself with the same system of treatment embodied in this Course, his eyes soon acquired their former vigor and clarity of vision.

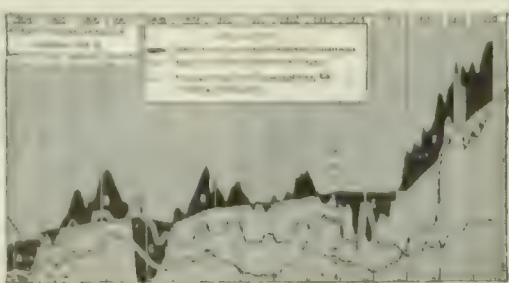
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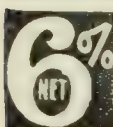
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Division of Business Education  
119 West 40th Street New York

# HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

## The Independent Lesson Plans

### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

**TO THE TEACHER.** Ask every pupil to read as much of *The Independent* as possible, and to prepare at home written answers to two or three questions. When you call upon a pupil in class ask the pupil to step to the front of the room, to lay the written answer on the teacher's desk, and to speak without notes, unless notes are specifically suggested by the question. Then call for one supporting opinion concerning the thought presented, and for one dissenting opinion. Close the discussion by a vote of the class, and an expression of your own opinion. Make the work spontaneous, spirited and original. Build up a vigorous Americanism founded on reliable information concerning present-day events, conditions and thought.

#### I. A Talk with the King of Italy. By Hamilton Holt.

1. Give a character sketch of the King of Italy as presented in the article.
2. Compare the King of Italy with Shakespeare's "Henry V."
3. Contrast the King's actual manner with the manner Mr. Holt expected to observe.
4. Prove that the King of Italy has American characteristics.
5. Present an exposition of ordinary court etiquette.
6. Write an original story in which you tell of a most unusual series of events that led you into conversation with a king. Make your story emphatically present the king's character.
7. Explain in what respects the closing paragraph is excellent.
8. Tell the story of Petruchio and Katherine. ("The Taming of the Shrew.")
9. What is allusion? Why is allusion so effective in giving value to an article?
10. Compare the manner of Benjamin Franklin at the court of the King of France, with the manner of Mr. Holt in the presence of the King of Italy.

#### II. The Great Adventure.

1. The letters in the article were selected from many letters. Why were these particular letters selected? What are the characteristics of a good letter?
2. How do the letters here given differ from letters that you write?
3. Give a character sketch of the writer of the first letter.
4. Point out the color effects in the second.
5. What are the sources of humor in the third?
6. Write an answer, in like vein, to the letter that most pleases you.

#### III. Under the Evening "Hate." By William L. Stidger.

1. Show how the article is like any one of "The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers."
2. Write an original story in which you use Norton as the hero.
3. Point out the following effects in the article: contrast, climax, humor.

#### IV. Why Not Liberty Motors with British Wings? By L. L. T. Driggs.

1. Summarize what is said concerning British character.
2. Write a brief for the main thesis of the article.

#### V. A Sequel to "The Blue Bird." By Montrose J. Moses.

1. Tell something concerning Maeterlinck as a writer.
2. Tell the story of "The Blue Bird."
3. Tell the story of the new sequel to "The Blue Bird."
4. Explain what is meant by a "fantasy." Why are fantasies so pleasing?
5. What is meant by saying that the play is "packed with philosophy"?
6. What is a morality?

#### VI. The New Books.

1. Imagine that an uncle has offered to give you any three books named in the book reviews. Select three that you would like. Write a letter, naming the three, and explaining why you prefer them to any others.

#### VII. Building an Office Library. By Edward Earle Purinton.

1. Give a series of directions for the best use of a school or local library.

#### VIII. The News of the Week.

1. Give a full account of the various steps that have been taken toward peace.
2. Explain the present military situation on all the battle fronts.
3. Point out the most interesting results of the recent elections.

### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. Conditions Precedent to Peace—"Force Plus Diplomacy," "A Coalition Congress," "Freedom of the Seas," "Our Terms to Germany," "Terms of the Austrian Armistice," "Story of the Week."

1. Show by an analysis of the events of the last four months that "The supreme triumph . . . has been brought about by . . . the military genius of Foch and the diplomatic genius of Wilson."
2. Why did "the half-million men at Salonica remain idle for two years"? How does the editorial writer account for the Austrian collapse?
3. "Every European country has met the emergency of the Great War by a suspension of party politics," etc. Will this condition continue now that armistice has been declared? Study the returns of the American election. Do these returns indicate a continuance of party truce?
4. In what two respects did the Allied Conference alter the American terms? Why will the President accept the first alteration? Why can he not accept the second? What do you think of the solution of the dilemma proposed by the editorial writer?
5. Compare the terms of the Austrian armistice with that laid upon the Germans. In what respect do they agree? Where do they differ?
6. Why did the Allies insist upon the surrender of the Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia? What will probably be done with these territories when peace is finally declared?
7. What progress in political reorganization is observable in Germany? In Austria-Hungary? In the lands further east?

#### II. Italo-American Relations—"A Talk with the King of Italy."

1. Why was Mr. Holt especially interested in the views of the King of Italy? Why did the King wish to talk especially about the United States?
2. Has the United States done anything to help Italy save herself from her hereditary enemy Austria?
3. What impressions of the present King of Italy do you get from this article?

#### III. How the War Is Being Fought—"Why Not Liberty Motors with British Wings?" "Under the Evening 'Hate,'" "The Great Adventure."

1. What lessons in aeroplane efficiency can be gathered from Mr. Driggs's article?
2. From your reading of these articles give a description of (a) the artillery duels which are incident to modern warfare, (b) the work done by the aviators, (c) the work done by the balloonists, (d) the activities of the infantrymen, (e) the work of the medical corps and various other types of relief organizations.

#### IV. The Development of Motor Transportation—"For Better Highway Transportation," "A New Highways Transport System."

1. What is the cause of the variance in efficiency in railroad transportation and highway transportation referred to in the first paragraph of Mr. Eustis's article? What remedies does he suggest?
2. Do you know of any efforts to establish "systems of cooperating trucking organizations" in your community?
3. "Municipal officials are forever planning and inaugurating new traffic regulations, etc. Does the new highways transport system suggest a better way of handling modern highway transportation problems?"

#### V. Business Efficiency—"Building an Office Library."

1. Can you give other examples of business success similar to that which the author describes in the story of James Bell?
2. Why do the National City Bank, John Wanamaker and the National Cash Register Company find it profitable to maintain libraries?
3. What, according to the author, are the steps which should be taken in building up a business library? How should such a library be run? What benefits will accrue?



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Harold Howland Associate Editor  
Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

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Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## THE LAST SHOT

WITH THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY, Nov. 11.—Amid the golden glow of the sun shining thru breaking mists and casting upon the uncleared battle field a light that seemed like a halo the soldiers of the American army found today the true glory of war—Peace.

At 11 o'clock this morning they fired their last shot, and the world's greatest war ended in the world's greatest victory.

For most of them, muddy and dog-tired in body and spirit, it came as something unnatural, almost incredible. They stood up in their trenches and cold, wet fox holes—stretched themselves, looked about in wonderment and beheld another wonder, as amid the mist, so close often that they could be hit with a stone, other figures stood up, too, and stretched themselves. They were gray-clad figures, who were enemies and now are—what?

Today has brought many things to the world that one may not guess. But not yet are our men delirious with joy, or given themselves over to jubilation. There was cheering and here and there some rocket flares were fired, while many a boy in khaki slapped another on the back and said: "Well, I guess the old guerre is fini."

It has not yet come over them with all its force that the young lives they had taken in their hands every day are safe with all that safety to young lives means, and that there is an end of the horror unspeakable and of the weariness and hardship—that once again after four years all's right with the world.

Once that idea does come their faces will turn in but one direction—toward home and those who love them and have shared them for the world's greatest cause, and whose faces they thought never to see again. For them peace will mean but one thing—home.

What a series of unforgettable pictures these boys of ours saw on this day of days when the world laid down its arms: pictures of No Man's Land, where men walked upright in the daylight, where men in khaki met men in gray, to swap souvenirs and laugh the strange, short laugh that men laugh whose lives have been given back to them; of a battery of guns that had peered forth death, now silent; of French towns bright with suddenly blossoming flags of red, white and blue after four years of mourning, but above all of the faces of true friends as they looked at each other and said: "Well, we came thru it, didn't we?"

It came differently at different parts of the long line that the Americans now hold. There was a place near Sedan where the New Yorkers of the 77th Division faced the Germans across the Meuse. There was Stenay, where the Americans picked their way across the flooded river, entering and capturing the town at the very moment when the fighting ended.

There was the country east of the Meuse

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where until almost the last moment the Americans were fighting heroically. There was the swampy country near St. Mihiel, where they waited in the trenches for an hour and then walked out into No Man's Land.

Everywhere it was the same, in one respect: there was the same sudden and profound silence as the hour struck and the

guns ceased for the first time their terrible chorus that for four years has never ceased from the North Sea to the mountains of Switzerland.

Coming into Buzancy as dusk fell last night there was an air of expectancy everywhere in the crowded streets of the town that the German had marked for his own. Troops were pouring thru—battered, weary troops with a warworn look, but marching with an easy step as if they knew what was coming.

It was the Rainbow Division that got to the outskirts of Sedan, the veterans of 175 solid days in the trenches, and of every big battle in which the Americans have been engaged.

Going up the road toward the Meuse and Stenay next morning we passed more troops marching. This time it was another division no less famous than the Forty-second—the First Division—first in France, first to fight, and by a great chance it happened that we passed the men of the Sixteenth Infantry.

The Sixteenth had just received the news and were cheering as men cheer who know what the war meant in agony and bloody sweat. Some of them were waving their muddy rifles high overhead.

Farther down the road was a little wood where was crouched the long, varicolored snout of a six-inch rifle, the crew of which were cleaning out the barrel. "We fired the last shot at 10:55," they said. It was Battery C of the Fifty-sixth Coast Artillery, formerly at Fort H. G. Wright, New York. Lieut. Harry C. Carpenter, of Norwich, N. Y., pulled the lanyard for their last shot.

Of course there will be a thousand claimants to the honor of having fired the last shot of the war for the American army.

As we passed more and more guns we heard the reason for the heavy artillery fire of the night before. It was that our guns were firing as many shells as possible so as to give the Boche as much discomfort as they could before the war ended.

The farther we went the stronger became the impression of what the end of the war meant.

Stenay itself was a remarkable transformation from despair to happiness. Before one tiny shop stood a little French child, scarcely four years old, waving a hand to the splendid helmeted soldiers who were passing. One broad shouldered man stepped from the line, took the child in his arms and held her high in the air, with an ecstatic smile such as fathers only smile.

"I've got kids of my own," he said, answering a question, "and now I know I'll see them again." He is Private A. C. Larsen, of Minneapolis.

And so we finally passed on thru the French towns, all rejoicing, to Bar le Due, bright with lights for the first time in many hundreds of nights, in whose streets the French soldiers and people cried: "La guerre est finie!" and then were silent, as if they feared it were not true.





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### PEACE!

*A conglomerate of people of all nations and all moods thronged thru the streets of New York—buffeted by the surges of the crowd, showered by impromptu confetti and cascades of ticker tape, deafened by horns and whistles, hoarse from cheering*



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**



## WHOM THE GODS WOULD DESTROY

Reprinted from the Independent of August 10, 1914

**A**NCIENT history closed at midnight of July 31, 1914. The monstrous war with which modern history begins will end as the big and little wars of the old days did. This is hard to realize now, but the sooner those men upon whom will fall the duty of shaping a new order of things begin to think about their problem, the better it will be for all concerned.

There will be some accounts to be settled after peace is declared, and the biggest one will be that which Enlightenment has against Medievalism.

Whatever causes of strife may have been lurking in the minds of the peoples of Europe, they would not have massed and exploded in this demoniac war without the agency of the Head Devils. Race differences there are. Conflicting national interests there are. The growth of populations already dense, and looking for new opportunities for enterprize and livelihood, has been disturbing economic equilibrium. Religious antagonisms have fostered hatred. But none of these things by itself, nor all of them in combination, would have made war if the consuming vanity, the monstrous egotism and the medieval-mindedness of the absolute monarchs had not been thrown into the scale.

When the work of devastation is done there will be left the stricken, sobered peoples. Every family will have lost father or son, husband or brother. Resources will have been swept away. Industry will be paralyzed. Farms will have been stripped, villages, towns and cities desolated. But fortitude and courage will be left, and men will set themselves about the task of building a new civilization.

They will not be tolerant then of pious hypocrites asserting divine right, and claiming to be viceregents of God. They will not be tolerant of taxes for the wanton expenditure of royal families. They will not deprive themselves of the necessities of life to enrich the manufacturers of artillery and powder. They will cross these items from their ledgers, and turn their attention to the creation of a social order under which men and women who are content to dwell peaceably on their own reservations can enjoy liberty and pursue happiness.

Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. Mad with the lust of power, drunk with their own egotism, the Head Devils have signed their own doom. Their days are numbered. The monarchs must go and they will.

### THE MONARCHS MUST GO

AUGUST 10, 1914

#### THESE HAVE GONE

NOVEMBER 15, 1918

Nicholas, Czar of all the Russias, abdicated.  
Constantine, King of the Hellenes, abdicated.  
Ferdinand, Czar of the Bulgars, abdicated.  
Boris, Czar of the Bulgars, abdicated.  
Wilhelm, Prince of Albania, absconded.  
Yuan Shih-Kai, Emperor of China, abdicated.  
Francis Ferdinand, Austrian Archduke, assassinated.  
Friedrich August, King of Saxony, dethroned.  
Adolf Friedrich, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, dethroned.  
Friedrich Franz, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, abdicated.  
Ernst Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse, dethroned.  
Friedrich August, Grand Duke of Oldenburg, dethroned.  
Ernest August, Duke of Brunswick, abdicated.  
Heinrich XXVII, Prince of Reuss, abdicated.  
William Ernst, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, abdicated.  
Leopold IV, Prince of Lippe-Detmold, abdicated.  
Wilhelm II, King of Wurttemberg, abdicated.  
Friedrich of Waldeck-Pyrmont, abdicated.  
Edward of Anhalt, abdicated.  
Friedrich Wilhelm, Crown Prince of Prussia, renounced claims to throne.  
Charles, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, abdicated.  
**WILHELM II, GERMAN EMPEROR, ABDICATED.**





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GENERAL HAIG, COMMANDING BRITISH ARMIES

## FROM PRUSSIANISM TO BOLSHEVISM

THE long expected and oft despaired of event has come, the culmination of the war. Germany is in revolution. Kings, princes and dukes have scuttled like cottontails to cover. Sovereigns have been replaced by soviets. A Socialist sits in Bismarck's chair and little Baden has displaced arrogant Prussia as the ruling state of the empire. Last week the Wittelsbachs of Bavaria were claiming the right to succeed the Hohenzollerns in the imperial power. This week the Wittelsbachs are themselves dispossessed of regal rights. A Munich journalist rules in Bavaria, where once reigned a King Ludwig whose megalomania drove him mad. Among the men now at the head of affairs there is scarcely a *von* to be found. Their names are not in *Wer ist's?* Their portraits are not on sale by the press photographers. The German Empire is under entirely new management.

The Kaiser has discovered that he is not ruler by divine right, but by the will—or at least the willingness—of the people. "The German people shall be the freest people in the world," said the Kaiser. Quite possibly, but not by his decree. It was rather President Wilson who gave the signal for the revolt when in his note of October 14 he declared that he would never make peace with the present Government of Germany and added: "It is within the power of the German nation to alter it."

The first act of His Excellency Comrade Scheidemann on entering upon the Ministry of the Interior was to order the Kaiser's portrait off the wall. His next act was to order the Kaiser off the throne. Both orders were promptly obeyed. An urgent message was handed to the German Emperor announcing that Philipp Scheidemann would call at noon for his abdication. The Kaiser shivered and signed. The Crown Prince wept and signed. Then they took the train for Holland. At noon Scheidemann called—with a company of soldiers—and the document was ready for him. It was as short shrift as the Austrian ultimatum gave Serbia in 1914.

Thus was shattered the divinity that doth hedge about a king. Germany has been the chief stronghold of royalty. There have been more hereditary rulers in Germany than in all the rest of Europe, and of all the rest most had German rulers. The Czar of Russia, for instance, was sixty-three sixty-fourths of German blood.

The participation of America brought new issues into the war. Most prominent among them were these three, the overthrow of autocracy, the freedom of the seas, the league of nations. These had not been specified previously in the peace aims of the Allies and had been little heard of in their discussions. Since they have been raised and reiterated by the President they have gradually gained in favor in Europe, tho they are not yet regarded as so important as they are in America. We sum up the situation by saying that the governments associated with ours in the war are dubious about the third, opposed to the second and not at all keen about the first. But the first of the President's three points has been won, the second is not hopeless and the third is promising.

The average American instinctively personified his opponent. To his mind the primary aim of the war was to "Down the Kaiser!" and free his people forever from the curse of kings. But one might read page after page of the letters in the *London Times* on war aims without finding a reference to it, unless indeed it were in deprecation of the President's effort to arouse the German people to overthrow their rulers. When one throne trembles it shakes the rest and those who are satisfied with their sovereign naturally do not want him to suffer for the sins of the others. The downfall of the Czar was greeted with great enthusiasm in America, particularly by the million or more of refugees who had fled to this country from his tyranny. It would indeed have been difficult to have gained the hearty



support of the American people for the war if it had meant fighting on the side of the Czar for the preservation and extension of his dominion. But the monarchical powers were alarmed at the revolution in Russia, not merely because it meant the loss of their largest ally and of their extensive investments, but because it endangered their own institutions. They would have welcomed a transformation of the autocracy into a constitutional monarchy just as Americans would have welcomed its transformation into a federal republic. But it is impossible to set limits to a revolution in advance and Russia went much farther and faster than any of her friends would have wished. It must be admitted that Russia is just now in a worse state than under the Czar's regime and also more of a menace to her neighbors. Bolshevism is evidently a highly contagious disease. It may become pandemic like the Spanish influenza. So far no remedy for it has been found except to let it run its course in the hope that the patient may have a strong enough constitution to survive. The German and Austrian authorities, having assisted in disseminating the germs of Bolshevism in Russia, have been in terror lest it should spread in their own borders as at last it has. They kept the prisoners returning from Russia in a political quarantine until they were thought to be free from its pernicious influences, but this precaution was not sufficient to keep it out. Recently it was discovered that Tavarish Joffé, the Bolshevik Ambassador at Berlin, was sowing seditious literature from the vantage point of the capital. According to the American Consul at Sofia the collapse of Bulgaria was largely due to the ferment of Bolshevism, and we hear the same of Austria. The Sisson documents showed that Scheidemann aided the establishment of Bolshevism in Russia and now he is getting a return for his money.

The German revolutionists have obviously taken lessons from the Russian. They have adopted that novel and powerful weapon, the soviet, or local council of workmen's, soldiers', sailors' and peasants' delegates. It is this institution that has maintained the Bolshevik regime in spite of its external and internal enemies. We have heard repeatedly that the Bolsheviks could not possibly hold out many weeks, yet now a year after they seized power in Russia they seem stronger than ever. They have driven the Czechoslovaks from the Volga and are said to be regaining the Ukraine since the German troops are being withdrawn.

If now a soviet republic should be established in Germany it would fraternize with the Russian and a new kind of *Mittel-Europa* combine erected, that to the Allies might seem as threatening as the Pan-German scheme which they have just foiled. So far the soviet machinery seems to have slipped into place with remarkable smoothness and we may hope that so disciplined, orderly and educated a people as the Germans may avoid the reign of terror under which Russia now writhes. If they do not it will not be Germany alone that will suffer, but the world as well. Lord Milner has recently warned the British of the danger of too great demoralization of Germany and *The New Europe* puts this fear into plain words:

If Germany were to go the way of Russia, then all the talk of indemnities and punishment and reparation would be futile; we should be like a man who is prevented by the sudden death of his antagonist from executing the vengeance and carrying out the punishment on which he has so long been brooding.

It may be that the Allies and Americans who are to watch on the Rhine during the next few months will be in the position of the Germans in 1871 who stood by with idle arms while the French bombarded Paris, burned the Tuileries, tore down monuments and shot their leading citizens. The Germans looked on at this spectacle first with delight, then with amazement and finally with alarm. So now we, altho not disposed to be sympathetic with the Germans, would not wish to see them sink like Russia into chaos and red ruin. Behind the Great War there looms the specter of a Greater War, the war of classes, in which man fights his



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GENERAL PERSHING, COMMANDER OF THE A. E. F.





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GENERAL DIAZ, COMMANDING ITALIAN TROOPS

neighbor, in which there is no line dividing the foemen, in which there are no neutrals and no non-combatants, in which there is no restraint of discipline and no chivalry, no Hague rules and no mercy, a war that means not merely the conflict of civilizations but the destruction of civilization itself, the engulfing of the world in a flood of anarchy. It was with a solemn warning against this that the President closed his first peace speech.

*The peoples who have just come out from under the yoke of arbitrary government and who are now coming at last into their freedom will never find the treasures of liberty they are in search of if they look for them by the light of the torch. They will find that every pathway that is stained with the blood of their own brothers leads to the wilderness, not to the seat of their hope. They are now face to face with their initial test. We must hold the light steady until they find themselves.*

## THE PEN OF DEMOCRACY VERSUS THE SWORD OF AUTOCRACY

Woodrow Wilson—Matthew 5:9.

Wilhelm Hohenzollern—Matthew 26:52.

### WHY NOT THE PRESIDENT?

**W**E see no reason why President Wilson should not attend the peace conference if he thinks he should. It is his duty to be wherever his country needs him most and certainly there is no place where his personal influence would be more effective in maintaining American interests and ideals and promoting a durable peace. He is premier as well as president and deserves to be by the side of Lloyd George and Clemenceau at Brussels, if that is to be the place of peace. It would be embarrassing, of course, if the conference should last many weeks or if Congress should be in session at the time, but even then the President might well go across for a week or two in the crisis of the conference.

Mr. Wilson is by temperament a "direct action" man in the true sense of the word. He violated precedent—for those with short memories—when he appeared before Congress personally instead of sending a message from the other end of the avenue, but nobody can now deny that he gained in effectiveness. It was a silly superstition that a president must not step outside the United States. Roosevelt broke it when he went to Panama and Taft when he went hunting in Canada, and the present incumbent may well disregard the tradition for a more important purpose. Now that the U-boats are disarmed a voyage to Paris is not much longer or more dangerous than a trip to California. Premier Hughes of Australia and Premier Massey of New Zealand have gone from the antipodes to England and spent months there. Why should the President be the only interned premier?

### LEST WE FORGET COMMON SENSE

**T**HE explosions of joy that hailed the ending of the war were undignified and uncamouflaged, but they were spontaneous and sincere. They ran into lawlessness, but perfect self-control in such an hour was not to be expected. The repression had been unprecedented and the release was terrific.

The orgies of the day may be pardoned, but if the return to the emotions and the behavior appropriate to peace is to be marked by indulgence, excess, extravagant expenditure and a reckless throwing off of all sense of obligation, the latter state of human society will be worse than the former. Indications have multiplied that an irresponsible element, which has grown suddenly and fabulously rich while the general population has uncomplainingly endured hardships, and men on the battle front have borne unimaginable sufferings, is thoughtlessly eager now to make up for lost time



in wanton expenditure and display. This selfish element cannot be expected to listen to reason, and sober-minded men and women must exert themselves to the utmost to discountenance unworthy example, and to hold the great body of the people to decency and common sense.

In England and in France the energies that have been devoted to war will now be turned in full strength upon the huge and immensely difficult task of social reorganization. The old order is gone in those democratic countries as surely as it is gone in Russia and the central European nations. The intelligent French and the hard-headed British perfectly understand what has happened and realize what must be done. Ancient privileges of the Briton must go by due process of law and the land of England must be made over to the people. In its essential features the program of the Labor party will be put into enactment. Political rights alone will no longer fill out the democratic scheme. The wage-earners must own more. They must have a more adequate income. They must bear economic as well as political responsibility. They must enter more fully into the larger opportunities of life. They must be able to enjoy health and freedom. They must have education. The full meaning of this larger democracy is understood quite as well by British land-owners and mill-owners as it is by the wage-earners. Whatever may be true elsewhere, in England at least there will be no more flouting of selfish wealth in the face of misery. In France the democracy already created will be cherished and safeguarded.

Thruout the civilized world the masses of toiling men and women are restive. More than that, they are excited by appeals by revolutionaries and promise by leaders of class struggle to destroy the social system of which monarchy and courts were the symbol, while wealth and capitalistic power remain the substantial realities. The empires are broken to pieces; now unjust privileges must be made an end of, but the future of civilization depends upon the way in which the transformation shall be accomplished. Anarchy and violence will throw the world back into economic chaos and unimaginable misery. Patient reconstruction alone can save the priceless fruits of knowledge, discovery, invention and toil, and pass them over to a larger ownership.

Any conduct that needlessly inflames the irritated and envious elements of the population will be criminal in the deepest meaning of the word. Failure to adhere to the attitude of unselfishness and obligation so splendidly shown under the pressure of war will be criminal negligence. Every conscientious citizen of the United States, man or woman, should resolutely face the task of so amending and improving the economic scheme of things as to remove all just grounds of bitterness. Childish expedients and patch-work mending here and there will not do. Things must be made right as nearly as the imperfect intelligence and the more or less clumsy efforts of finite men can make them so. Every problem must be approached with open mind and a sincere desire to be both fair and practical. This is no time for rainbows and Utopias. It assuredly is no time for dogmas, traditions, and reliance upon merely repressive measures. It is a time for honest intention and common sense.

## WHO SAW NOT; YET BELIEVED

THE saddest thought of the war is that those who gave their lives to lift a nightmare from the world could not live to see and share the victory. That they died matters little, for sentence of death has been passed by nature on every one of us, but how unendurable to die unknowing of the fruits of their sacrifice, to die during one of the dark hours of the war fearing that a century of tyranny and slavery awaited the world of the living, to die fearing that their death was vain, and efficient deviltry creatable! We must not forget that less than six months before final victory, victory as decisive as the world has

ever known, many were urging with very plausible reasons that our enemies could never be beaten. The darkest hour was just before the dawn.

Our consolation lies in the fact that most of those who died were men of great heart and strong faith. They did not think that the will of God could be permanently defeated by a broken treaty, a torpedo, a piece of rugged ground, a cold winter or a treacherous Balkan prince. Behind all accidents and the varying fortunes of war lay their solid conviction that whether it took one year or ten, one war or ten, the struggle could have but one end. Humanity would never permit perfidy and cruelty to be rewarded by a secure success. We have seen and we believe; more blest are they who did not see and yet have believed.

## THE GREAT PEACE

THE defeat of Germany is an event of colossal significance for the Christian church. Once more it has been proved that those who take the sword shall perish by the sword. Once again it has been demonstrated that mechanism is no match for spirit. Military preparedness even of the Prussian variety cannot in the long run triumph. We see, as if by a flash of lightning, that righteousness exalts a nation, and that sin is a reproach to any people.

Whatever criticism of the Christian church may have been expressed at the beginning of the war for its failure to ward off this horrible catastrophe, and whatever abuse may have been heaped upon it in the course of the war because of its inability to say or do anything to stay the plague of destruction, will now be speedily forgotten, for all men of open eye see clearly that there is an immense work to be done, and that it is the church of God which must accomplish it. The generals and admirals have performed a noble and indispensable service. But another piece of work no less necessary and even more difficult, remains to be performed, and this work must be done largely by the organized forces of religion.

The war has left us a bruised and bleeding world. The guns are silent, but one can hear the blood still dripping. The nations are in sore need of healing. It is one of the sovereign functions of the Christian church to heal.

The war has left us with an impoverished world. Billions of wealth have been consumed. All the nations are weighted down with debts which it will require the patient toil of generations to pay. Men everywhere must have fortitude and self control. It will not be easy to adjust these burdens equitably to all classes of the people. The Christian church must plead for justice and mercy for every man.

The war has left us with an embittered world. Fires have been kindled which will not soon go out. Seeds have been sown which will bring forth harvests later on. Chasms have been worn deep which it will be difficult to bridge. The Christian church is intrusted with the message of compassion and forgiveness, of tenderness and reconciliation. Never has a wider door been opened for the ministers of Goodwill.

The war has left us a hopeful world. The human heart cannot be crushed. Hope is a flame which cannot be extinguished. Everybody believes that a better world is possible, and that we ought to have it. We can have it only by paying the price. There must be work and sacrifice. Wise and fearless leadership is needed in the pulpit. Victory is not yet certain. If the world goes on drilling with bayonets and guns, then the war has not been won. Prussianism has triumphed. If we are still to have nations in arms, then the abomination of Potsdam abides. It is for the Christian church by the united efforts of her ministers and laymen, to insist upon the creation of a League of Nations thru whose tribunals all international disputes shall be brought to the arbitrament of reason.

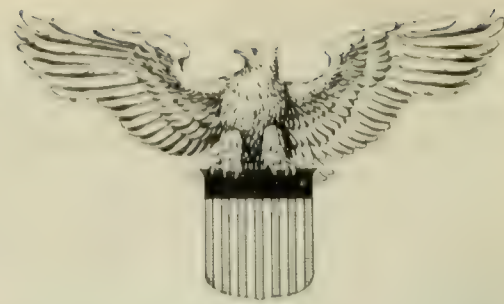
CHARLES E. JEFFERSON,  
Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle.





# THE ARMISTICE

Full Text as Signed on  
November 11, 1918



## I. MILITARY CLAUSES ON WESTERN FRONT

One—Cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signature of the armistice.

Two—Immediate evacuation of invaded countries: Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg, so ordered as to be completed within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice. German troops which have not left the above-mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the allied and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note annexed to the stated terms.

Three—Repatriation beginning at once to be completed within fifteen days of all the inhabitants of the countries above enumerated (including hostages, persons under trial or convicted).

Four—Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following war material: Five thousand guns (2500 heavy, and 2500 field), 25,000 machine guns, 3000 minenwerfers, 1700 airplanes (fighters, bombers—firstly, all of the D 7's and all the night bombing machines). The above to be delivered in situ to the allied and United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the note (annexure No. 1) drawn up at the moment of the signing of the armistice.

Five—Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. The countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local troops of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be carried out by allied and United States garrisons, holding the principal crossings of the Rhine (Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne), together with the bridgeheads at these points of a thirty kilometer radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right bank of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to the bridgeheads and to the stream and at a distance of ten kilometers from the frontier of Holland up to the frontier of Switzerland. The evacuation by the enemy of the Rhinlands (left and right bank) shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of sixteen days, in all, thirty-one days after the signing of the armistice. All the movements of evacuation or occupation are regulated by the note (annexure No. 1) drawn up at the moment of the signing of the armistice.

Six—In all territories evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No person shall be prosecuted for offenses of participation in war measures prior to the signing of the armistice. No destruction of any kind shall be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact as well as military stores of food, munitions, and equipment, not removed during the time fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be removed.

Seven—Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroads, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall be in no manner impaired. All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives and 150,000 wagons in good working order, with all necessary spare parts and fittings, shall be delivered to the associated powers within the period fixed in annexure No. 2, and total of which shall not exceed thirty-one days. There shall like-

wise be delivered 5000 motor lorries (camions automobiles) in good order, within the period of thirty-six days. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the period of thirty-one days, together with pre-war personnel and material. Further, the material necessary for the working of railways in the countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left in situ. All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of permanent ways, signals, and repair shops shall be left in situ. These stores shall be maintained by Germany in so far as concerns the working of the railroads in the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. All barges taken from the Allies shall be restored to them. The note, annexure No. 2, regulates the details of these measures.

Eight—The German command shall be responsible for revealing within the period of forty-eight hours after the signing of the armistice all mines or delayed action fuses on territory evacuated by the German troops and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. It also shall reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or polluting of springs and wells, etc.). All under penalty of reprisals.

Nine—The right of requisition shall be exercised by the allied and United States armies in all occupied territories, subject to regulation of accounts with those whom it may concern. The upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhineland (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German Government.

Ten—The immediate repatriation without reciprocity, according to detailed conditions which shall be fixed, of all allied and United States prisoners of war, including persons under trial or convicted. The allied powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of them as they wish. This condition annuls the previous conventions on the subject of the exchange of prisoners of war, including the one of July, 1918, in course of ratification. However, the repatriation of German prisoners of war shall be regulated at the conclusion of the preliminaries of peace.

Eleven—Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel, who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

## II.—DISPOSITION RELATIVE TO THE EASTERN FRONTIERS OF GERMANY

Twelve—All German troops at present in the territories which before belonged to Austria-Hungary, Rumania, Turkey, shall withdraw immediately within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on August 1, 1914. All German troops at present in the territories which before the war belonged to Russia shall likewise withdraw within the frontiers of Germany, defined as above, as soon as the Allies, taking into account the internal situation of these territories, shall decide that the time for this has come.

Thirteen—Evacuation by German troops to begin at once, and all German instructors, prisoners, and civilians as well as military agents now on the territory of Russia (as defined before 1914) to be recalled.

Fourteen—German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertaking with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Rumania and Russia (as defined on August 1, 1914).

Fifteen—Renunciation of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties.

Sixteen—The Allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their eastern frontier either thru Danzig or by the Vistula in order to

convey supplies to the populations of those territories and for the purpose of maintaining order.

## III.—CLAUSE CONCERNING EAST AFRICA

Seventeen—Evacuation by all German forces operating in East Africa within a period to be fixed by the Allies.

## IV.—GENERAL CLAUSES

Eighteen—Repatriation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed of all interned civilians, including hostages (persons?), under trial or convicted, belonging to the allied or associated powers other than those enumerated in Article Three.

Nineteen—The following financial conditions are required: Reparation for damage done. While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the Allies for the recovery or reparation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit in the national bank of Belgium, and in general immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money, together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Rumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that power. This gold to be delivered in trust to the Allies until the signature of peace.

## V.—NAVAL CONDITIONS

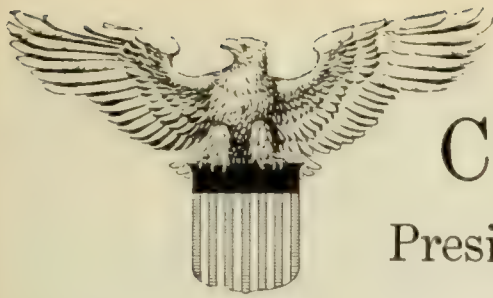
Twenty—Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

Twenty-one—All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of the allied and associated powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

Twenty-two—Surrender to the Allies and United States of all submarines (including submarine cruisers and all mine-laying submarines), now existing, with their complete armament and equipment, in ports which shall be specified by the Allies and United States. Those which cannot take the sea shall be disarmed of the personnel and material and shall remain under the supervision of the Allies and the United States. The submarines which are ready for the sea shall be prepared to leave the German ports as soon as orders shall be received by wireless for their voyage to the port designated for their delivery, and the remainder at the earliest possible moment. The conditions of this article shall be carried into effect within the period of fourteen days after the signing of the armistice.

Twenty-three—German surface warships which shall be designated by the Allies and the United States shall be immediately disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports or in default of them in allied ports to be designated by the Allies and the United States. They will there remain under the supervision of the Allies and the United States, only caretakers being left on board. The following warships are designated by the Allies: Six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers (including two mine layers), fifty destroyers of the most modern types. All other surface warships (including river craft) are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States and are to be completely disarmed and classed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States. The military armament of all ships of the auxiliary fleet shall be put on shore. All vessels designated to be interned shall be ready to leave the German ports. [Continued on page 267]





# THE WAR THUS COMES TO AN END



President Wilson's Address to Congress on  
November 11, 1918

**T**HE war thus comes to an end; for, having accepted the terms of armistice, it will be impossible for the German command to renew it. It is not now possible to assess the consequences of this great consummation. We know only that this tragical war, whose consuming flames swept from one nation to another until all the world was on fire, is at an end and that it was the privilege of our own people to enter it at its most critical juncture in such fashion and in such force as to contribute, in a way of which we are all deeply proud, to the great result. We know, too, that the object of the war is attained; the object upon which all free men had set their hearts; and attained with a sweeping completeness which even now we do not realize. Armed imperialism such as the men conceived who were but yesterday the masters of Germany is at an end, its illicit ambition engulfed in black disaster. Who will now seek to revive it?

The arbitrary power of the military caste of Germany which once could secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world is discredited and destroyed. And more than that—much more than that—has been accomplished. The great nations which associated themselves to destroy it have now definitely united in the common purpose to set up such a peace as will satisfy the longing of the whole world for disinterested justice, embodied in settlements which are based upon something much better and more lasting than the selfish competitive interests of powerful states. There is no longer conjecture as to the objects the victors have in mind. They have a mind in the matter, not only, but a heart also. Their concerted purpose is to satisfy and protect the weak as well as to accord their just rights to the strong.

The humane temper and intention of the victorious governments have already been manifested in a very practical way. Their representatives in the Supreme War Council at Versailles have by unanimous resolution assured the peoples of the Central Empires that everything that is possible in the circumstances will be done to supply them with food and relieve the distressing want that is in so many places threat-



ening their very lives; and steps are to be taken immediately to organize these efforts at relief in the same systematic manner that they were organized in the case of Belgium. By the use of the idle tonnage of the Central Empires it ought presently to be possible to lift the fear of utter misery from their oppressed populations and set their minds and energies free for the great and hazardous tasks of political reconstruction which now face them on every hand.

For with the fall of the ancient governments, which rested like an incubus on the peoples of the Central Empires, has come political change not merely, but revolution; and revolution which seems as yet to assume no final and ordered form, but to run from one fluid change to another, until thoughtful men are forced to ask themselves, with what governments and of what sort are we about to deal in the making of the covenants of peace? With what authority will they meet us, and with what assurance that their authority will abide and sustain securely the international arrangements into which we are about to enter? There is here matter for no small anxiety and misgiving. When peace is made, upon whose promises and engagements besides our own is it to rest?

Let us be perfectly frank with ourselves, and admit that these questions cannot be satisfactorily answered now or at once. But the moral is not that

there is little hope of an early answer that will suffice. It is only that we must be patient and helpful and mindful above all of the great hope and confidence that lie at the heart of what is taking place. Excesses accomplish nothing. Unhappy Russia has furnished abundant recent proof of that. Disorder immediately defeats itself. If excesses should occur, if disorder should for a time raise its head, a sober second thought will follow and a day of constructive action, if we help and do not hinder.

The present and all that it holds belongs to the nations and the peoples who preserve self-control and the orderly processes of their governments; the future to those who prove themselves the true friends of mankind. To conquer with arms is to make only a temporary conquest; to conquer the world by earning its esteem is to make permanent conquest. I am

confident that the nations that have learned the discipline of freedom and that have settled with self-possession to its ordered practice are now about to make conquest of the world by the power of example and friendly helpfulness.

The peoples who have but just come out from under the yoke of arbitrary government and who are now coming at last into their freedom will never find the treasures of liberty they are in search of if they look for them by the light of the torch. They will find that every pathway that is stained with the blood of their own brothers leads to the wilderness, not to the seat of their hope. They are now face to face with their initial test. We must hold the light steady until they find themselves. And in the meantime, if it be possible, we must establish a peace that will justly define their place among the nations, remove all fear of their neighbors and of their former masters, and enable them to live in security and contentment when they have set their own affairs in order. I, for one, do not doubt their purpose or their capacity. There are some happy signs that they know and will choose the way of self-control and peaceful accommodation. If they do, we shall put our aid at their disposal in every way that we can. If they do not, we must await with patience and sympathy the awakening and recovery that will assuredly come at last.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The Signing of the Armistice

The armistice putting a stop to the war with Germany was signed at five o'clock, French time, in the morning of November 11. Hostilities ceased at eleven a. m., which is the equivalent of six a. m. New York time.

The armistice bears the signatures of Field Marshall Ferdinand Foch of the French Army and Admiral Sir R. E. Wemyss of the British Navy on the one side, and on the other Mathias Erzberger, Count Alfred von Oberndorff, General H. K. A. Winterfeldt and Naval Captain von Salow. Admiral Sims was present unofficially at the first meeting.

The German plenipotentiaries, coming from La Capelle arrived at the French front at nine o'clock of November 7, and their automobiles with the curtains drawn were escorted to the Château Francfort, where the delegation spent the night. Next morning they were taken to Rethondes in the forest of Compiègne, where Foch awaited them in his special train. The leader of the delegation, Dr. Erzberger, speaking in French, announced that the German Government had been advised by President Wilson that Marshal Foch was qualified to communicate the Allies' conditions. The Marshal then read the terms slowly in a loud voice. Erzberger asked to be allowed to send the terms by courier to Spa, and that until a reply was received hostilities be suspended in the interests of humanity. Foch granted the former request but refused the latter.

The courier on his return was delayed by the continuation of the bom-

bardment and did not reach the German Headquarters at Spa until ten a. m., November 10. The Kaiser, who had held back the armistice delegation from going to the front until he was overruled by Hindenburg, was appalled when he read the terms and bitterly reproached the supreme army command with having misled him. But Hindenburg insisted upon the necessity of immediate compliance, and the courier was sent back with this message.

The German delegation reappeared in Foch's car at one a. m., Monday, and the next four hours were occupied in discussing the terms. Slight alterations were made in eighteen of the thirty-five articles as a result of arguments of the German delegates that in their original form the stipulations were impossible or undesirable. For instance, the time for evacuation and delivery of cars was extended from twenty-five to thirty-one days; the German troops from Russia are not to be withdrawn immediately but when the Allies decide that it may safely be done; "all submarines now existing" was substituted for the original demand for "160," probably because there were not so many left; and in response to the demonstration of the food experts accompanying the delegation that ships and cars were necessary to prevent famine and anarchy, a special clause was added to Article 25 providing for provisionment. Foreign Secretary Solf sent a special plea to the President for a mitigation of the blockade which otherwise "would cause the starvation of millions of men, women and children." Premier Clemenceau in

communicating the armistice to the Chamber of Deputies said that the taking away of all locomotives and 150,000 cars would embarrass Germany's means of provisioning and that "In this first hour we must come to her aid. We do not make war against humanity but for humanity." President Wilson spoke to the same effect before Congress. We publish the President's address and the revised armistice.

## The Kaiser Abdicates

When the Kaiser reorganized the Government last month to meet the demand of the President that it be made democratic he called into the coalition cabinet as Secretaries of State the Socialist leaders, Ebert and Scheidemann, conferring upon them the usual title "Excellency" but only during their period of office, not as is customary, for life. On the afternoon of November 7 the executives of the Majority Socialists of the Reichstag placed before the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Max, demands for the relaxation of police control, for freedom of assemblage, for a larger representation of Socialists in the Cabinet and for the abdication of the Emperor and Crown Prince. If a satisfactory answer was not given by noon on Friday, the following day, the Socialists would withdraw from the Cabinet. The Kaiser at first refused, declaring that he would not desert his country in this time of trial.

On Saturday morning the Socialist party announced its separation from the Government and declared a Social Republic. A general strike was ordered. The workmen left work, paraded

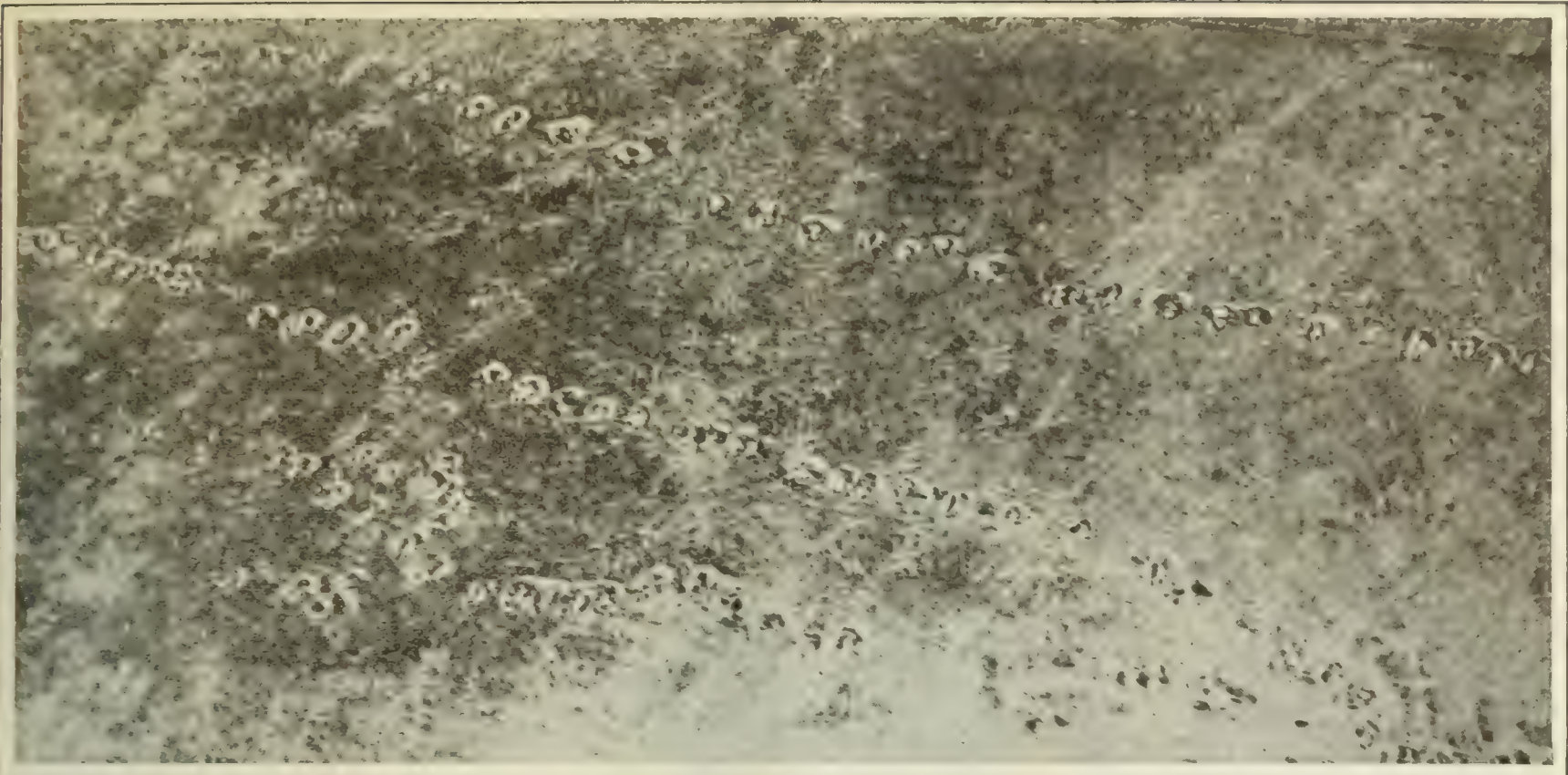


Press Illustrating

## WHERE GERMANY ACKNOWLEDGED HER DEFEAT

The famous palace at Versailles built by Louis XIV just outside Paris became during the war the seat of Allied councils. It was here that General Foch and the other representatives of the Allies drew up the terms of the armistice prefacing the German surrender. This photograph of the palace shows the famous statues of its gardens protected by straw from enemy bombardment.





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#### WHERE THE ORDER TO "CEASE FIRING" FOUND OUR MEN

In the hot pursuit of the retreating German army during the last days of the war there was no time to dig trenches or build fortifications. The men dug individual shelters as best they could—"foxholes," one correspondent calls them. This photograph from a low-flying aeroplane shows some of these burrows dug by French and American infantrymen

the capital and fraternized with the soldiers in the barracks. Three thousand insurgent sailors were on the march to Berlin. At noon Scheidemann and Ebert went in a military automobile, accompanied by troops, to the Chancellor, who told them that their demands had been granted. The Socialist leaders then rode back to the Reichstag in time to meet the procession of soldiers and workingmen and proclaimed the overthrow of the Hohenzollern dynasty and the victory of the people.

The act of abdication was signed by the German Emperor on Saturday morning, November 9, just after the receipt of an urgent telegram from Herr Scheidemann, which the Kaiser is reported to have read with a shiver. He then said: "May it be for the good of Germany. Let us not lose hope in the future," and signed the document. Next the Crown Prince, "crying like a baby," it is said, signed an act of renunciation of claims to the throne. The signature took place at the General Headquarters in the presence of Field Marshal Hindenburg and of the other officers and of the Emperor's private servants.

The ex-Kaiser and his party then took automobiles for the Dutch frontier, which they reached at Eysden on Sunday morning. At the frontier the Dutch sentries refused to let the party enter until the customs officials arrived at seven and inspected the ten automobiles. So the former Emperor had to wait half an hour at the Eysden station, and he was seen pacing the platform in the uniform of a German general. Crowds of Belgian refugees who had collected around the station looked at him and shouted "A bas Guillaume l'assassin!" When the train arrived, the ex-Emperor went on board and changed to civilian attire and was conveyed to the castle of Amerongen at Maarn, which belongs to the Count van Bentinck.

#### The Red Flag at Kiel

The revolutionary movement that had long been fomenting in northwestern Germany broke out in a naval mutiny at Kiel, the chief naval port and outlet of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. A similar mutiny occurred a year ago, but was quelled and promises made of better food and treatment. It is rumored that the cause of the rising this time was the real or suspected intention of the Government to order the whole fleet, including the returned submarines, to take to the open sea in a last desperate attempt to destroy the British navy. On Sunday, November 3, the sailors on board of the battleship "Kaiser" hauled down the war flag and raised the red flag in its stead. The officers attempted resistance with their revolvers, but the captain and other officers were killed. The battleship "Schleswig-Holstein" was seized in like manner and the revolt spread to most of the other vessels in the harbor. Since

the mutineers had possession of the wireless they were able to keep in touch and plan further operations. The garrison of Kiel refused to march to the harbor and the sailors declared that they would sink the ships if they were attacked. During the night four companies of infantry were brought in to put down the revolt, but three of them went over to the mutineers and the fourth was disarmed. Cavalry was then ordered in, but was stopped and turned back a mile from Kiel by marines with machine guns.

On the following day all the workmen of Kiel struck and seized the arsenal, munition works, railroads and tramways. A procession of marines, soldiers and workingmen, 20,000 strong, marched thru the city with bands and red flags to the prison and released the men who had been arrested for disobedience of orders. A Council of Sailors, Soldiers and Workmen, or to use the Bolshevik word, a "soviet," was formed and assumed the government of the city. Admiral Souchon, the Governor of Kiel, was arrested but released when he agreed to the demands of the Council. These demands called for better treatment of the men and the abolition of the salute and of all distinctions of fare between officers and men.

Fired by the example of Kiel, similar risings took place in the neighboring naval bases of Wilhelmshaven, Cuxhaven, Borkum and Helgoland, and later in the greatest of German ports, Hamburg and Bremen. In these and other cities the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils came into power without long delay or serious opposition.

#### The Socialist Republic of Germany

Within two days after the proclamation of the republic from the steps of the Reichstag by Philipp Scheidemann, the Socialists had obtained control of most of the twenty-six states of the empire. In nearly all the leading cities soviets,

#### THE GREAT WAR

November 7—German delegates apply to Foch for armistice. Naval mutiny at Kiel.

November 8—Bavarian republic proclaimed. King of Württemberg abdicates.

November 9—Republic of Poland formed. American steamer "Saetia" sunk by mine off Maryland. Battleship "Britannica" torpedoed at Gibraltar. Alfred Ballin, of Hamburg-American Line, suicide.

November 10—Kaiser flees to Holland. Socialist Ebert becomes German Chancellor.

November 11—Germany signs armistice 5 a. m. Hostilities cease 11 a. m. Emperor of Austria abdicates.

November 12—Allied fleet passes thru Dardanelles to Constantinople. Reds seize Helgoland.

November 13—All German rulers dethroned. Soviets control German cities. Bolshevik movement spreading to Sweden, Norway, Holland and Switzerland.



or councils of soldiers and workingmen, have superseded or supervise the administration. The fleet is under the red flag, so are the ports and naval bases, including Helgoland. Field Marshal von Hindenburg, "in order to avoid chaos," has asked the Cologne Council to send delegates to headquarters. Besides the army and navy the Socialists have now control of the press. The Wolff News Bureau, formerly the semi-official organ of the Imperial Government, is now sending out socialistic wires and wireless. The conservative *North German Gazette* has changed its name to the *International*. The *Lokal-Anzeiger*, which used to be the favorite paper of the Kaiser, appeared as *The Red Flag*.

Prince Maximilian of Baden, who was called by the Emperor to become Chancellor of the reformed Government, has become a sort of regent, while Frederick Ebert, ex-harness maker and leader of the Reichstag Socialists, assumes the office of Chancellor. The new cabinet comprizes Scheidemann, Landsberg, Haase, Barth, Liebknecht and Dittmann. Part belong to the majority Socialists, who have in the main supported the Government in the Reichstag since 1914. The others belong to the Independent Socialists, who have opposed the war from the beginning. No bourgeois is included, so it is evidently to be a strictly working class rule, as in Russia. Elections are to be held by equal, direct and secret ballot without distinction of sex and upon the principle of proportional representation.

Herr Ebert in an interview gave his views as follows:

The German people are victorious and the old, cankered rule of the Hohenzollerns, Wittelsbachs, Welfens, etc., is overthrown. Germany has completed her revolution. Prince Max, who formally resigned when the Kaiser abdicated, handed the Government over to me. In reality, we had full power in our hands before the representative of the old power gave it over.

These conditions had been gradually developing in Germany since the beginning of the war, and would have been completed after the conclusion of peace. But now the most skeptical must recognize that monarchism and imperialism are finished forever in Germany.

The German republic will not know any greater honor than that of working for peace. A constitutional national assembly of the German people's republic will institute a Government which will represent the people's will as far as it is humanly possible.

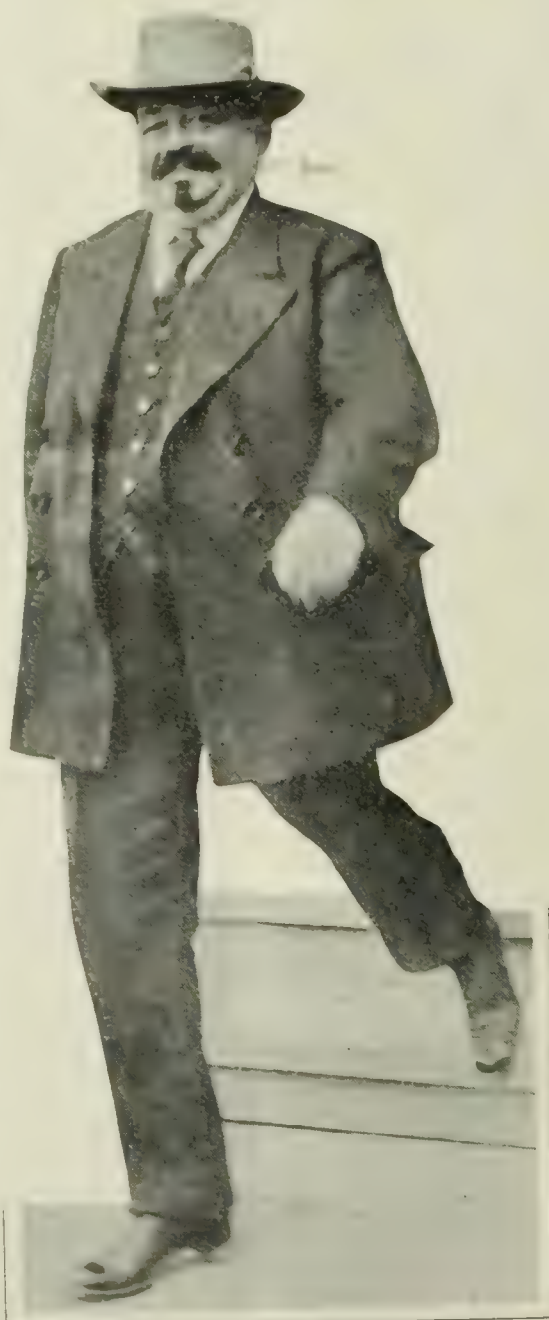
Our victory is almost bloodless, I could even say easy and complete. That the old forces will once again strive for power appears impossible to me. Germany's future state form is a republic, and the free German people's state will be happy in feeling that it is a free nation, with equal rights as a member of the League of Nations.

The Socialist authorities everywhere urge the maintenance of order. Looting is condemned and punished. In most places the transition was effected peaceably and the former officials have generally accepted the new regime and are working in harmony with it. At Berlin there were a few collisions between the troops and the people in which a few were killed, and the new Government publicly express its regret for the affair. The kings and grand dukes of the various German states



THE MAN WHO SIGNED THE ARMISTICE FOR GERMANY

Matthias Erzberger headed the delegation sent by Germany under flag of truce to ask for peace terms and signed the official acceptance of the armistice dictated by General Foch



Press Illustrating

THE LEADER OF SOCIALISTIC GERMANY Frederick Ebert, upon whom falls now the task of creating a new German government from the ruins of Kaiserism and the chaos of revolution. Herr Ebert was appointed one of the two Socialist secretaries of state in the German cabinet when the Kaiser reorganized it to meet President Wilson's demands about a month ago; he was named regent when Wilhelm II abdicated in favor of his grandson and he is now titled Chancellor of Germany. Herr Ebert is one of the most popular of German Socialist leaders. He was born in the famous university city of Heidelberg, where his father was a working tailor. He was for a considerable time editor of the Bremen *Burger Zeitung*.

have either abdicated or been dethroned or have express a willingness to abide by a decision of the people. The Berlin Workmen's and Soldiers' Council has abolished the censorship, declared freedom of religion and political amnesty, and established an eight-hour day. The Independent Socialists demand the punishment of Admiral von Tirpitz and others responsible for the atrocities and prolongation of the war.

#### The Revolution in Bavaria

Bavaria, which was set up as a kingdom by Napoleon in 1805, has never become reconciled to Prussian rule. The Crown Prince of Bavaria, in command of the right wing of the armies in France, has been the rival of the Crown Prince of Prussia, in command of the left wing, but neither has distinguished himself as a military genius. In August Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria left the army, accusing the Kaiser, Ludendorff and Hindenburg with responsibility for the German defeats, and later the Bavarian Government notified the Imperial Government that if an armistice was not negotiated immediately Bavaria would withdraw her troops and conclude a separate peace.

On November 7 the Socialists of Munich called a public meeting, at which thousands were present and resolutions passed demanding a republic, an armistice, an eight-hour day and prohibition of future wars except for national defense. On the following day an assemblage at the Diet Palace decreed the deposition of the Wittelsbach dynasty. The administration was taken over by a council of workmen, soldiers and peasants organized after the model of the Russian soviet by Kurt Eisner. He is a prominent Socialist and journalist, the author of "Psycopathia Spiritualis" and other books on sociology, and formerly the editor of the Berlin Socialist daily *Vorwärts*. He was born in Berlin in 1867. Up to a fortnight before he became the ruling power in Bavaria he had been in prison because he had published in his paper, the Munich *Post*, the statement that Germany had begun mobilizing her troops as early as July 28, 1914.

#### The Revolution in Austria

On November 11, the same day that put a stop to the war in France, Kaiser Karl of Austria issued the following act of abdication:

Since my accession I have incessantly tried to rescue my peoples from this tremendous war. I have not delayed the re-establishment of constitutional rights or the opening of a way for the people to substantial national development.

Filled with an unalterable love for my peoples I will not, with my person, be a hindrance to their free development. I acknowledge the decision taken by German Austria to form a separate state. The people has by its deputies taken charge of the government. I relinquish every participation in the administration of the state. My warmest wishes are that an internal peace will be able to heal the wounds of this war.

(Signed) CHARLES

(Countersigned) LAUMASCH

This brings to an end the reign of the house of Hapsburg, which has last-



ed for 645 years. As the Holy Roman Empire broke to pieces in the last century, so now both parts of the Dual Monarchy have been shattered into finer fragments. The German sections of Austria have become a republic and will seek to join the republic of Germany. Northern Tirol, which is outside the limit of the evacuated area prescribed by the Austrian armistice, has been occupied by Bavarian troops.

The Bohemian republic seems to be firmly established, with Prague as its capital. Prof. T. G. Masaryk, who has been head of the Czecho-Slovak National Council at Washington, has been chosen President of the new republic by a conference of delegates from the eight political parties of Bohemia held at Geneva, Switzerland.

An independent Polish republic has been declared at Warsaw and lays claim to Galicia in Austria. But the Ukrainians or Ruthenes claim the eastern half of Galicia by right of race and they are now fighting the Poles for it. On account of this conflict Paderewsky, the head of the Polish nationalists in America, has withdrawn from the Mid-European Union which was formed in the United States to bring together all the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary and the Balkans, and in which Ruthenes and Poles have hitherto been represented.

Closing Scenes of the War

The Allied and American armies pushed forward with greater energy than ever in the last days of the war, while on the other hand the enemy managed his retreat with skill and steadiness in spite of desertions and demoralization. The Belgians delivered Ghent before the halt was called. The British had the peculiar satisfaction of reaching Mons, where "their contemptible army," as the Kaiser called it, first met the foe. The French got to the Belgian border. The Americans on the last day crost the Meuse near Sedan and took the town of Stenay, where the Prussian Crown Prince had his headquarters. The Meuse had been flooded by damming the river and Stenay was strongly fortified and defended by machine guns aided by artillery on the hills in the rear. In Mezières and Mousay the civilian population suffered terribly from the phosgene gas with which the Germans drenched the towns. If the people stayed above they were in danger from the high explosive shells. If they sought refuge in the cellars they were liable to be suffocated, since they had no gas masks.

The firing was kept up till the last minute, but promptly at eleven o'clock a sudden silence fell upon the lines, which for more than four years had been under incessant fire. Orders had been issued absolutely forbidding all intercourse after the termination of hostilities under penalty of the "severest disciplinary measures" for violation of the order. But in spite of this fraternization took place spontaneously at various points of the line. Within a few minutes after the last shots had been fired groups of mingled khaki and feldgrau could be seen in No Man's



Central News  
THE GERMAN REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED BY PHILIPP SCHEIDEMANN

From the steps of the Reichstag Herr Scheidemann read the proclamation of success in the German revolution and asked the people's support of the new government. It was Herr Scheidemann who sent to the Kaiser the telegram demanding his abdication. He was one of the two Socialist secretaries of state appointed by Wilhelm II a month ago.

Land and an active exchange of tobacco for German postcards and *Gott mit uns* buckles was begun. As one American explained it: "You see, the war is over and we just wanted to find out what they think about it." They found out that the Germans were heartily sick of war. The American outposts for a long time after the armistice were bothered by Germans who persisted in trying to surrender to secure rations.

According to the report of November 13 the total of American casualties was 76,258, distributed as follows:

ARMY	
Killed in action (including 398 at sea) .....	13,312
Died of wounds .....	5,059
Died of disease .....	5,280
Died of accident and other causes... ..	1,450
Wounded in action .....	39,904
Missing in action (including prisoners) .....	7,227
Total .....	72,232

MARINES	
Deaths, all causes .....	1,364
Wounded .....	2,428
Missing in action (including prisoners) .....	234
Total .....	4,026

It is estimated that there are some 30,000 casualties yet to be published. At the time when hostilities closed the American army numbered 177,309 officers and 3,332,981 men. The overseas force numbered 2,008,931. The expenditure in the American army from the beginning of the war to date has been over \$22,000,000,000.

Reduction of the Army

The moment the armistice with Germany had been signed, orders were issued by the President stopping draft calls and turning back all accepted registrants who had not actually been inducted into the army; and men who are not yet nineteen years old, or who are more than thirty-six, and have not yet been called, are told they need not answer their questionnaires. So far as practicable, all men also who have not yet completed their training will be immediately discharged and returned to civilian life. The duties of the local draft boards will continue, however, and the drafting machinery will remain in readiness to function quickly should some emergency require its action. The War Department announced that on November 11 the total strength of the army was 3,764,677 men, of whom 2,200,000 had been sent to France, Italy or Russia.

Calls for the Navy and the Marine Corps are not affected by the order cited above, and no immediate steps will be taken toward demobilizing any part of the naval forces, nor any cessation in carrying on the program of naval expansion. It is believed that soldiers and sailors who have seen long service abroad will be returned soon, and replaced by drafts from the million or more men who are in camp in the United States. Secretary Daniels has promised that he will do what he can to set free young men who want to quit the navy for some substantial reason, and especially those who desire to begin or complete a college education.

United War Welfare Work

The "drive" for raising \$250,000,000 to sustain the combined welfare work in the army of the seven principal organizations outside of the Red Cross, began on November 11. It was almost swamped that first day in the torrent of jollification for "peace with victory" that swept over the land, but its agents struggled bravely in the welter of hilarity. Every tried method of raising money was used, and some new ones, as, for example, the utilization of athletics and sport—even a pugilistic ring of unheard-of proportions. All the leaders of the movement put forth pleas and facts to counteract the impression that the apparent end of fighting has made the getting of this fund needless. Cardinal Gibbons, Dr. John R. Mott and other influential promoters insist that the vast work to be done by the Y. M. C. A. and its co-



laborers here and abroad before the demobilization of our military forces requires all the money asked for, and more. The first twenty-four hours' work is reported to have yielded more than \$23,000,000.

**Non-Essential Industries Relieved** An immediate result of the stoppage of fighting is an order from the War Industries Board giving permission to many industries whose output has been restricted, to resume in part their normal manufacture and sale of goods. A list of forty-two classes of articles is given, of which a 50 per cent resumption of manufacture is allowed—all of them machinery or articles required in agriculture, business, or daily household use. The surplus of steel on hand, and the diminished demand by the Government, permits a partial resumption of building and repair work of the most necessary character; and the Fuel Administration grants the use of coal, hitherto forbidden, for making lumber, cement, brick, etc., for building purposes. In this respect, however, the order applies mainly to railroads, irrigation projects, and similar public utilities; to milling and food production; and to such new buildings as are required by hospitals, schools and the like, and costing in the aggregate not more than \$25,000. Large building operations must wait, but the board proposes to lift all restrictions as fast as circumstances allow.

**Foreign Trade in Future** The point most emphasized in the deliberations of the very distinguished body of men who met in New York at the fifth session, on November 8, of the National Foreign Trade Council, was the need of continuing to build ships. The program of the Shipping Board, if completed, would produce a merchant navy of 14,000,000 tons. Experience showed that this

amount would suffice; and that American shipping might be maintained was to be expected from the fact that now 385,000 men in the United States were trained to shipbuilding, whereas two years ago hardly 50,000 such workmen were available.

A policy of economic warfare on Germany hereafter was condemned, on the ground that if a satisfactory peace were concluded it would be needless. That an international agreement might be effected at the peace conference that should enable the working out of uniform and equal conditions upon all vessels alike, was greatly to be desired. At present the laws that required American vessels to maintain larger crews and to pay higher wages than is the case in foreign vessels necessarily subject American vessels to such disadvantages in competition with foreigners as to make it difficult, if not impossible, to continue business. Unless a proper maritime policy was adopted by our Government in the near future, in the opinion of the council, it is absolutely certain "that these newly constructed American vessels will not remain in operation under the American flag, and that the American merchant marine, rehabilitated with vast expenditure of capital and effort as a war emergency measure, will again be dissipated under the operation of inexorable economic laws."

**Prices and Economy** Prices of commodities thruout the United States still mount steadily. The War Department states that the cost of the army ration has increased from 33.03 cents in 1917 to 40.46 cents at present; and this cost has increased by 350 per cent during the last twenty years. Financiers and publicists are becoming anxious, seeing that the banks are threatened with a harmful credit inflation. This anxiety is the theme of the last monthly report of

the Federal Reserve Board. Figures are presented showing that, at the Federal Reserve Banks themselves, loans and investments have risen from \$552,649,000 on June 22, 1917, to \$2,154,832,000 on October 14, 1918. In the same period the percentage of cash held against liabilities has declined from 71.6 per cent to 51.1 per cent.

This situation is not owing to shrinkage in the reserve of gold, which, indeed, has increased somewhat during the year, but exists "because of undue or disproportionate expansion of the credit structure, which the gold reserve of the nation is required to support, in consequence of the inadequate saving by the people."

Normally bank credit exerted in the channels of commerce goes not beyond the productive processes on which it is based; and compensatory transactions largely cancel one another from day to day, so that only a small margin remains to be settled in cash. But, says the report, when the credit structure of the community is enlarged by the extension of bank loans not accompanied by a corresponding increase in production, and the proceeds are not employed in making or exchanging commodities, there is no means of permanently canceling or digesting such outstanding credits except one—their use for the purchase of the securities against which the credits were extended, notably, in our present situation, government bonds. The report concludes:

Probably the feature of the present financial situation of the country which most requires correction is this increase in disposition on the part of the public to rely too largely upon the banks as sources from which to obtain the necessary funds for use in financing the requirements of the Government. In order to provide for the taking up of additional loans when offered, it will be inevitably necessary that the public address itself with greater earnestness to the problem of saving and applying its income to public requirements.

**Economy in Clothing** To enforce economy in materials and labor, and to prevent unduly high prices for wearing apparel, the War Industries Board has found it necessary to impose definite restrictions on articles of clothing and their commercial distribution. In explaining to the dry goods men that this must be done, Chairman Baruch called on their National Association to appoint a committee of experts to aid him; this was done, seven experienced dry goods merchants constituting a board to arrange details. Standard grades and standard prices will be formulated. The vast business of making women's ready-made suits and robes and hats will be most affected. A practical beginning has been made in shoes, where the number of styles has been reduced from 350 to 150. If one wants a fancy shoe it must be made to order by an individual shoemaker, who may charge what he pleases. Manufacturers are restricted to fixed maximum prices for their goods in three classes, and may use only certain kinds of leather. The retailer must display his



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#### PRESIDENT OF THE NEW CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC

In the center of this group is Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, who led the organization of the Czechoslovak Republic of eleven million people and has just been elected its President. Dr. Masaryk was formerly professor of philosophy at the University of Prague, and he has been since 1915 president of the Czechoslovak National Council. The United States and the Allied Nations have now formally recognized the Czechoslovak Republic. Its legation building in Washington is shown in the background of this photograph. At the left of the group is Charles Pergler, American delegate and chargé d'affaires and at the right is Captain V. S. Hurban, the military leader





Central News  
**TAKING OVER THE GERMAN WIRELESS  
BASE AT ZEEBRUGGE**

When the Allies captured the stronghold of Germany's undersea warfare they put their own experts in charge of the huge wireless station there and found it in good order. These men are testing the receiving apparatus

agreement to abide by the stipulated prices. These standardization measures are expected to eliminate much waste as well as to prevent profiteering. In regard to determination of prices Mr. Baruch has laid down the principle that a "fair price is a price something like the normal profits in normal times."

**Feeding the World** President Wilson has directed Herbert Hoover to go to Europe as soon as possible to take charge for this Government of the organization of measures for the food relief of the liberated peoples. Mr. Hoover will take with him a company of expert assistants, and will be accompanied by Mr. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board, to arrange for transportation of the relief, partly by the use of ships recovered from Germany. The work in this country will be conducted by an executive board under Mr. Hoover's control. The program contemplates the furnishing of food not only to France and Belgium, but to the liberated populations of southern Slavic lands, to Austria, and even to parts of Germany; and it will be Mr. Hoover's first task, in cooperation with Allied agencies, to determine local necessities and organize the means of conveying subsistence to the civilian inhabitants of the various famine-stricken regions. He has estimated that in northern Russia alone 40,000,000 persons have little chance of living thru the winter.

While Australia, Argentina and other countries will be drawn upon, the chief supply must come from the United States, and Mr. Hoover has issued a

most earnest appeal for the strictest table economy on our part in order to save enough to keep life and at least a little energy in two hundred million persons until next spring, when they may begin to maintain themselves. As an idea of what this call means, the State Department announces that during the past four years the American Relief Commission, with the support of the Allied Governments, has sent to the ten million people in the comparatively small territory hitherto occupied by the invading armies, more than 600 cargoes of food, comprizing 120,000,000 bushels of breadstuffs and over 3,000,000,000 pounds of other foodstuffs, besides 20,000,000 garments, the whole representing an expenditure of nearly \$600,000,000. . . . In addition to this, some \$350,000,000 worth of native produce has been financed internally in Belgium. That the maintenance of this relief commission has been critically necessary is evidenced by the fact that in the same time and under the same conditions the population of Serbia is estimated to have diminished 50 per cent in number and that of Poland 25 per cent, whereas the population of Belgium, altho suffering great privations, is still intact.

At the same time we are reminded that the United States has, as an incident of the situation, become altogether the richest country in the world, and the one best situated to increase in wealth. An interesting summary has been published by the Government, showing the increase over normal in exports of foodstuffs by the United States since it became the food reservoir for the world on account of the war:

	3-year pre-war average	1916-17, fiscal year	1917-18, fiscal year
Beef products, lbs.	186,375,372	405,427,417	565,462,445
Pork products, lbs.	996,230,627	1,498,302,713	1,691,437,435
Dairy products, lbs.	26,037,790	351,958,336	590,798,274
Vegetable oils, lbs.	332,430,537	206,708,490	151,029,893
Grains, bu.	183,777,331	395,140,238	349,123,235
Sugar, lbs.	621,745,507	3,084,390,281	2,149,787,050

**Virgin Islands Surveyed** The United States Census Bureau has published a report on the Virgin Islands that contains much information of interest. The three important members of the group, St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John, have a total area of 132 square miles, to which about fifty lesser islets add a small space of useful land. The population in November, 1917, was 26,051, of which hardly 2000 are whites, and about 4600 of mixed blood. Nearly the whole population dwells on St. Croix and St. Thomas, and more than half in the three large towns; yet of the 84,781 acres on the three islands almost 70,000 are cultivated, and crops, more than four-fifths of which was sugar cane, were raised last year to the value of \$522,606. In addition, livestock existed to the value of \$582,921. Manufactures consist almost wholly of sugar and bay rum, the value of these products for 1917 being \$1,330,892. The fisheries prove to be of much more consequence than had been antici-

pated, the catch amounting to an annual value of about \$50,000. The report gives much general information as to soil, climate, social conditions, and business opportunities, and is accompanied by maps and illustrations. A curious fact is that, despite the Danish history of the islands, the speech of the people is English.

How important these islands were regarded in Europe strategically is shown by a recent incident. The agent of the Alien Property Custodian lately seized at St. Thomas the wharves and warehouses of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, despite a pretended sale to Americans; and they were found to include buildings of such enormous solidity, and fitted with such unusual facilities, that their ultimate use as a naval station was evidently in view. It is believed that they will now be applied to the purposes of a naval base for the United States.



Press Illustrating  
**FOOD ADMINISTRATOR IN AMERICA AND EUROPE**

Herbert Hoover, who headed our relief mission in Belgium before America entered the war and who returned to this country in 1917 to organize and direct the Food Administration of the United States, is now going to Europe to take charge of the food relief of starving civilians in Serbia, southern Austria and Montenegro and of the people freed from German domination in Belgium and northern France. Plans have already been put into effect to use the shipping released from military demands to send large quantities of foodstuffs to the army depots abroad





#### REPUBLICANISM SPREADS AROUND THE WORLD

*In all of the countries marked black upon the map monarchy has now been abolished and the area is expanding daily. To this territory might be added the United Kingdom and the self-governing dominions of the British Empire, where the rule of the sovereign is merely nominal and the will of the people is the law of the land*

## THE FRUITS OF VICTORY

BY WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

EX-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, PRESIDENT OF THE LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE

**T**HE Great War is ended. It will change the map of Europe and the world. As the Christian Era divides the ancient and the modern world, so this war will be a new point of departure in human history.

The victory clinches the moral responsibility of nations and of peoples. It exalts right over might and makes right might. Peoples and leaders may frequently fall away from the ideal of national morality set by this war. But never again will either avow that there is no morality for nations.

The war ends the power of monarchs and dynasties, the divinity that has hedged a king is gone forever. Peoples are to rule.

The war has made the world democratic. Whether it has made it safe depends on the peoples who govern. Democracy is a great boon. It makes for the happiness and welfare of the people, but its best results are only available to a people practised in self-restraint, intelligent enough to know their own real interest and valuing properly liberty regulated by law. We must expect, therefore, many mistakes in some of the new republics to be set up.

This war, in giving birth to so many new governments without assured stability, increases the chances of international friction. Unless the great powers

who have won the war and who are responsible for these nations organize the world to maintain peace among them, war will show its grisly head again.

**T**HE complexity of the adjustments for which the treaty of peace must provide makes inevitable the continuance of the present league of allied nations and its enlargement. The treaty must provide joint machinery with which to interpret and apply the terms of peace.

It must set up commissions to assess indemnities. It must create tribunals to hear contending peoples as to boundaries, rights of way and rights of access to navigable rivers and the sea.

It must continue its powers of mediation and conciliation long after a treaty has been framed and signed to settle disputes between new fledged countries and restrain their jealousies and ambitions. They will not be perfect.

Their human frailties will still be present. The great powers must maintain a joint military force to see to it that the terms of the treaty are complied with by the Central Powers.

Bolshevism may interfere with such compliance. If so, we must stamp out Bolshevism without hesitation. We cannot become responsible for the bloody massacre of all but the lowest

elements of the population of Germany and Austria as they were for the awful tragedy in Russia.

We may need a combined military force to enforce decisions of the joint tribunals and commissions under the treaty against the new governments. Here then we shall have for the Central Powers and the recently born republics a machinery to maintain peace among them and to compel the administration of justice.

This will be a league to enforce peace for half the world or more. What reason can be given for not extending the operation of this league to settle questions between the great allied powers themselves and between the other nations of the world? None.

If the war is to achieve its highest purpose, need for such a league is imperative.

Let us hope that the people of the United States will demand that their representatives unite with those of our allies in framing it. The peoples of England, France and Italy long for it as the only security worth having against recurrence of war.

Shall our people lag behind? Organized labor of the United States says "No."

So will the other groups of our nation say when they realize that the issue presses and the need for them to speak is at hand.

*New York City*



# GERMANY MUST PAY THE PRICE

BY JAMES W. GERARD

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY 1913-1917

**S**PURS and high boots at sea! Rather ridiculous: but at the opening of the Kiel week the Kaiser used to enter the harbor drest like a stage Rupert of Hentzau, standing alone on the upper bridge of his yacht. His silver breastplate and helmet shining in the sun, his hand on the hilt of his enormous sword, he condescendingly received the cheers of the sailors of yachts and warships and the plaudits of the humble multitudes of the shore. And no one laughed. No one dared. There were prisons for those guilty of *lèse majesté*.

Now his mighty armies, broken in flight, the red flag of revolution flapping from his palace tower and from the balcony from which he told the crowds that "before the leaves have fallen from the trees you will be back in your homes," his country ruined, William Hohenzollern, in the civilian's clothes that became him so ill, is a fugitive in Holland. His German Gott has deserted, weary, perhaps, of condoning so many crimes.

For these crimes must no one answer? We want to make war impossible. The best way to make war impossible is to punish personally those who wage it.

It is not necessary to number the acts which have turned the world against Germany. The list is long. Direct crimes comprize the murders by U-boats and Zeppelins against the laws of war, the judicial murder of Captain Fryatt, the slow murders of the prison camps, and the torturing murder of poison gas. Among the indirect murders are the carrying off into slavery of the workingmen of Belgium and the women and girls of northern France, many of whom died from overwork, starvation and exposure. Then come the accusing ghosts of the literally millions of Poles, and Rumanians, Serbians and Armenians, starved, beaten, shot and hanged by the faithful allies of Germany or by their troops under German officers.

What a miserable finish! Ten muddy motors cross the Dutch frontier carrying the huddled hope of autocracy. But why did he not know how to die? A last charge, perhaps at the head of the Hussars of Death! But now his coward flight only adds one more problem to those who will gather at the table of peace.



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Judge Gerard, our recent Ambassador to Germany, author of "My Four Years in Germany" and "Face to Face With Kaiserism"

Before the representatives of the Allies meet at that table the Allies must beware of the German revolution.

At a prize fight, when the crowd loses faith in the genuineness of a contest, loud cries of "Fake!" "Fake!" are

Left and Center by their silence approved.

German victory was thus proclaimed to mean the placing of crushing indemnities on all the nations who dared to oppose the German dream of world conquest.

At the least, Germany, under whatever flag, must pay the price of reparation.

The fate of the world and its people will be decided by men such as the ex-college professor Woodrow Wilson, the editor Clemenceau and Lloyd George, the little attorney from Wales. What a contrast to those proud nobles who, a little over a hundred years ago, filled feudal Vienna with their gold coaches and their lackeys and dealt with peoples as the personal property of the divinely anointed emperors and kings.

We have played a great part in the war; our democratic armies, raised as if by a miracle, turned the tide in France; but we must not forget that the conceit of the Germans, self-christened supermen, did much to turn the world against them, that our brave allies bore for four years war at their doors and that against their line the onrushing might of militarism broke and turned at the first battle of the fateful Marne.

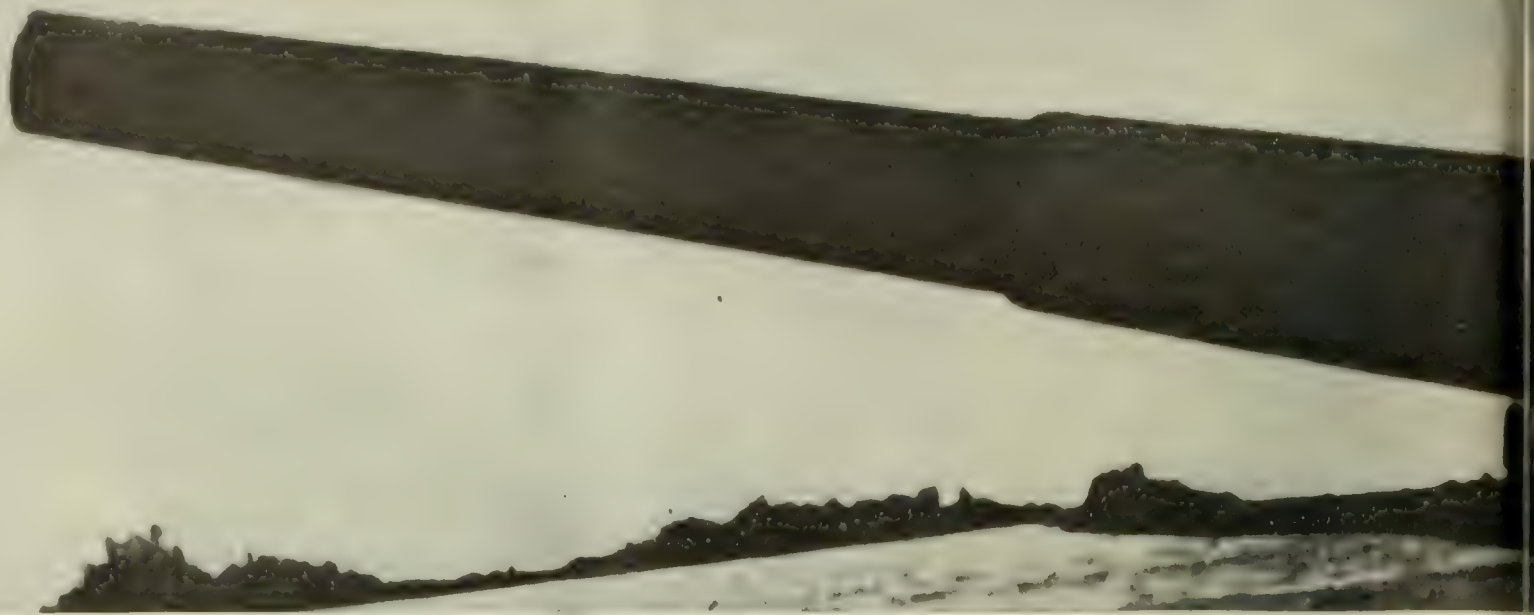
There is a God—and in humility, in thankfulness, we pray that never again may the Beasts of War be loosed upon the earth.



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Three generations of Hohenzollerns—the former Emperor of Germany, Wilhelm II, who abdicated in favor of his grandson, and the Crown Prince, now in Holland





*In his enormous contracts for war materials Uncle Sam has tried out many different policies*

## UNCLE SAM—GENERAL CONTRACTOR

BY C. S. RINDSFOOS

There are, in all the realm of business literature, only two important books on the theme of purchasing. One of these is by an engineer—C. S. Rindsfoos—and is used as a text book in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in dozens of other educational institutions, and is given to all the purchasing staff of the Quartermaster and Ordnance Corps to read. Mr. Rindsfoos is a Cornell graduate. He was secretary and treasurer for ten years of the Foundation Company, which is doing about \$75,000,000 worth of construction for the Government, and is now one of the three members of a firm doing similar work. In all his work he has been giving special attention to purchase—and to Government methods of purchase

UNCLE SAM has become "The General Contractor." During the past year he has spent, directly and indirectly, on new construction, some one and a half billions of dollars. It is of interest to the public to examine how he has gone about expending this vast sum, thru the private corporations of the country, which are now all "sub-contractors," working for him, "The General Contractor." Has a sound general policy been formulated? Have profits been reasonable? Private work for the time being dead, will any permanent effects result in the relations between the public, on the one hand, and the architect, engineer and contractor on the other, as a result of new construction in the hands of the Government? Or between architect, engineer and contractor? These questions, together with that of the effect on labor of the new order of things, come to mind and seek an answer.

It may be said at once that the Government has had no fixed general policy of awarding construction work, and has none now. It was not strange that, at the outset of the war, the various

departments and bureaus should adopt different policies; but now, a year and a half later, still we find some bureaus pursuing methods diametrically opposed to that of others. Obviously all cannot be right. For instance, the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department awards practically all of its work on the so-called lump-sum basis; that is to say, a round sum of money for a given project. Some of its projects are let on the unit-price system, the project being divided into a number of units according to the class of work involved, and bids being received per unit. These unit prices are multiplied by the quantity of each, and the results added together result in a lump-sum bid in the final analysis.

Whichever method is employed, bids are received after due advertisement and if within appropriation, the tender of the lowest responsible applicant is accepted.

The Construction Division of the Army awards practically no work on the lump-sum basis. Neither are contractors selected thru public advertisement. On the contrary, a project having been approved by the General Staff, a request for a contractor is sent to the Emergency Construction Committee of the War Industries Board. This committee has on file a record of a large percentage of the contractors thruout the country. This record shows the personnel, the financial status, experience and organization of each. Any contractor will be listed and rated on application and any contractor is permitted to supplement the

regular questionnaire with photographs of work done, references, or other pertinent data. From this list the Emergency Construction Committee selects one or more firms as best fitted to prosecute the project under consideration, having due regard to the location of the contractor's organization with reference to the work, amount of work on hand at the time, experience in the particular kind of work involved, financial ability to carry the work and record of past performances. The recommendation then goes to the Construction Di-



*The construction of the Hog Island shipyard was one*





ward and made experiments that will have a marked permanent effect after the war

## GENERAL CONTRACTOR UNDSFOOS

vision, which may or may not be adapted to it, tho it is only fair to say the advice of the Emergency Construction Committee is usually followed. The Construction Division then proceeds to award a contract on a percentage basis whereby the Government reimburses the contractor for the entire cost of the work plus a profit. The profit is based on a scale of rates designed to limit the total possible profit and under which the larger the project in cost, the smaller the percentage of profit allowed.

Thus not only do we find different policies in vogue in the bureaus just mentioned, but we find still other methods employed by other governmental agencies. The Engineer Corps and the Treasury Department continue to let work on the lump-sum basis. The Shipping Board Housing Committee has been awarding work on a fixed fee basis predetermined but unaffected by the actual cost of the work. The United States Housing Corporation of the Department of Labor awards work on a fee basis predetermined but increased in size if the work costs less than estimated, the idea being to secure economy by making it possible for the contractor to earn more profit as a reward for skilful management.

Not only are the forms of contract as numerous as the bureaus responsible for them, but the percentage of profit varies likewise. The contracts put out by the Construction Division allow a profit varying from 2 per cent to 7 per cent of the cost, depending on the size of the project. The Shipping Board Housing Committee allows about 4 per cent, while the Labor Department allows from 2 per cent to 4 per cent, depending on the size of the undertaking. What the contractors make out of Navy Yard contracts will never be known. The writer knows of cases all the way up the line from those where the contractors lose money to those carrying profits much above normal.

It is apparent from what has been said that Uncle Sam as General Contractor has not been able to make

up his mind how to choose his sub-contractors nor what form of contract to employ. He is trying all the methods and can settle on none. He selects his construction talent on the competitive and also on the non-competitive basis. Having made his selection he fixes rates of pay which vary from 2 per cent to 10 per cent and more—and he uses every form of contract that has ever been devised.

So much for a lack of policy that cannot go on indefinitely.

Now, can we detect any tendencies that are likely to result in a policy for the future and will the policy be followed in private as well as public enterprise after the war?

From the viewpoint of the contractor nothing is now left which he may sell except his engineering skill and the use of his equipment. The Government fixes the prices of material and labor, controls how much of each he may obtain and where he may obtain it. The Government controls transportation, fixes rates and allots cars for the movement of materials. The Government controls the money market and indirectly determines who may borrow money and at what rates. Therefore the contractor is not much attracted by advertisements for lump-sum bids. In the past he has been a good gambler, but today the odds are too great. He does not care to back his skill against Uncle Sam's power. You may be sure that when the contractor presents a lump-sum tender, either he is irresponsible or else he has added to his bid such a very large item of contingency profit that he cannot lose. In the latter case Uncle Sam pays well indeed for the privilege of forcing the contractor into a form of contract not in harmony with the times.

That the Government has not been blind to the conditions is indicated by the fact that most of its work during the past year [Continued on page 168



Uncle Sam's biggest successful experiments in contract award





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People of Lille cheering the Allies victorious

#### SINGING AT THE FRONT

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, Nov. 11 (2:10 p. m.)—Motor-cycle couriers tore along the roads today shouting: "It's all over, boys!"

Marching columns, tired and mud spattered, were galvanized into new life. They shouted, laughed and sang.

The correspondent saw several doughboys under full packs fox trotting in the middle of the road. The cheers rang from column to column.

In the race back to the nearest cable office the correspondent passed many detachments who had not heard of the armistice. It was easy to tell by their appearance who had heard the news and who had not.

Two words—"It's over"—changed the grim men into laughing boys.

Shortly before 11 o'clock the American gunners stood with watch in hand as the seconds ticked away. They fired right up to the last, saving the shell cases of the final rounds as souvenirs.

Several fourteen-inch naval guns sent their final shells hurling far into the German lines.

Little is now available regarding events at the extreme front lines, where the men are dug in in little "fox holes."

The correspondent sat in a dugout northeast of Verdun when Marshal Foch's order arrived at 10:40 o'clock.

A captain began telephoning feverishly to all the batteries in his sector.

Immediately the fire began to quicken until the fog was pierced by a veritable sheet of flame, the gun flashes melting into one.

As the captain finished reading the order to each battery, faint cheers came over the wire.

Within one minute after the firing had ceased, the bells in war-shattered Verdun began pealing.

Only a few minutes before 11 the Boches fired a few big shells into Verdun. As silence again settled on the streets, after the explosions, laughing and shouting doughboys poured out of the buildings.

American flags were flung from the windows of the ruined buildings. Locomotive whistles screeched, a real American celebration was going strong.

The news spread for miles into the back areas like wildfire. Villages were a-flutter with flags.

#### PARIS BREATHEs AGAIN

PARIS, Nov. 11—France is bearing the good news with the same equable temperament with which she bore the vicissitudes of the last four years. Quiet joy is visible on every countenance, but there is little outward expression of the happiness at the close of the tragedy which has cost two and one-half millions of the flower of her sons.

The French public is turning its attention to the extraordinary events in Ger-

# THE DAY

## How Victory Was Celebrated Thruout the World

many. While a few bands played in the streets and there was much singing of the "Marseillaise," the great crowds in the boulevards paid most attention to the newspaper bulletin boards. Many Parisians remained up until far into the night discussing the news in the cafés.

The authorities had ordered the blueing cleaned from the street lamps and the carés were lit from the arc lamps outside.

For the first time in years the boulevards last night presented an appearance of animation and gayety.

The Latin Quarter of Paris came to life with a bang after four years of churchyard quiet. Students paraded, shouting, singing, waving flags. The war hit the Quarter harder than it hit any other section of Paris, rendering it silent and empty. Today it is as gay as ever, blossoming into new merriment, gayly bedecked in bunting.

The roof of the Bourse almost lifted when the brokers boomed "The Marseillaise."

Every taxi and every other available vehicle was covered with the flags of the allied nations, and went cruising about the streets packed with merry-makers.

The youth of Paris paraded in groups, carrying banners and shouting songs of victory.

The only sad note was inside the homes where womenfolk were weeping when told the war was over, because almost all have at least one whom peace will not fetch home.

#### ALSACE DARES TO CHEER

ZURICH, Nov. 11—Enthusiastic demonstrations were held in Strassburg on Saturday night. France was cheered, notwithstanding the intervention of the mounted police.

Great processions filed thru the streets far into the night, carrying banners on which were inscribed:

"We Want to Be Reattached to France. Our Mother Country."

Alsatian soldiers on leave joined in the demonstration. The Mayor and the German military commander appealed to the people to keep calm.

#### LIGHTS IN LONDON

LONDON, Nov. 11—London celebrated the conclusion of hostilities with a glad heart in cheers that resounded on every side. Shrill notes of girls and children predominated, for sweethearts and brothers and fathers would go over the top no more.

Waving flags and cheering, an enormous crowd prest into Downing Street before noon today, shouting "Lloyd George! Lloyd George!" and sang, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

The War Office was blazoned with flags, the roadway was thick with slow-moving vehicles, all loaded with human freight, packed like sardines, but waving flags and cheering wholeheartedly despite their discomfort.

Toward Buckingham Palace, along The Mall, and down Constitution Hill a great crowd began to converge as soon as the



© Paul Thompson

An all-New York peace parade

news became known. It comprized all classes and ages, generals in staff uniforms, nurses with babies in carriages, American and Colonial soldiers, girls from Government offices, and taxicabs crammed to overflowing with children seated, motor lorries packed with laughing nurses, munition girls, and soldiers, all waving flags, drove up and stopped.

Over the Queen Victoria Memorial the crowd flowed. Small boys perched themselves sacrilegiously on the lap of the Queen herself, a New Zealand infantry man balanced himself on the wings of the great Victory. It was a case of anything or anywhere to get a sight of the Palace forecourt on this day of triumph for the empire.

They cheered, they sang the national anthem, "The Marseillaise," and other songs till the King in naval uniform, the Queen bareheaded, the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Connaught stepped quietly out on the balcony. Cheer after cheer rent the air, flags and handkerchiefs were waved, and the Queen Victoria Memorial became a pyramid of fluttering color as the spectators gave vent to their enthusiasm.

Down below in the forecourt the massed bands of the guards struck up "God Save the King," and the King and Duke came stiffly to salute as 20,000 voices picked up the hymn. It ceased and the crowd cheered again.

There was a moment of pause before the crowd took up "Tipperary," which was sung with a lilt and dash quite different from the weary longing of four years ago, and the solemn strains of "Old Hundred."

But the Allies had to be remembered, too, and once more the King and Duke came to attention as the stirring strains of "The Star Spangled Banner" broke out. This was followed by the French, Belgian and Italian anthems and the hymn, "Now, Thank We Our God." Then with "Auld Lang Syne," the notable gathering came to an end and the King and Queen withdrew with the cheers of the people ringing in their ears.

#### NEW YORK GOES GLORIOUSLY MAD

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—Fifth Avenue saw the wildest spectacle of its history yesterday. Officially, it was a victory parade of the city officials. Practically, it was thirty or forty parades, led by Mr. Average Citizen, with a red, white and blue horn at his lips, a feather duster in his coat, and a hat band which flaunted the words: "I'm going to the Kaiser's funeral."

Like an avalanche, which moves slowly over the country, gathering up every small object which lies along its pathway, so the central parade of the afternoon picked up a conglomerate of men and women of all nations and all moods. French sailors, swinging along arm-in-arm with girls with red, white and blue paper caps, were wedged in between sedate rows of aldermen.

Americau [Continued on page 270]



# The Independent-Harper's Weekly NEWS-PICTORIAL

## ITALY LEADS THE WAY

Austria's signing of the armistice was the signal for the beginning of world wide rejoicing, but the greatest celebration on that occasion was in victorious Italy, which had brought her foe to terms a week before Germany surrendered. Italy's enthusiasm took the form of liberal subscriptions for the inhabitants of the liberated territory. Dispatches to the Embassy in this country told of the Italian Government's work to remedy the conditions in the unredeemed lands of Italy, and that the trains to these regions were crowded with refugees eager to return to their homes. Premier Orlando (photographed below) announced the good news to the Italian people, and in America, the Italian Ambassador, Count V. Macchi de Cellere, said: "It is a victory which cannot fail to be a decisive element in ending the war"



## THE "TIGER OF FRANCE"

Prolonged cheering greeted Premier Clemenceau on the reading of the armistice terms in Paris. The whole city was placarded with posters reading, "Citizens, victory is here—triumphant victory. Let us testify to our infinite gratitude to our grand soldiers and their incomparable chiefs by festooning our houses in the colors of France and of our allies. The day of glory has come. Long live the Republic. Long live immortal France!" The Premier announced that France would concern herself about Germany's food problem, saying, "We cannot let the nation suffer famine. We must endure, ourselves, and at the same time keep our military superiority." He concluded his short talk to the newspaper men with "France has done wonderfully thru four long years"



## "PEACE WITHOUT VENGEANCE"

This was the keynote of the speech made by Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain to his Liberal supporters on November 11. "Are we," he said, "to lapse back into the old national rivalries, animosities, and competitive armaments, or are we to initiate the reign on earth of the Prince of Peace? What are conditions of peace? They must lead to a settlement which will be fundamentally just. No settlement that contravenes the principles of eternal justice will be a permanent one. We must not allow any sense of revenge, any spirit of greed, any grasping desire to override the fundamental principles of righteousness. Vigorous attempts will be made to hector and bully the Government in an endeavor to make them depart from the strict principles of right and to satisfy some base, sordid, squalid idea of vengeance and of avarice. We must relentlessly set our faces against that. A large number of small nations have been reborn in Europe, and these will require a league of nations to protect them against the covetousness of ambitious neighbors. In my judgment, a league of nations is absolutely essential to permanent peace"

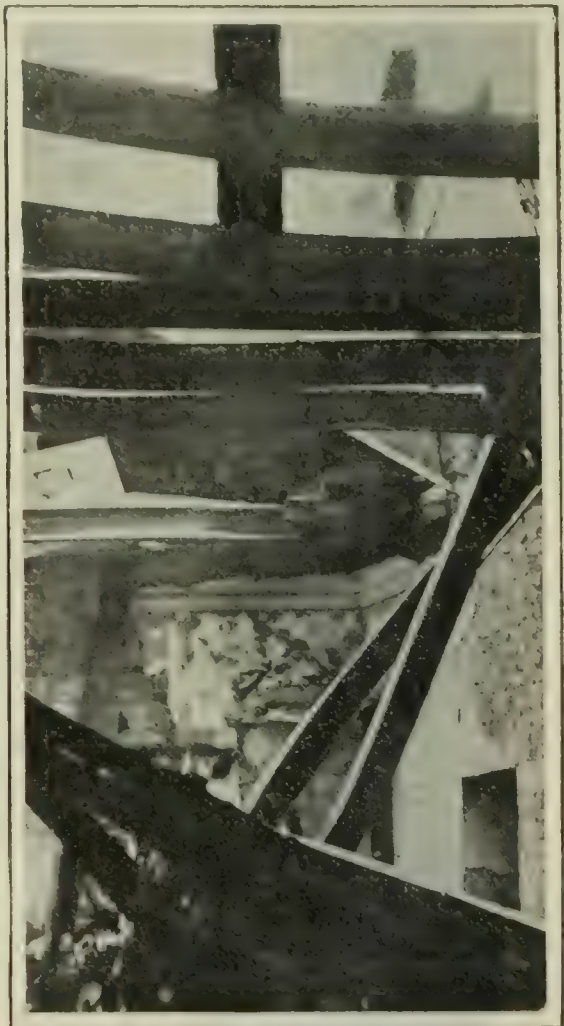






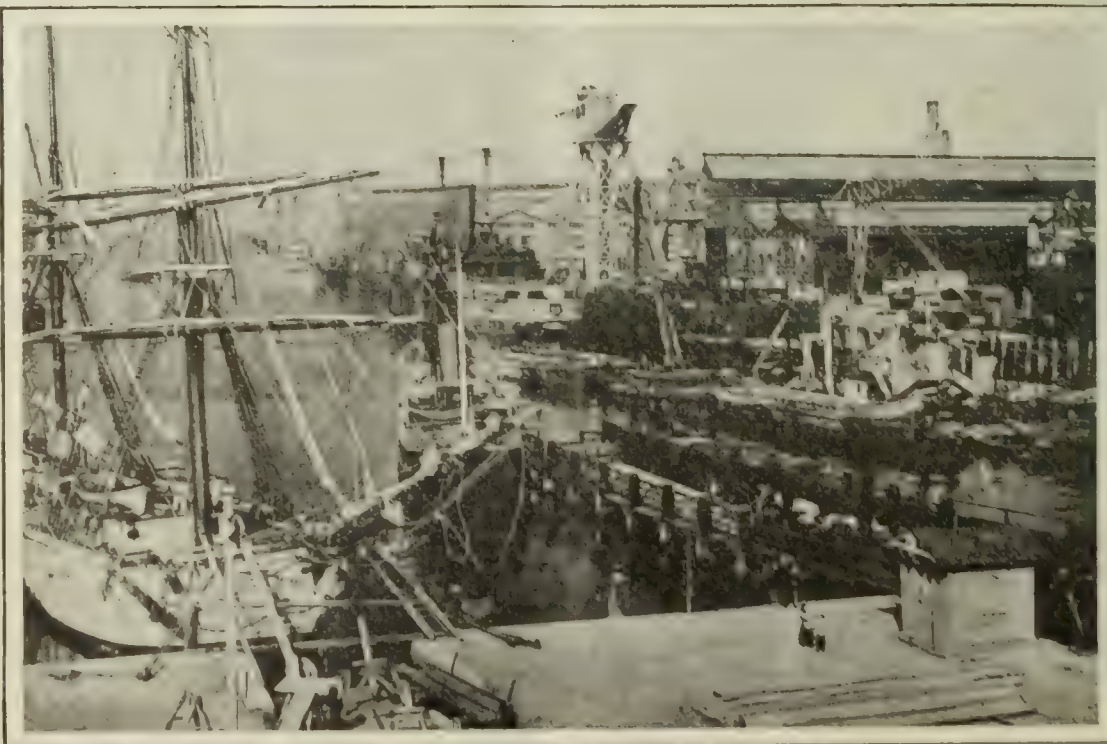
## WHAT IS HAPPENING IN GERMANY NOW

Swayed by Bolsheriki socialists the people of Germany are rising in a revolutionary turmoil similar to that begun in Russia a year and a half ago. The "Reds"—revolutionists headed by the Soldiers' Council—have seized control of the German northern fleet and the island fortress Helgoland (photographed above). A supplementary clause of the armistice drawn up by the Allies and signed by Germany provides for Allied occupation of Helgoland if necessary to enforce the naval terms of the armistice



### A SOCIALISTIC BOOMERANG

The German agents who urged on the Russian revolutionists are in somewhat the position now of the man who started a prairie fire to burn his neighbor's crops. The flames are spreading in every direction and the long-denied opportunity to establish a republican government in Germany is being jeopardized now by a riot of anarchy. The revolution started in the naval base at Kiel and seized the wharfs and shipping there, shown in the photograph at the right



### THE WORK OF THE BOLSHIEVIKI

In the revolution that is sweeping thru Germany now is duplicated in many respects the revolution of the Bolshievi in Russia. The photograph above and the similar one at the left of the page show two scenes enacted then: a Russian soldier tearing from the public buildings every trace of royalty, and a Russian prison torn to pieces. In the center of the page is the latest friendly photograph of the dethroned monarchs of Russia and Germany





### THE THREE WAR ADMIRALS OF GREAT BRITAIN

It was Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty (above) who commanded the First Battle Cruiser Squadron of the British fleet during the war. Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss (center) is now First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty. He was chosen to confer with General Foch in the recent armistice negotiations.



### FROM ENGINEER TO ADMIRAL, SIR ERIC GEDDES

Vice-Admiral Geddes (above) was appointed First Sea Lord of the Admiralty by Premier Lloyd George because of his notable record of achievement as railroad engineer and controller of shipping. His career began in America twenty-four years ago as apprentice engineer on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.



### IT WAS THE BRITISH NAVY THAT MADE VICTORY POSSIBLE

"Some Americans seem to regard it as a miracle of their own navy that they got a million and a half troops over in a few months and protected them on the way," said Admiral Sims in an address in London. "We didn't do that. Great Britain did. She brought over two-thirds of them and escorted a half. . . . About 5000 anti-submarine craft were operating in European waters, only three per cent of which were American craft." Admiral Sims, whose photograph is at the left, was in command of the American flotilla in foreign waters throught the war. Admiral Benson (right), commander of the United States Navy, has gone overseas to take part as the American naval representative in the Allied councils.





# W I T H t h e p o s - s i b l e exception of Mr. H. G. Wells, no man made a greater impres- sion on me in Eu- rope than Gen- eral Tasker H. Bliss. General Bliss represents the United States at the Versailles Conference and is probably the best informed Ameri- can today on the real attitude of the Allies on all pending military and political ques- tions that come up for discussion between them. The highest per- sonages with whom I had audi- ences were the President of France, the King of Italy and the Prince of Wales. The most impor- tant officials I met included Pre- mier Clemenceau, Premier Orlando, Mr. Balfour, For- eign Minister Sonnino, General Joffre and General Pershing. In this article I propose to give some account of my visits with General Joffre, Premier Cle- menceau and President Poincaré, all arranged for me thru the courtesy of the American Ambassador, Mr. Sharp. JOFFRE, CLEMENCEAU AND POINCARÉ

BY HAMILTON HOLT



*French Official, from Paul Thompson*

*President Poincaré (second from the left) in consultation with officers at the front*

At my interview with the hero of the Marne, Mr. Dawson, one of the secretaries of the American Embassy, was good enough to accompany me to act as intermediary and interpreter. The Marshal has his headquarters at the handsome and famous war school in Paris. We arrived at the door on the minute and were at once ushered into the reception room by liveried attendants. Shortly the announcement was made that the Marshal would receive us. After going thru I should think half a dozen ante-chambers, in each one of which we passed officers who saluted us, we finally arrived in a room where the famous "Blue Devil" who accompanied Joffre on his trip to America was sitting at a desk. We stopped long enough to exchange greetings and then passed on to the final room. The Marshal was seated at his desk, but he instantly rose to meet us with the utmost cordiality. He seemed taller and heavier close up than when I saw him the year before on the Columbia University Campus receiving his LL.D. degree. He wore bright red breeches with high black boots and a dark blue coat with six gold stars on each sleeve. He had a way of looking down as he spoke as tho he was shy and his voice was as low as that of a guide in the Canadian woods.

I had prepared a list of questions to ask him in order to save his time. Some of them were rather pointed, but he was so frank that before the conversation was half over I was asking him freely everything I wanted to know. The Marshal made it plain to me that I must not make public what he said, tho he kindly gave me permission to repeat his remarks to a few important officials in America whom he specified. So I am not at liberty to give the most interesting and startling portions of what he said. But when I afterward told Ambassador Sharp what the Marshal said he thought it so important that I understand he sent the gist of it by cable to President Wilson. It must be remembered that on April 29th, the date of my interview, the Germans were pushing both the French and English back. Things were looking their blackest. Foch had just been made Generalissimo of the Allied Armies and if he could not save the day there were only two or three men who could possibly be called to fill his place. Joffre, of course, was one of them. I was told it would be unfair to him, therefore, to urge him to let me publish his views on military questions because that might injure his future usefulness if he should be called back to the supreme command. To a journalist the temptation to publish observations which would create an international sensation was naturally great, but I can without violating his confidence go so far as to say that he fully realized the importance of America's participation in the war and felt the

and not depend upon France, who needed all her men in the fighting line and could not spare any one to build railroads and establish back line communications for us.

"It is to America," he said, "that we look for the future. She has already done much for us. Because we know that she firmly intends to do far more, and because we know what we have already done and what we can continue to do while waiting for America's full effort to make itself felt, we look upon the future with confidence."

When I left after three quarters of an hour the last words he said were: "Tell the American people how grateful I am for the wonderful reception they gave me." And when I replied that there were two reasons for this, one because we loved him and one because we loved France, he smiled and bowed.

My conference with Premier Clemenceau was less formal but no less frank. I went to the office of the Minister of War, on the Rue St. Dominique, May 18th at 5:30 p. m., crossing the Seine to the left of the Chamber of Deputies. I entered into a large courtyard paved with small, white pebbles as is the custom in France. My card was taken by the concierge at the gate across the court and then I was summoned into a large reception hall. I walked up the great staircase, at the head of which sat at a desk a man with four decorations pinned on his dress coat and a chain about his neck. At six o'clock sharp, the hour of my interview, this functionary motioned me to open the door

absolute necessity that we should speedily place a large army in France and that the officers should be thoroly trained. He thought that there had been much improvement in America's methods of drill since we had arrived in France and that an American army of one million would have considerable importance in the conduct of military operations. Little did he realize, apparently, that we should have 2,000,000 in France before the year was over. He spoke very highly of the American soldier who, he said, was strong and vigorous and had the real fighting spirit. He felt, however, that we must support our own army in the field

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French Official, © Western Newspaper Union

Tasker H. Bliss at General Headquarters

at his left and walk in. As I passed over the doorsill I found almost immediately in front of me M. Clemenceau himself. He is a short, broad, Turkish-looking Frenchman with iron gray, close-cropped, drooping mustache and bushy gray eyebrows. He is, I believe, seventy-seven years old. He looks sixty. He was dressed in a short Prince Albert coat and wore a black skullcap on his head with triangular earlaps tied above. His hands were covered with black gloves. Motioning me to a seat he began the conversation, speaking in perfect English. After he had expressed the goodwill that France has for America I thanked him for the honor of the interview and asked him what he thought about the idea of the League of Nations.

"I cannot commit myself to that now," he said. "My whole time is taken up to winning this war and nothing else. After the war is over then we may have a League, but all effort now toward that end is premature. I am not opposed to a League, but I was put in to win this war and all other business must be put aside for that. If we had a League," he continued, "would England give up India and we Madagascar?" I told him that this was an internal question and that the United States and France and England would have to settle for themselves the problems of the Philippines and Madagascar and India, and that the League as such would not necessarily be concerned with them. "India does not think so," he said. And I could see from what he said further that he had his own ideas on the subject. It was quite evident that the Tiger will permit nothing to divert him from the great task of winning the war. But every one told me that when the war is over he will not oppose the plan for a League of Nations.

I then asked him his impressions of the American soldiers. "All France rejoices in your ardor," said he. "We can never repay what you are doing for us. Your men are fine fighters. They have only one fault, if it be a fault. They are too eager. They do not like to dig. They have far too many casualties for the fights they have been in. I have seen the figures and I know."

When Judge Wadhams asked him two weeks before if it was true that the weakest thing in the American army was the staff, his only reply was to

wink one eye. When I asked him the same question he was more frank and said that our officers would have to learn much, but that they were of as good material as the best. I asked him whether it would be possible to have one General Staff as we had one Generalissimo. He thought not. It is safer to let each nation have its own General Staff, but it was best to have one Generalissimo. I asked him how long the American soldiers would have to be brigaded with the French and English troops. He informed me that no positive answer could be given to this question, but that whenever the Americans felt themselves ready then it was time for them to fight as a unit. These are some of the things that Clemenceau told me. As in the case of Joffre the most interesting things he said I must not repeat. Of his remarks about President Wilson, however, I take the liberty of quoting this: "Tell him for me to come over to France and see the war for himself."

My audience with President Poincaré took place June 10th. Secretary Bliss of the American Legation was good enough to take me in the Legation



(c) Underwood &amp; Underwood

Clemenceau returning from the trenches

car to the Palais d'Elysée and act as interpreter. We entered the great courtyard of the French "White House" and were ushered into a small reception



Paul Thompson

Joffre, photographed on his visit here

room. After passing thru seven or eight antechambers, all beautifully decorated with French paintings and tapestries, we finally came into the presence of the President of the French Republic. He was sitting at a desk in his study overlooking his rose garden. President Poincaré is much handsomer and younger looking than I had supposed. He comes from a distinguished Lorraine family and is a cousin of the great mathematician Henri Poincaré. He wears a pointed beard which is tinged with gray, and has clear eyes and a fine complexion. He understood what I said to him in English, but spoke always in French. He expressed his great pleasure that the American army, especially the common soldiers, fraternized so naturally with the French. Generals Foch and Petain had assured him of this only the day before. He thought that the valor of our men was above all praise and he was confident that the spirit of America would sustain France. France, he said, wants first our infantry and then artillery. That is the great necessity. General Foch and General Sir Douglas Haig had just assured him that affairs were better than they had been, and that the next few months would be arduous, France and England could hold out till America's preponderance of men arrived. "We shall then win the war," he said. "Yes, the United States will be the decisive factor."

I asked him if he would express an opinion about the League of Nations. He replied that we must have a league of peace, but it must be a real league of peace and not a league of war such as Germany established. In her Mittel Europa scheme she not only controlled Austria but intended to conquer and control other nations. We must have our league founded on justice, not on aggression.

I asked him what France wanted most of the United States, for anything that France wanted we would be more than glad to do. "Many Americans ask me that," he said, "and it always touches me deeply. You are doing all and more than we can ask. Let us stand together in the days to come, for I believe we two nations are destined to lead the world in the paths of liberty and justice." And as we rose to go the last words he said were: "Our victory in the end is sure."



# CASUALTIES

BY WILFRID WILSON GIBSON, PRIVATE 381907

## Tombstones

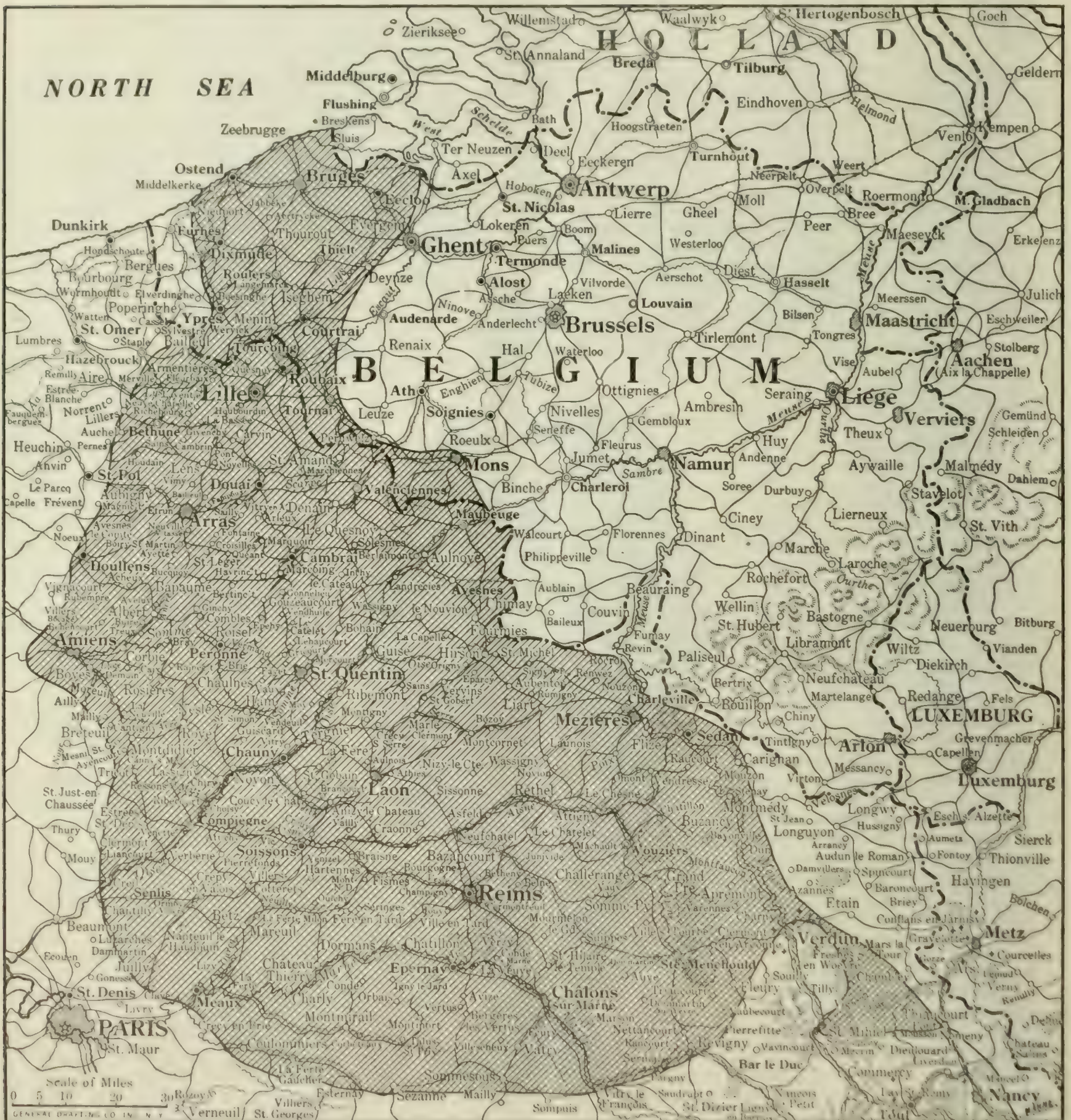
He polished granite tombstones all his life  
To make a living for his bairns and wife  
Till he was taken for the war, and he  
Went on his first trip over the salt sea.

Now, somewhere underneath the Flemish skies,  
Sunk in unsounded flats of mud he lies  
In a vast moundless grave, unnamed, unknown,  
Nor marked at head or foot by stock or stone.

## The Ring

Stripped mother-naked save for a gold ring,  
Where all day long the gaping doctors sit  
Decreeing life or death, he proudly stood  
In his young manhood, and they found him fit.

Of all that loveliness of flesh and blood  
The crash of death has not left anything:  
But tumbled somewhere in the Flanders' mud  
Unbroken lies the golden wedding ring.



THE LAST LINE OF BATTLE

When truce was declared at 11 a. m., November 11, 1918, the Allied and American forces in France and Belgium had reached approximately the limit of the shaded area on the right. The limit on the left is the line of the farthest advance of the German invasion at the end of August, 1914. The shaded space between is the territory fought over in the intervening time.



# THE BOCHE TASTES HIS OWN MEDICINE

## A British Airman's Story of His Bombing Flight

"TIME'S up, sir! You've only half an hour."

I rubbed my eyes, turned over in my bed and saw a shadowy figure moving in the darkness. I had been dreaming peacefully of the homefolk, and I awoke to the realization that I was about to start on a perilous venture from which I might never return.

A few hours earlier we had received our instructions. My squadron was to start at two o'clock in the morning to raid a German town fifty miles away—to bomb certain factories and stations. We had carefully studied the maps, got our route and targets clearly in our minds; and I had snatched a couple of hours' sleep before starting. And now it was half-past one.

Luckily there was no time for thinking about it; and with a muttered word which I did not learn at Sunday school, I jumped out of bed and slipped into my flying outfit of fur and leather, gloves and goggles. A cup of steaming coffee; and within ten minutes I was sallying forth into the darkness.

According to the forecast of the evening before, a half-moon should have been sailing serenely in a cloudless sky. As luck would have it, her ladyship was coyly veiling her beams behind dense banks of clouds; a heavy drizzle was falling; and the world was damp, dark and uncomfortable. Away to the right the white star-shells were rising, blooming in the air like great flowers of light and then fading away. In front, as I made my sodden way across the aerodrome, I saw the faint ghostly glimmer of a line of aeroplanes drawn up in front of their hangars, with yellow lights and fantom forms flitting about

BY THORNTON HALL

them; and on my ears broke the roar of engines, rising and swelling into the deafening chorus which is the sweetest music the airman knows. They were being tested by the mechanics, to make sure that they ran smoothly and well.

"She's going grandly, sir!" shouted my mechanic as I strolled up. "Steady as a rock at 1600." "That's fine," I answered as I walked round the machine and examined it closely as a preliminary to climbing into my seat, and testing the controls to assure myself that all was clear. A glance at the revolution counter showed me that the number of revolutions was correct; and at that moment my observer rushed up, panting and wiping his mouth, and climbed into his seat in front of me. By this time the other machines were all manned, and we were ready to start on our errand of reprisal and destruction.

A glance at my watch told me that it was exactly two o'clock; at the same instant a signal was flashed across the aerodrome and the first of the "buses" darted away, like a released greyhound; taxied with swiftly increasing speed between the avenue of lights which sprang magically into being, outlining the aerodrome; rose into the air with the grace of a swallow, and vanished into the darkness. Other signal flashes quickly followed; a second, a third and a fourth machine dashed away in the wake of the pioneer, soared into the blackness and disappeared.

And now it was my turn to fare forth into the unknown, with all its perils and adventures. It was my first night-flight over the lines; would it also

be my last? But there was no time for such thoughts and speculations.

I signaled to the mechanic to give the propeller a swing. "Contact, sir?" he shouted. "Contact," I answered. Round flies the propeller. The engine roars in a deafening crescendo. I wave my hand as signal for the blocks under the under-carriage wheels to be removed. Then I, too, dart away, roaring down the light-fringed avenue; swifter and swifter my flying wheels skim the ground; I soar into the night, and the lights in the darkness below dwindle to glowworm points. I am off at last into the unknown.

Thank heaven, there is plenty to think about. The direction, the "air speed," hight, petrol and oil pressure, the running of the engine, all will claim my constant attention; and each is indicated by the instruments before me, illuminated by tiny electric bulbs.

I scarcely seem to have settled down to my work before I see, far beneath me, the glow of star-shells flooding with light jagged lines of trenches and the intervening desolation of No Man's Land; and in an interval of darkness, vicious spurts of red flame, which show that, even in the watches of the night, the rival hosts are wakeful. Happily the enemy is not wakeful enough to pay any heed to us; and no "Archie" barks his protest against our trespassing.

The first danger thus safely passed, as I speed away eastward a strange sensation possesses me—partly of exultation at being free and untrammelled in the night sky, unlimited by any lines or boundaries, at being on my way to Germany with my load of powerful bombs; and partly of a sinking sensation in the stomach, the old anticipatory



Reproduction by Underwood & Underwood

The bombs from a British plane are shown here bursting on the apex of the railroad triangle at Metz



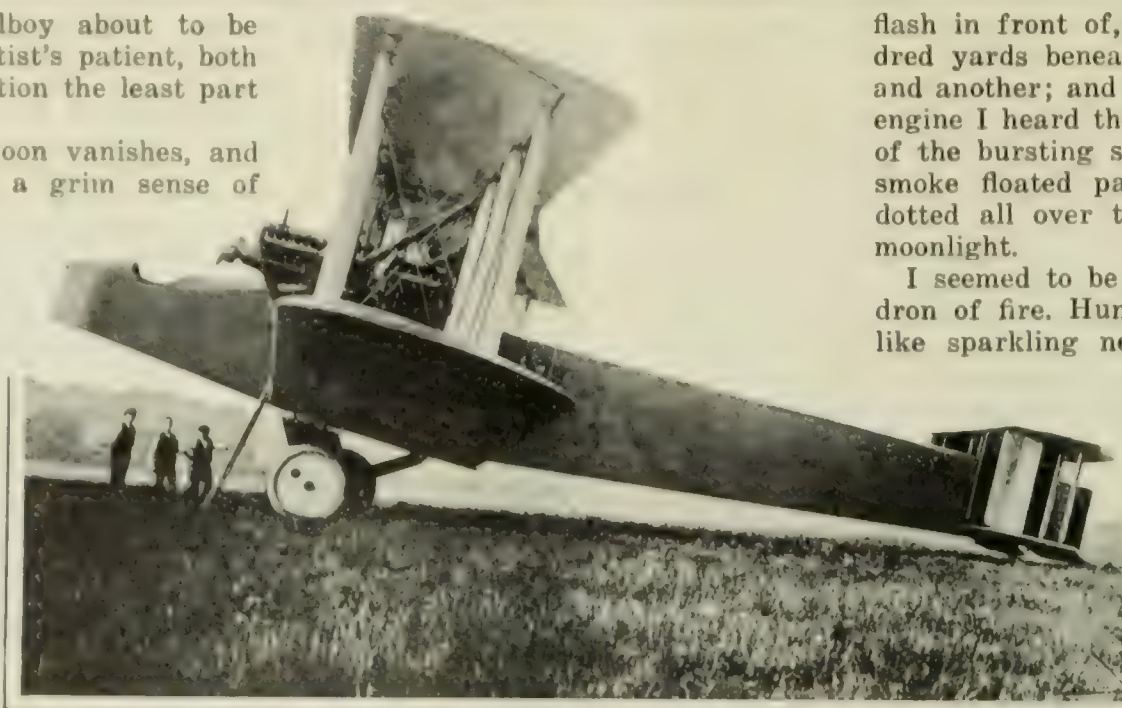
dread of the schoolboy about to be caned, or of the dentist's patient, both of whom find realization the least part of their fear.

But this feeling soon vanishes, and I settle down with a grim sense of pleasure and expectation to the work before me. I am flying thru a world of darkness to the first great adventure of my life. If it should prove my last—well, I shall at least have crowded a few glorious moments into the close of my few years.

By this time the moon had wearied of her coyness; she had shaken off her mantle of clouds, and revealed herself in all her beauty. A couple of miles beneath us the landscape at last disclosed itself in hill and valley and wood, the silvery streaks of rivers, solitary scattered homesteads and sleeping villages and towns, as we passed swiftly over them on our errand of destruction.

So far I had flown entirely by the compass; now I was able to check my flight by the ground features, and I discovered that we were within ten miles of our objective. I had traveled forty miles in just under half an hour; and seven or eight minutes more would bring us over our target. If there had been any doubt, it was soon removed by a series of red flashes in the distance, which told me that one or more of my predecessors had already got to work.

Swift on the flashes came a startling development, which, altho it was to be expected, sent my heart into my mouth;



Bain

One of the biggest British bombing planes, a Handley-Page

for two long fingers of light leaped from the earth and began to sweep the sky. Quickly two more followed; then others, until I counted a dozen luminous fingers ranging the heavens, crossing and recrossing each other in fantastic patterns, and forming a barrier of dazzling light between me and my goal.

At the same time I saw a number of quick, red flashes—followed by others in different positions, as battery after battery of anti-aircraft guns came into action, to form a barrage round the town. It seemed certain death to go on. It seemed impossible to get thru that deluge of shells and live. But if it was death to go on, it would be worse than death—unutterable disgrace—to turn tail. And setting my teeth, I made straight for the “fiery furnace.” In less than a minute I was surrounded, caught on all sides by the swaying lanes of light. Suddenly I saw a brilliant red

flash in front of, and perhaps a hundred yards beneath me; then another, and another; and above the roar of my engine I heard the sharp crack! crack! of the bursting shells. Round puffs of smoke floated past me; I saw them dotted all over the sky, white in the moonlight.

I seemed to be passing thru a cauldron of fire. Hundreds of green balls, like sparkling necklaces of emeralds, soared past my wings, leaving trails of smoke. Ceaselessly the red flashes of the shells lit up the machine as they burst around it. At any moment, I knew, one of these shells might send me crashing to the earth ten thousand feet below, but, so

far from feeling fear, to my surprise I found myself reveling in it.

The excitement was intoxicating; I felt as if I must shout with the wonder of it all. I had no idea that playing hide-and-seek with death was such an exhilarating game; and as I dived, side-slipt, banked vertically and “zoomed” to dodge the lights and the shells I felt a hundred times the joy any football “scrum” has ever given me.

So exciting was it that I had forgotten all about my goal and my mission, when, glancing down, I discovered that I was already on the outskirts of the town on which we were to drop our “pills.” “Here we are!” bawled my observer—the first words he had spoken since we started. “Right ho!” I shouted back. “Down we go!” And, throttling my engine, I dived down towards the town lying outspread far beneath us. Down we [Continued on page 269]

## I AM AMERICA

BY EDGAR LEE MASTERS, Author of “Spoon River Anthology”

The song of America mighty in battle: behold  
I am the world's great hope made manifest in the flesh.  
Look at the men of my loins, confident, powerful, bold,  
Dreamers of dreams that are new as the spring is fresh.  
Look on my daughters who walk where the winds are sweet,  
Loosing the trammels of time, seeking the newer truth.  
I am America, passionate, keen and fleet,  
The nations of old have their use, but I am Youth!

Remembering and repaying I come at the cry of France,  
Cherishing England's glory, I stand by England's side.  
I barter, travel, adventure, live to the full romance,  
Heeding the while the words of the voices that prophesied:  
Washington, wise, patrician, Jefferson, lover of men,  
Lincoln the maker of harps from the salvage of guns,  
Giving his heartstrings for strings for the song to rise again;  
Look at my daughters, the muses, the gods, my men.

The secret stir of my spirit mixes the blood of the races.  
I shall have none for my own but my breed and clan.  
I take the spirits of Babel, the stranger faces  
And make them into my image, American.  
None shall inherit my portion, who sulks or resists,  
Hides under cover of seeming an alien desire:  
Tyrants, oppressors, the spawn of them, royalists,  
Brawlers, disturbers, must melt in my forge's fire.

Millions of soldiers for peace, and countless treasure  
Out of my great abundance, harking the voice of the Age:  
A new day dawns poured from Eternity's measure,  
Freedom shall be the rule of the world and its heritage.  
Wherever the sun springs forth, it shall gladden the free,  
Yellow and black and brown born into a wonder world  
Kept for the living of life by hands instructed of me.  
The flag of crossbones and skull shall forever be furled.

I am America, hands prest close to my breast,  
Looking across the waters, patient, subduing my grief.  
Come back, O Sons, when the battle is won and the pest  
Of the wild hog's madness dies for the world's relief.  
Out of the spirits treasured in words that are hidden  
Bring forth to use, remembered, lay close to heart.  
Build and cease not, out of them, you are bidden  
To the molding of domes, lest the glory of me depart.

Bring for my use the wisdom of Europe, my mother,  
Forgotten or never possess, to be made my own.  
Whatever is profitable bring me, tho it come from another  
I will make it flesh of my flesh, and bone of my bone.  
Come back, O Sons, not hardened alone in war,  
But rich in the visions of progress, garnered up for my hand.  
I am the evangel America blest with a rising star.  
You may turn or delay me, but I at last shall command.



# CARTOON COMMENT

## THE WAR THUS COMES TO AN END

### THE FALL OF MILITARISM

"L'Asino," Italy, published the cartoon below before the final defeat of Germany and the overthrow of her militaristic monarchy. The beast of burden is labelled "The People." Militarism, falling headlong, has dropt "Mittel-Europa" and "Deutschland uber Alles"



### ACROSS NO MAN'S LAND

Defeat, carrying aloft the white flag of truce, is leading Kaiser Wilhelm across the desolation that his vain hopes of world dominion have created and is bidding him accept the consequences in surrender. Cartoon by Kirby in the New York "World"



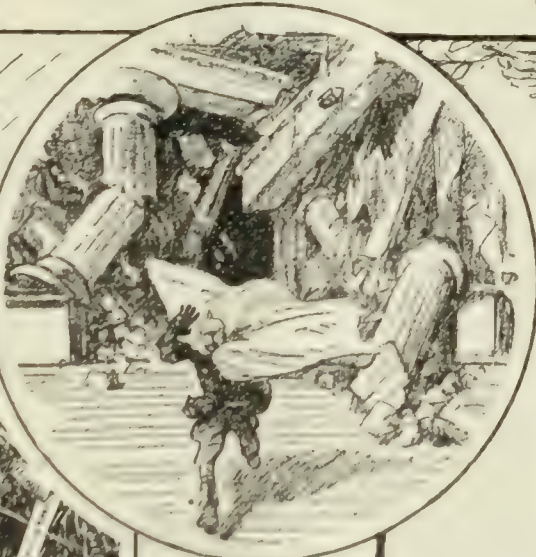
### THANK GOD!

Cartoon by Cassel in the New York "Evening World"



### THE GREATEST NEWS IN HISTORY

A cartoon by Darling in the "New York Tribune" that points graphically the glory of peace in the trenches



### THE HOUSE OF HOHEN ZOLLERN

Rollin Kirby has presented forcefully in this cartoon from the "New York World" the most prominent recent instance of how republics are tearing down the strongholds of monarchy



### THE PEACE MAKER

"Stars and Stripes," the newspaper of the A. E. F., published this cartoon of victory, by Private Baldrige



# ARE WE STRIVING FOR FINANCIAL SUPREMACY?

BY LUIGI CRISCUOLO

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT SERVICE TO INVESTORS

A short while ago the press quoted Mr. Paul M. Warburg, international banker and ex-member of the Federal Reserve Board, as stating substantially that nothing but mismanagement could wrest the financial premiership of the world from us.

Financial supremacy—the altitude which England had reached, which Germany had desired to attain and which American bankers had discussed since the beginning of the world war. A few years ago the United States was a debtor nation owing billions of dollars to European investors, particularly those in England, France, Germany and Holland. When the war was well along American bankers not only began to buy back the securities which they had sold in Europe many years ago—government, municipal, railroad and industrial issues—but actually began to lend hundreds of millions of dollars to European governments. At that time there were those who questioned the ability of this country to become the world's banker and these viewed with considerable apprehension the outcome of our first large financial operation with European governments—the Anglo-French 5 per cent loan which was placed in October, 1915, amounting to the colossal sum of \$500,000,000. The success of this issue made American bankers begin to feel that, after all, there *was* a possibility that we could not only continue to buy back our own securities from Europe, but that we might even begin to finance European nations. Our financial operations with Europe since then have reached such a magnitude that there is no doubt about our position of financial strength.

There is considerable difference between a country which is financially eminent and the one which seeks to use that supremacy in order to dominate other nations. Have we been striving for financial supremacy? If we have been, we are likely to succeed in view of the unquestionably decrepit financial condition which all of the belligerent states will find themselves in immediately after the end of the war. The United States has thus far given her allies financial credits to the amount of over \$7,500,000,000. Before the war our national debt was but a billion dollars. Now the debt exceeds sixteen billions.

We have not only loaned our credit to our allies but have built up an enormous war machine involving the expenditure of many billions of dollars. We have not only been supporting a vast army abroad and in domestic camps, but have organized a vast "army behind the army" in this country consisting of millions of men and women engaged solely in war activities. After the war is over all of these workers will have to readjust their economic status and returning soldiers will have to be provided for, but the great burden which will fall upon us is that of assisting our allies to rehabilitate their devastated regions and develop their natural resources. All of this will require capital, enormous amounts of capital. Only we can supply this capital, for the European peoples will hardly be able to bear more taxation or finance further great loans without foreign assistance.

No nation will be in as strong a financial condition as the United States, not only because of our enormous supply of raw material but because we are daily becoming more and more efficient in the manufacture of finished products from this raw material, because we will have the ships to send

the goods abroad with, because our credit structure has been maintained in a sound condition thanks to a Secretary of the Treasury of remarkable executive ability. If we must assume the role of world-banker, or rather banker to our allies, will we eventually abuse this power and become unreasonably dictatorial, or will we be as altruistic after the war is over as we were during the war?

We should profit by the experiences of our allies with respect to the employment of foreign capital. We should not follow Germany's methods in advancing financial assistance for the development of the latent resources of small nations. The case of Italy is one in point. Italy was for many



*Paul M. Warburg, international banker, who believes the United States is financially supreme above all other nations*

years a poor country in so far as minerals and raw materials were concerned, altho it was rich in man-power and water-power. The ambition of Italy's statesmen to make her a great power in the Mediterranean, for she had to be that in order to protect her extensive sea coast, made it necessary for her to spend large sums for armaments. In order to protect herself she was obliged to join the Triple Alliance, altho one of the parties thereto was her ancient oppressor—Austria. The great benefit which Italy received thru this alliance was economic, for German capital literally poured down into Italy from the Alps, developing her industries, railways, hydro-electric plants, water works, banking institutions, etc. The foremost bank in Italy was under absolute German influence and controlled an enormous number of industries located all over Italy.

While the Italians had originally appreciated the influx of foreign capital which developed their country's resources, even German capital, they soon began to realize that with financial control existing, political domination was but a step away. For, after the Germans had secured control of a great part of Italy's financial and industrial enterprises they began to attempt to secure control of legislators and even ministers. So while the Italian people were friendly with German financial interests so long as they confined themselves to finance, the moment they saw the yoke of political domination held over them they began to rebel. And when the war broke out there was an insistent clamor for the dissolution of the Triple Alliance, for war with Aus-

tria and freedom from German financial control. Those statesmen who wisely guided the destinies of Italy were quick to un-

shackle their people from German economic bondage.

As Italy felt about this question, so feel Rumania, Serbia, Russia and other eastern nations which will require capital after the war is over. Even in Turkey, German capital was only favored because of the political bonds which held the two countries together. As Germany was feared by small nations because of her growth toward supremacy in the world of commerce and finance, so, I fear, would *any* nation be feared which tried to assume the role of financial protector of small nations that later it might claim political sovereignty as a reward for the financial assistance.

We will be called upon for many billions of dollars to aid our Allies in their work of reconstruction. Our bankers are human. They are in business to make more than six per cent. The methods of some financial interests in Mexico and Central America and the bad political situations which resulted therefrom are deplorable examples of what selfish vested interests can do if allowed to exploit their capital in an unbridled fashion. So, there will always be the temptation on the part of some of our financiers of the old school to control the situation, and perhaps political domination may be a condition of agreements to extend financial assistance to some of our allies or friendly neutrals. Washington's warning to avoid entangling alliances will loom up immediately before us, and we may take his advice, or we may not.

The United States can obviously grant an enormous amount of financial credits to its allies, but if President Wilson's ideas regarding "dollar diplomacy" have had no material change, I doubt that he will permit anything that may lead to financial supremacy in the extreme sense. We must not be feared, we must not inspire jealousy, tho we can insist that our financial power be respected. For as Germany's encroachments upon world commerce portended the desire for political as well as commercial domination, so would any evidence on our part to be a dominant nation be a cause of distrust for us even on the part of our present allies. After the war is over and the peace terms settled, all nations, be they allies or enemies, will proceed once more in their peaceful pursuits and competition in trade and finance will begin.

The investor is interested in this phase of finance because *his* funds will have to be used in order to finance operations in foreign countries. Every man is an investor who has money in the savings bank, owns a life insurance policy, or else actually holds securities. And every citizen who is an investor should study the policy of his government with respect to its financial operations abroad as well those of its bankers. To what extent American financiers will finance foreign industries will depend very largely upon the taste of American investors for foreign securities. If we are to have a period of wild speculation in foreign stocks, then American financiers should be discouraged by the investing public. This is a time when every investor and every bank officer should develop an international trend of thought because America is now in the category of international financial powers, a position it did not hold before 1915. Do we want this to lead us to a state of financial depotism, or to a position of benevolent economic leadership?



# THE ARMISTICE

(Continued from page 244)

seven days after the signing of the armistice. Directions for the voyage will be given by wireless.

Twenty-four—The Allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters, and the positions of these are to be indicated.

Twenty-five—Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the allied and associated powers. To secure this the Allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries and defense works of all kinds in all the entrances from the Cattegat into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters, without any question of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.

Twenty-six—The existing blockade conditions set up by the allied and associated powers are to remain unchanged, and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture. The Allies and the United States should give consideration to the provisioning of Germany during the armistice to the extent recognized as necessary.

Twenty-seven—All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilized in German bases to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America.

Twenty-eight—In evacuating the Belgian coasts and ports, Germany shall abandon in situ and in fact all port and river navigation material, all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, all naval aeronautic apparatus, material and supplies, and all arms, apparatus and supplies of every kind.

Twenty-nine—All Black Sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian war vessels of all descriptions seized by Germany in the Black Sea are to be handed over to the Allies and the United States of America; all neutral merchant vessels seized are to be released; all warlike and other materials of all kinds seized in those ports are to be returned and German materials as specified in Clause Twenty-eight are to be abandoned.

Thirty—All merchant vessels in German hands belonging to the allied and associated powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America without reciprocity.

Thirty-one—No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender, or restoration.

Thirty-two—The German Government will notify the neutral governments of the world, and particularly the governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland, that all restrictions placed on the trading of their vessels with the allied and associated countries, whether by the German Government or by private German interests, and whether in return for specific concessions, such as the export of shipbuilding materials, or not, are immediately canceled.

Thirty-three—No transfers of German merchant shipping of any description to any neutral flag are to take place after signature of the armistice.

## VI. DURATION OF ARMISTICE

Thirty-four—The duration of the armistice is to be thirty days, with option to extend. During this period if its clauses are not carried into execution the armistice may be denounced by one of the contracting parties, which must give warning forty-eight hours in advance. It is understood that the execution of Articles 3 and 18 shall not warrant the denunciation of the armistice on the ground of insufficient execution within a period fixed, except in the case of bad faith in carrying them into execution. In order to assure the execution of this convention under the best conditions, the principle of a permanent international armistice commission is admitted. This commission will act under the authority of the allied military and naval commanders in chief.

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## UNCLE SAM—GENERAL CONTRACTOR

(Continued from page 255)

has been let on the fee or percentage basis. Unconsciously rather than otherwise, the tendency has been in this direction. If, as the contractors maintain, they have nothing to sell but services, why should not these services be bought on a professional basis as is the case with the lawyer, the architect, or the consulting engineer? This, in the writer's opinion, will be one result when the Government has done with experimenting and has adopted one general policy for all bureaus and departments.

Now, what are the objections to employing the contractor professionally? There are two principal ones. First it is said that the contractor has no incentive to keep down costs. In theory one might as well say that his lawyer, unless employed on a contingent fee, would have no incentive to win a lawsuit; or again that an architect being paid 5 per cent of the cost of a structure would wish to increase its cost in order to increase his own fee. Professional relations are based on confidence and contracting firms are learning that if they are to hope to keep abreast of the times they must obtain a reputation for economic and skilful management as the basis of such confidence in them. It may be readily admitted that during a period of transition such as that thru which we are passing the contractor will not at once change his stripes—from good gambler to professional man. As to this there are well-trying safeguards in the form of bonus and penalty clauses which make it advantageous to the contractor to attain economy.

The second objection to employing the contractor professionally is that large concerns have an advantage over smaller ones; that inducements of various kinds are offered to secure the management of construction work. In short, that the plums would not be equitably distributed. But there is no reason why competition of service should not be judged as well as competition of price, and this is exactly what is being done today in two different ways by the Emergency Construction Committee of the War Industries Board and by the Housing Corporation of the Labor Department. The former committee, by the examination of the records to which reference has been made, is making its selection. The latter committee is attempting a method somewhat more scientific. It, too, keeps a file with records showing the ability, size and standing of contractors. From this list a tentative list of six to a dozen of the most logical candidates for a given project are selected. These firms are then invited to submit a concrete proposal embodying answers to such questions as:

Estimated cost of project.

Fee desired for service of management.

Time required to complete work.

Proposed organization to be placed on the work.

Proposed general method of operation.

Machinery to be supplied and value.

These questions are then examined, judged, weighed, and applied in a predetermined formula. The result is then obtained automatically, the only personal element being that involved in weighing the answers to the questions. No doubt this method is not perfect, but it is a good impartial attempt along scientific lines.

We thus learn that Uncle Sam by his very lack of policy in using all systems, has been an experimenter on a large scale and in a direction that will have a marked permanent effect. For if contractors are becoming professional, certain reactions affecting architects and engineers are worth noting.

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The Board of Directors of The American Cotton Oil Company, on November 7, 1918, declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent, upon the Preferred Stock, and a quarterly dividend of one per cent, upon the Common Stock of the Company, both payable December 2, 1918, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar St., New York City.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed on November 14, 1918, at 3 p. m., and will remain closed until December 6, 1918, at 10 a. m.

**RANDOLPH CATLIN, Secretary.**

# BUY W. S. S.



Heretofore the architect has held an anomalous position. Paid by the owner, he was supposed to represent both owner and contractor impartially, and was the court of last resort. Artistic by temperament he was entrusted with the actual work and often with the making of the contract, both being purely business propositions, the object being to see that the owner got a dollar's worth for a dollar. Altho not so well endowed by temperament or training as the engineer in regard to ultimate income or investment, the architect was usually superior on questions of design and plan. There resulted such fiascos as when, for example, an architect designed workmen's houses so costly that workingmen could not afford to rent them. The project may have been said to have been a failure no matter how beautiful. The general contractor had a different policy when it came to his own personnel. The army is full of engineers, both of the consulting and contracting variety. Where not engaged in uniform they were busy in civil life. On the other hand private building being very slack, an architect finds little to do and with the exception of the housing committees, where he naturally finds berth, has not been greatly in demand.

Hence it seems we may put down as an effect of this war a permanent change in the contractor's relations between owner and architect, engineer and contractor, whereby the contractor will be more and more employed on a professional basis with a consulting engineer as the representative of the owner and contractor alike, with the architect playing a second role.

## THE BOCHE TASTES HIS OWN MEDICINE

(Continued from page 264)

plunged, swifter and swifter, in that intoxicating dive, the wind shrieking past us, until, at a height of a thousand feet, I flattened out over our particular target—a railway terminus which was a conspicuous object in the town.

At last my observer's turn has come and he is ready for it, with his eye on his target and his hand gripping the bomb-dropping lever. He pushes the lever forward, and I hear the clatter of the released bomb as it drops on its errand of destruction. Another and another follow in quick succession, until the last of them all is sent speeding on its way. A few seconds later, looking down, I saw sheet after sheet of flame leap up from the station and its immediate vicinity; and I saw one burst over a standing train. It was a wonderful feat of marksmanship; for, as we learned afterwards, my friend had demolished a great part of the station, and had played terrible havoc with a troop train, killing or wounding a large number of Hun soldiers.

But there was no time to stay to see what damage had been done, with the searchlights now focussed on us and the shells crashing in hundreds around us. We had to run the gauntlet of death again; and, swinging my machine on to a bank I made a sharp turn and started on the perilous journey home. By flying low, at a height of not more than 500 feet, and driving straight ahead, I managed somehow to get thru with no more damage than a few shrapnel holes in my wings.

"Well!" I said to my observer, "that was pretty hot! You gave them something to think about, old man!" "Guess I did!" came the answer, with a broad grin. "Glad it's over, aren't you? What about some of that chocolate?" And, happily munching the chocolate, we sped away without further adventure until the aerodrome flares gave us a welcome home.

# Do Germs and Climate Cause Catarrh, Coughs and Colds?



R. L. ALSAKER, M.D.

By R. L. ALSAKER, M.D.

NOTE.—Dr. Alsaker is a successful practicing physician in one of the largest cities of the U. S.

My Dear Sir: I have had catarrh since boyhood, and now my two children have it. During the winter months my wife suffers with bad colds.

We have taken treatments from local physicians, using the medicines prescribed; we have used sprays and salves, but have derived no lasting benefit.

We live well, eating and drinking whatever we want, but we do not dissipate in any way. Our family physician tells us that catarrh is caused by germs. Another doctor told us to blame it on the climate. If germs and the climate are the cause of catarrh, I don't see how it can be prevented, or even cured. What have you to say on the subject?

J. B. W.

THIS family is no exception. The majority have catarrh, either chronic or acute. Catarrh of the head is annoying—and filthy. In the throat it causes irritating cough. When it is seated in the chest it is called bronchitis. If allowed to continue the bronchitis becomes chronic and robs the individual of refreshing sleep, comfort and health. It weakens the lungs and paves the way for pneumonia and consumption.

Catarrh of the stomach and intestines points toward indigestion. So does catarrh of the liver, which produces various ills, such as jaundice and gall-stones, often ending in disagreeable and painful liver colic.

Catarrh sometimes causes earache, headache and other forms of pain, and it lays the foundation for many diseases.

This gentleman thinks that germs and the climate are to blame, and as germs and climate are everywhere, we are helpless. It is a tragic fate, or would be, if it were true, for we can't escape the omnipresent germs and climate.

But neither germs nor the climate cause catarrh. Catarrh is caused by improper eating—so are coughs and colds that are hard to shake—and these conditions can be prevented and cured through right eating. And here is how it happens:

When people eat as they should not, they get indigestion, which fills the stomach and bowels with acids, gases and poisons; a part of these abnormal products are absorbed into the blood, which becomes very impure and the whole body gets acid. The blood tries to purify itself, and a lot of the waste attempts to escape by way of the mucous membrane. This causes irritation, and the result is colds and catarrhs.

The right kind of food—food we all like—properly eaten, makes pure blood and produces health, vigor and strength. The right kind

of food builds a sound body, puts catarrh, pimples and blotches to flight, paints roses on the cheeks and makes life worth living.

Catarrh can be conquered quickly, surely, and permanently. It has been done in thousands of cases. *If you have catarrh you have eaten your way to it.* You can cure yourself—you can eat your way out of catarrh into health, and while you are losing your catarrh you will rid yourself of other physical ills: The dirty tongue, that tired feeling, the bad taste in the mouth in the morning, the gas in the stomach and bowels, the headache and other aches, pains and disabilities will clear up and vanish. It is marvelous what proper eating will do, when other means fail. Don't take my word for it, but prove it in your own case and on your own person.

Catarrh is a luxury, not a necessity. Those who get it, can keep it indefinitely. They can also get rid of it and stay rid of it. Those who have catarrh should not complain about it, for they can easily get the knowledge that will show them how to get rid of disease and maintain health.

In every day practice I undertake to teach my patients the cause of their trouble and how to live so as to effect a cure. There is no mystery about my system of treatment. It is a plain, common sense method that anyone, young or old, rich or poor, can put into practice in their own home, in any town or city, in any country. *There is no expense attached to this plan.* It shows you how to live in harmony with the laws and principles that GOVERN health. It shows you how, what and when to eat so that your Catarrh will leave and you will become healthy and happy. Years of experience have proved its complete success.

My instructions are easy to understand and pleasant to follow. No drugs, salves, serums, sprays or health resorts required or prescribed. No special foods to try or buy.

I have given full and complete directions for the cure of Catarrh in my book entitled *Curing Catarrh, Coughs and Colds*. Thousands of people in all walks of life have recovered health by following the plan outlined in this book of health building knowledge.

If you want to cure yourself of Catarrh and learn how to prevent colds send two dollars to my publisher, Frank E. Morrison, Dept. 161, 1133 Broadway, New York, for your copy of *Curing Catarrh, Coughs and Colds*. Follow my sensible instructions for one month, then if you are not satisfied with the improvement in your health and the lasting value of the treatment recommended, return the book and your money will be refunded.

NOTE.—Many patrons have written that this book is worth \$2.00 and some have said \$1.00. One man in ordering a book for a friend writes: "If it cost \$2.00 the advice would be cheap."

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT: R. L. Alsaker, M.D., is a new type of physician and a recognized authority on the subject discussed in the above article. He does not doctor disease, he shows the sick how to recover health. Dr. Alsaker has put the net result of many years of professional experience with sick people into his writings and it is a real pleasure for me to recommend them because I know from personal experience that good results always follow an observance of his simple instructions. Some of Dr. Alsaker's remarkable books of health instruction are: "Curing Catarrh, Coughs and Colds," "Diets for Diabetes and Bright's Disease," "Conquering Consumption," "Curing Constipation and Appendicitis," "Getting Rid of Rheumatism," "Curing Diseases of Heart and Arteries." A prominent business man of Syracuse, N. Y., who recovered health by following Dr. Alsaker's advice writes: "Measured by the fees charged by the average physician for a single prescription, Dr. Alsaker's educational health books are worth from fifty to \$400 each." Send only \$2 for the book that treats of your condition and learn quickly how you can recover health and happiness. Money returned if you follow instructions for one month and are not satisfied with your improvement in health. Frank E. Morrison (Estab. 1889), Publisher of Dr. Alsaker's Educational Health Books, Dept. 161, 1133 Broadway, New York.



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Elmer Lee, M.D., Editor

Partial Contents of November

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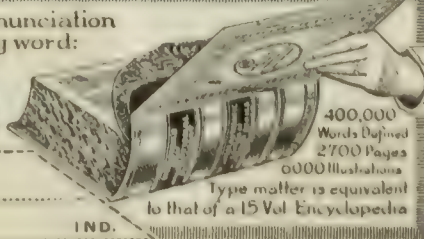
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## THE DAY

(Continued from page 256)

soldiers and sailors threw the dignity of their uniform into the melting pot of hilarity, and exchanged hats and coats with each other and with their feminine companions.

Many of the women who marched in the triumphant, aimless parade were weeping unashamed. Men of supposedly sedate years gave the lie to gray hair and imposing girth and capered like youngsters.

Caught in the great human tide that ebbed and flowed up Fifth Avenue and Broadway, were scores of cars and trucks. Over the latter men and women swarmed, waving flags, shouting and singing. Many of the automobiles added to the din by series of loud explosions caused by "flooding the mufflers" and then allowing the engines to race.

From windows of office buildings came showers of impromptu confetti, newspapers, magazines, waste paper and even books torn into bits and flung to the breeze. Cascades of ticker tape poured down from window sills. Rolls of paper towels were unreeled and swam down the avenue on the breeze, long white ribbons carried by the wind for blocks.

And the people themselves! Buffeted to and fro by the surgings of the crowd, deafened by the fusillade of popping mufflers, hoarse from cheering, eyes glittering with tears they could not quell, they wandered up and down the streets quite drunk with joy. For the first time in four years New York was utterly happy.

## Capital Copy

The army uses 225,000,000 pounds of sugar a year.

There are thirty-two army divisions now on French soil.

The American Red Cross has 18,000 Italian children under its care.

The boys in France are now eating 200,000 pounds of lemon drops per month.

Secretary McAdoo asks the public not to use the roads for any unnecessary travel.

Up to April 1, Uncle Sam purchased 55,958,000 woolen socks for the boys in France.

The fur and felt hat makers agree to limit styles, colors, shapes and trimmings for spring of 1919.

France has officially adopted for use in all French hospitals American Red Cross standard surgical dressings.

The Red Cross has made an appropriation of \$900,000 to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief.

The President has approved the finding of the War Industries Board that hereafter copper shall be 26 cents per pound.

Railroad Director McAdoo announces the creation of a "Bureau for Suggestions and Complaints" for suffering passengers.

The collection of funds from individuals for the building of hospitals for wounded soldiers is disapproved by the War Department.

Contracts have been let for forty recreation houses for nurses at the American base hospitals in France. Each house will cost about \$9000.

The country has now but one Army—the United States Army. On August 7 the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Draft Army were consolidated.

Soldiers' next of kin should notify the Adjutant General's office promptly of change of address so that telegrams may be delivered immediately. In case of failure to do so, the telegrams are returned to the office as undeliverable.



## HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

### The Independent Lesson Plans

#### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

**TO THE TEACHER:** Ask every pupil to read as much of *The Independent* as possible, and to prepare at home written answers to two or three questions. When you call upon a pupil in class ask the pupil to step to the front of the room, to lay the written answer on the teacher's desk, and to speak without notes, unless notes are specifically suggested by the question. Then call for one supporting opinion concerning the thought presented, and for one dissenting opinion. Close the discussion by a vote of the class, and an expression of your own opinion. Make the work spontaneous, spirited, and original. Build up a vigorous Americanism founded on reliable information concerning present-day events, conditions, and thought.

##### A. The Close of the Great War.

###### I. President Wilson's Address.

1. Give a short talk emphasizing the American characteristics made evident in the address.
2. Give oral, or written, paragraphs in which you prove the following: (a) A settlement based upon disinterested justice is better and more lasting than one based on competitive interests. (b) Disorder defeats itself. (c) To conquer with arms is to make a temporary conquest. (d) To conquer by earning esteem is to make a permanent conquest.
3. Give a spirited speech showing by what methods alone President Wilson believes Germany may gain national liberty.

###### II. The Terms of the Armistice.

1. Write a detailed brief of the terms.

###### III. The Day.

1. Let five students play the following parts: a soldier from the trenches; a resident of Paris; a resident of Strassburg; a citizen of London; a resident of New York. Let these five, as if in a play, tell to one another how the people of their respective places acted upon the announcement of peace.

##### IV. Editorial Articles Concerning the Close of the War.

1. Present a narrative telling of the overthrow of autocracy.
2. Give an exposition of the expression, "freedom of the seas."
3. Prove that "The League of Nations" would be helpful for the peace of the world.
4. Give a spirited talk explaining why the development of Bolshevism threatens the civilization of the world.
5. Prove that the organization of an international provisional government is a present necessity.

##### V. The War News of the Week.

1. Let several students compete in speaking briefly and clearly on the following topics: The Flight of the Kaiser; The Revolution in Germany; Present Conditions in Europe; Present Conditions in the United States; United War Welfare Work; The Reduction of the Army.

##### B. Joffre, Clemenceau and Poincaré. By Hamilton Holt.

1. Bring together from the article all that is said concerning America's aid in the war.
2. Present character studies of the three men whom the article concerns.
3. Analyze the article in such a way that you can give a series of rules for the writing of an interview.

##### C. Germany Must Pay the Price. By James W. Gerard.

1. Write a short character sketch of the former Kaiser, casting it into the form employed in "The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers."
2. Read aloud effectively the paragraph naming the crimes of Germany.
3. Write a paragraph in which you contrast the actions of a hero, such as Henry V. and the actions of the Kaiser, when in danger.

##### D. The Boche Tastes His Own Medicine.

1. Write a critique of the article, showing in what ways it is successful, and
2. Read aloud the most effective parts of the article.

##### E. Uncle Sam—General Contractor. By C. S. Rindfoos.

1. Point out the principal thought presented in the article. Show what words the writer gives in support of the principal thought.

##### F. Sum Up the Ways in Which This Number of The Independent Helps You to Be a Better and More Intelligent American Citizen.

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

##### I. The End of the War—"The Terms of the Armistice," "The Story of the Week."

1. State as clearly as you can the connection between the revolution in the various centers of Germany and the abdication of the Kaiser and the acceptance of the terms of the armistice by Germany.
2. Indicate on a map (a) the boundaries of the various belligerent nations of Continental Europe; (b) the battle lines on the western front, the Italian front and the Balkan front at the time the terms of armistice were accepted by the various Central Powers; (c) the limits of occupation granted to the Allies and the United States by Bulgaria, by Austria-Hungary, by Germany.
3. Why is Alsace-Lorraine included in the list of invaded territories in paragraph 2, while paragraph 4 makes separate mention of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine?
4. Why do the Allies and the United States specify the military and industrial stores which must be left by the Germans in the evacuated territory?
5. What is the effect of paragraphs 12 to 16?
6. Why do the Allies ask for "free access to the territories . . . on the eastern front either thru Danzig or by the Vistula"? Why is "freedom of access to and from the Baltic" demanded? Why is it stipulated that "the existing blockade conditions . . . are to remain unchanged"? Why is it stipulated that "all Black Sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany"?
7. In your judgment, which of the terms of the armistice are merely guarantees against the resumption of military operations? Which are based upon the probable peace terms which will be offered to Germany and her former allies?

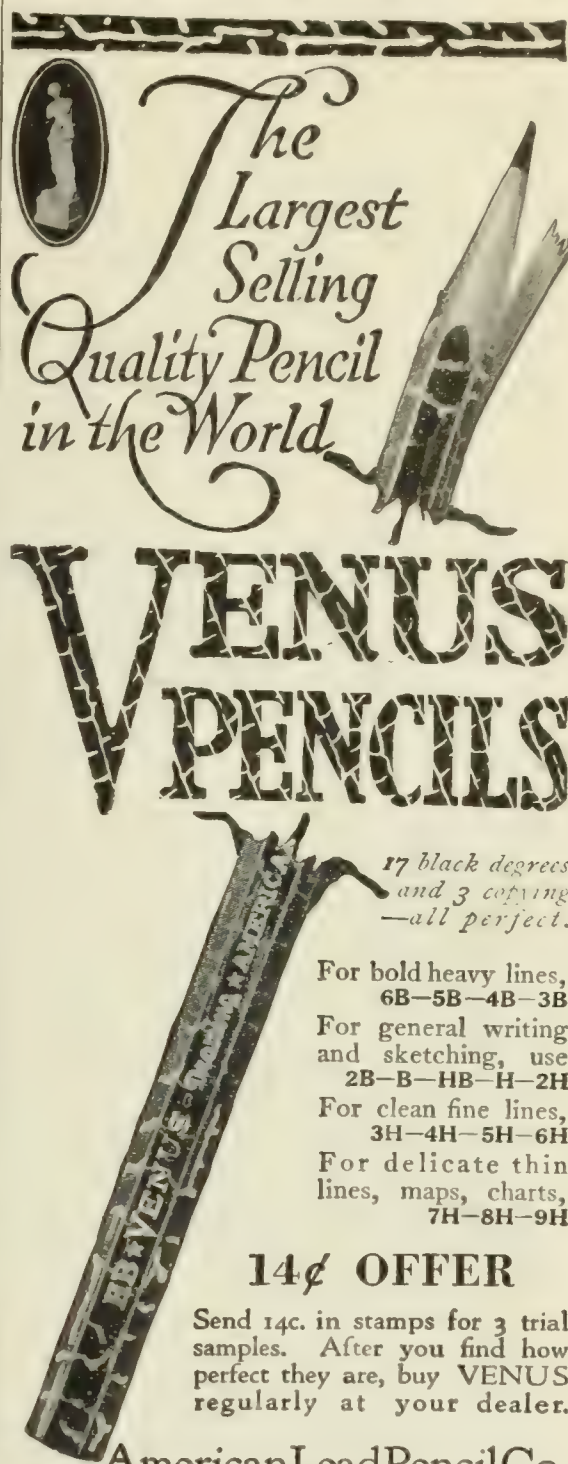
##### II. Problems of Reconstruction.

###### A. International—"From Prussianism to Bolshevism," "Germany Must Pay the Price," "The War Thus Comes to an End," "Are We Striving for Financial Supremacy?"

1. What, in your judgment, was the probable cause of the revolutions in Russia, in Germany, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria? What will be the probable method of settling these revolutions? What will be the ultimate results?
2. Do you believe that "It was President Wilson who gave the signal for the revolt [in Germany]," or that the revolt resulted from internal conditions?
3. "The participation of America brought new issues into the war." What are these issues? How will they be settled?
4. "It must be admitted that Russia is just now in a worse state than under the Czar's regime," etc. Do you agree? Would a similar statement be true of Germany? of Austria-Hungary? What suggestions does Mr. Gerard offer for remedying the conditions which exist? What suggestions does the President offer?
5. Why does *The Independent* reprint its editorial of August 10, 1917?
6. Formulate, as far as you can, the problems which the Peace Conference will have to solve.
7. Will the United States or some other nation occupy the dominant place at the Peace Conference?
9. What foreign financial and commercial policy does Mr. Cisenole recommend?

###### B. Domestic—"Thirty-six Billion of Life Insurance," "Reduction of the Army," "Non-essential Industries Relieved," "Prices and Economy," "Foreign Trade in Future," "Feeding the World."

1. Compare the present system of caring care of disabled soldiers and of the families of soldiers killed in battle with the pension system which was evolved after the Civil War.
2. What other measures for the Government taken for providing for the men in the army when they are returned to civil life?
3. Why are plans for military demobilization already under way while no immediate steps will be taken toward demobilizing any part of the naval forces?
4. Make a list of the problems of reconstruction which must be solved by the Government before peace conditions can be said to have been reestablished in the United States.



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# \$36,000,000,000 OF LIFE INSURANCE

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT INSURANCE SERVICE

FROM the latest bulletin of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance to reach my desk (of date November 3) I

learn that the total insurance in force on the lives of sailors and soldiers is \$35,736,000,000. This sum is carried under approximately 1,000,000 applications previously made and, for all practical purposes, it represents the same number of persons. Using the average per man stated in the bulletin (\$8743) we get 4,087,384 as the outside number of men carrying the life and disability protection furnished by the Government.

It is interesting from several viewpoints to note these figures. By comparing them with results attained under normal conditions, we are enabled to estimate more or less closely the degree of appreciation which men have for the protection afforded by life insurance as the probability of death changes from remote to near.

To begin with, we are to remember that a very large proportion of the men who are carrying the Government insurance are unmarried and virtually devoid of the responsibility attaching to the heads of families. Certainly not less than three-fourths of the whole number are without dependents. They range in age from twenty-one to thirty-one years. The average men within those ages, without wives and children, make up a group of the insurable population which the most expert life insurance solicitors, contemplate with emotion akin to despair. They possess the confidence which belongs only in a superlative degree to youth; they are more than solvent financially for, even penniless, they have their ability and strength and no liabilities; life lies all in front, and that is rosy with the light of the rising sun. I venture the assertion that if I could present here a statement showing the life insurance carried before the war by unmarried men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one it would not average \$1000 per man.

When we consider that the average of all the policies in force in the regular life insurance companies of the United States is less than \$2500, and that this figure represents the insurance of those who have only \$1000 and those who carry hundreds of thousands on their lives—the struggling workmen with limited incomes, up thru all the grades of income, to the millionaire—my guess may be regarded as a conservative one.

And yet, here is an average outstanding insurance of \$8743.

NOW, every man knows he will die; very few know when. In this expression of the matter we have a clue to the solution of the problem involved in taking insurance under normal (natural) conditions and abnormal (war) conditions. The soldier does not know with any more certainty that he will be killed by his enemy in war while he is engaged in that occupation, than that he will die of disease during the same period of time as a civilian pursuing one of the occupations of peace. He does know that a greater number of men will die in battle during any given time than would have died natural deaths. He feels that he may be one of those killed. In this he separates himself from the mass; his individuality becomes more assertive. True, the probability of death has grown nearer; but not in so great proportion as he apprehends.

We may get an idea of the increased probability of death in battle and thru disease by comparing these two as reported in the casualty lists issued daily by the War Department. It will not, for several

reasons, lead us to accurate results but, as indicated, it will aid us in approximating the difference. The report for November 8 last, places the total killed in action and dead of wounds up to that date at 17,661, and the total dead of disease, accident and other causes at 5817. From this we see that the battle ratio is three times that of disease, accident and all other causes.

If the average of \$1000 of life insurance per man in normal times is reliable—and in my opinion that sum is too large rather than too small—and if the average of \$8743 of Government insurance represents the civilian-soldier's idea of the increased probability of death in war, then we find that he has multiplied the danger by nine instead of by three.

PASSING to another phase of this great mass of outstanding insurance, bulking many times larger than any provision of the kind ever made before in the history of the race, or that, in all probability, will ever again be made, we come to the question of its permanency. The claim has been made, with not a little reason to back it, that there are in this country political economists and men of lesser capacity and attainments, in and out of the Government service, who hope to make Government insurance a national and lasting institution. They believe that an effort will be made to extend the activities of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance into the peace period.

The bulletins of the bureau have fully set forth in attractive fashion all its achievements in connection with the soldiers' and sailors' insurance. The figures are stupendous and fascinating. We read of hundreds of thousands of checks sent out to beneficiaries each month alongside of billions of new insurance written in the same time. In the bulletin before me I read: "Almost two billion dollars of new insurance was written during October. . . . With the resumption of steady entrainments, the flow of new insurance is now returning to its *normal* rate of approximately *one billion dollars a week*." (The italics are mine.) The total insurance in force on November 3 is reported at \$35,736,000,000. The bulletin informs us that it has received four million applications for insurance, four million applications for allotments and allowance and, in addition, has received and answered three and a half million letters. Continuing it says:

"The bureau has grown to be the largest single bureau in the Government, comprising the largest health and accident insurance company, the largest disbursing organization, and incomparably the largest life insurance company in the world."

We have in all this the record of a great piece of work, considering the matter from the viewpoint of those who, thru the hardships and tragedy of war, will become the beneficiaries. These people, in my opinion, constitute the only permanent portion of the organization.

We are not to lose sight of the nature of the contract subsisting between the insured and the insurer. The soldier and sailor have a guaranty from the Government for a service which is variously estimated by careful life insurance companies as being worth from four to eight times the price charged the insured by the Government. That is to say, the war risk, whatever the cost of that may prove to be, is carried by the taxpayers of the country, the soldier and sailor paying, in monthly instalments, only the small premium required under

what is called a "yearly renewal term policy." Between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one, this premium ranges

between \$8 and \$9 per \$1000 a year. Different companies estimate the cost incurred in performing active military service at from \$25 to \$100 per \$1000 additional.

As will be seen the soldiers and sailors are paying the same premium they would pay a company for the same kind of policy if they were not soldiers.

But there will come a time when the millions now in the army and in the navy will return to their civilian occupations. Under their contracts they have the right to continue them at the yearly renewable term rates. But this privilege is not an indefinite one. It terminates at the expiration of five years. Then the insured man must choose a different form of policy—an ordinary life, limited payment life, or endowment. A very large proportion of them, perhaps 80 or 90 per cent, will be in sound physical condition, and the risk of death in war will have disappeared completely. With the latter will also go the keen appreciation they had for life insurance. The result will be a heavy lapse ratio of the outstanding insurance. The billions will disappear very much more rapidly than they accumulated. As the men are mustered out of the military establishments and their monthly income arrangements with the Government, out of which their monthly premium payments on insurance were automatically deducted, are terminated, and they turn to civil occupations for new sources of earnings, the connection between insurer and insured will be broken. Add to this the consciousness by the latter that the risk of death has diminished in a greater degree than actual, and we virtually have the psychology which will make for a lapse ratio as unparalleled in the history of life insurance as was the achievement in getting thirty-six billions together in eighteen months.

ALTHO the war is virtually over, it will be some time—perhaps a year or two years—after the declaration of peace before the army and navy will return to its normal size in point of man-power. During that period it is reasonable to suppose that the applications for new insurance will continue, but at a reduced rate, and that the total in force will also continue to increase. But the actual cessation of hostilities will mark the beginning of the disintegrating process which, in my opinion, will be unceasing until, in the course of five or six years, the total amount of insurance in force will be limited, virtually, to those who prudently cannot dispense with the protection it affords.

As I have frequently pointed out in this department, "term" insurance is essentially emergency insurance. Employed in that way it serves a most useful purpose. When the necessity which dictated its use has been relieved, it should be abandoned, a fact recognized by the Government in this instance when it stipulated for its conversion to a more permanent and useful form of contract. The life insurance companies are few which will write it on any other condition. The work, however, commences all over again when the conversion period approaches, for renewed efforts by agents are necessary in order to prevent policy holders from lapsing at the expiration date of the "term" contract. From this experience we may reasonably conclude that, without the assistance of trained solicitors, the Government faces a stupendous task in an effort to keep any fair proportion of its outstanding insurance in force.



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Western Advertising Office,  
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# The Independent

Founded 1848

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

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**THE COUNTRYSIDE**  
Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

**CHARLIE CHAPLIN**—Contrast spells interest.

**CHAMP CLARK**—I felt bully over the armistice.

**JOHN B. CROSBY**—We are Americans—not capons.

**KING ALBERT**—The Americans are wonderful soldiers.

**H. G. WELLS**—He was a writer, a foot note to reality.

**LADY DUFF-GORDON**—Dress is the expression of the soul.

**CONGRESSMAN MEYER LONDON**—I admit that I am a good lawyer.

**THE KAISER**—England is virtually a republic, as bad as France.

**ELIHU ROOT**—No man can frame the time table of the Almighty.

**COLONEL HOUSE**—You can't tell what I am thinking of by my smile.

**PROFESSOR HOETZSCH**—We say farewell to old Prussia and Kaiserdom.

**DAVID LLOYD GEORGE**—We will do no wrong if we abandon no right.

**JOHN MOBLEY**—I cannot define a jingo but I know one when I see it.

**SENATOR LODGE**—No attention should be paid to anything said by the Kaiser.

**RUTH CAMERON**—Do you sometimes marvel at the two-ness of yourself?

**GLEN BUCK**—Bill is not going to everlasting bliss, but to everlasting blister.

**WILLIAM WRIGLEY, JR.**—Some don't get into print—and they may be the greatest.

**LINA CAVALIERI**—There are at least fifteen different kinds of germs in the mouth.

**JOHN DILLON, M.P.**—I regard President Wilson as the hope of Europe and civilization.

**ADMIRAL SIMS**—The British grand fleet is the foundation-stone of the cause of the Allies.

**MAXIMILIAN HARDEN**—Eventually the secular power of the papacy will be established in Rome.

**DR. KRISTINE MANN**—On rising in the morning walk around the room on all fours for three minutes.

**ENRICO CARUSO**—In my opinion no criminal court can try William Hohenzollern. Almighty God is doing it.

**TOM WILSON**—It is just as important for an institution to have a good reputation as it is for an individual.

**DR. W. T. McELVEEN**—It is always easier to build castles in the air than to build woodsheds on the ground.

**LEON ROUGEORS**—The universal war has demonstrated to all nations the necessity for an international constitution.

**JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.**—No longer is the question asked where a man comes from, who his parents are, what he has.

**EARNEST ELMO CALKINS**—A good ad run once will not bring as much business as a poor ad run frequently and for a long time.

**HELEN ROWLAND**—When our doughboys come back they will be able to speak French fluently with both hands and to

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kiss a girl in all languages including the Scandinavian.

**RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TCHITCHERIN**—After the German revolution England will be the stronghold of reaction in Europe.

**DR. JOHN H. FINLEY**—I went to Palestine by aeroplane from Egypt in two hours. It took the children of Israel forty years to cover the distance.

**RAYMOND B. FOSDICK**—Our men fight with the dash of the French, the stubbornness of the British and with an enthusiasm that is all their own.

**W. K. LAMPORT**—The crack of the final gun in the war against autocracy will be the crack of the starter's gun in the world's commercial struggle.

**EZRA POUND**—I believe in every man knowing enough music to play "God Bless Our Home" on the harmonica, but I do not believe in every man giving concerts.

## THE NEW PLAYS

**The Big Chance.** An American war play showing how the spirit is purified by war's sacrifices. Mary Nash and acceptable company. (Forty-eighth Street Theater.)

**The Long Dash.** An exciting, noisy melodrama of spies and wireless gun inventions and lost codes and secret service. Robert Edeson plays a double role successfully; Henry Dixie is a true-to-life villain. (Thirty-ninth Street Theater.)

The French Theater is giving not only classics like Molière and Beaumarchais but modern authors like Donnay and Brioux. Of its recent productions *Le Voile du Bonheur*, by Premier Georges Clemenceau, is perhaps most interesting and most skilfully handled. *Georgette Lemeunier*, by Donnay, has the usual problem, but a more wholesome ending than ordinary. *Crainquebille*, by Anatole France, makes its appeal by epigram rather than action. A spy melodrama by Dumas, Fils, *La Femme de Claude*, produced for the first time by the French Theatre, presents Mme. Van Doren as la Vampire supreme. (French Theatre du Vieux Colom-bier.)

## SOME OF OUR WOUNDED

When men are wounded badly they must be handled with extreme gentleness, something not always possible in ambulances, in advanced dressing stations and even in field hospitals. Therefore on an American battlefield, which found itself near a navigable river recently, the medical department rustled a complete river hospital steamer from somewhere and put it into service. It had an operating room, comfortable beds and all modern equipment and appliances for badly wounded cases.

There was no jarring; the boat gently slid toward Paris and in most cases the wounded arrived at destination in fresh condition, considering everything. The trips were continuous until the battlefield fled with the Allied advance too far away from the river.—*Wilbur Forrest in the New York Tribune.*

## WHEN YOU COME HOME

BY ELIZABETH PORTER WYCKOFF

These are the things I will do for you  
When the war is over and you come home:  
I will have the house all fine and sweet,  
The babies shall run to you down the street—  
I have planned exactly how we shall meet  
When the war is over and you come home.  
And in a box that I'm keeping for you  
When your work is over and you come home,  
I have for you to put on that day  
The clothes that mean you are home to stay,  
And your khaki and trappings I'll hide away.  
When the war is over and you come home,  
I am proud of your uniform, proud of you,  
But when it is over and you come home,  
I want you to wear your old soft hat.  
We'll be perfectly happy—we both know that,  
But your old blue suit and your old soft hat,  
I want you to wear them when you've come home.  
—Reprinted from the New York Tribune.



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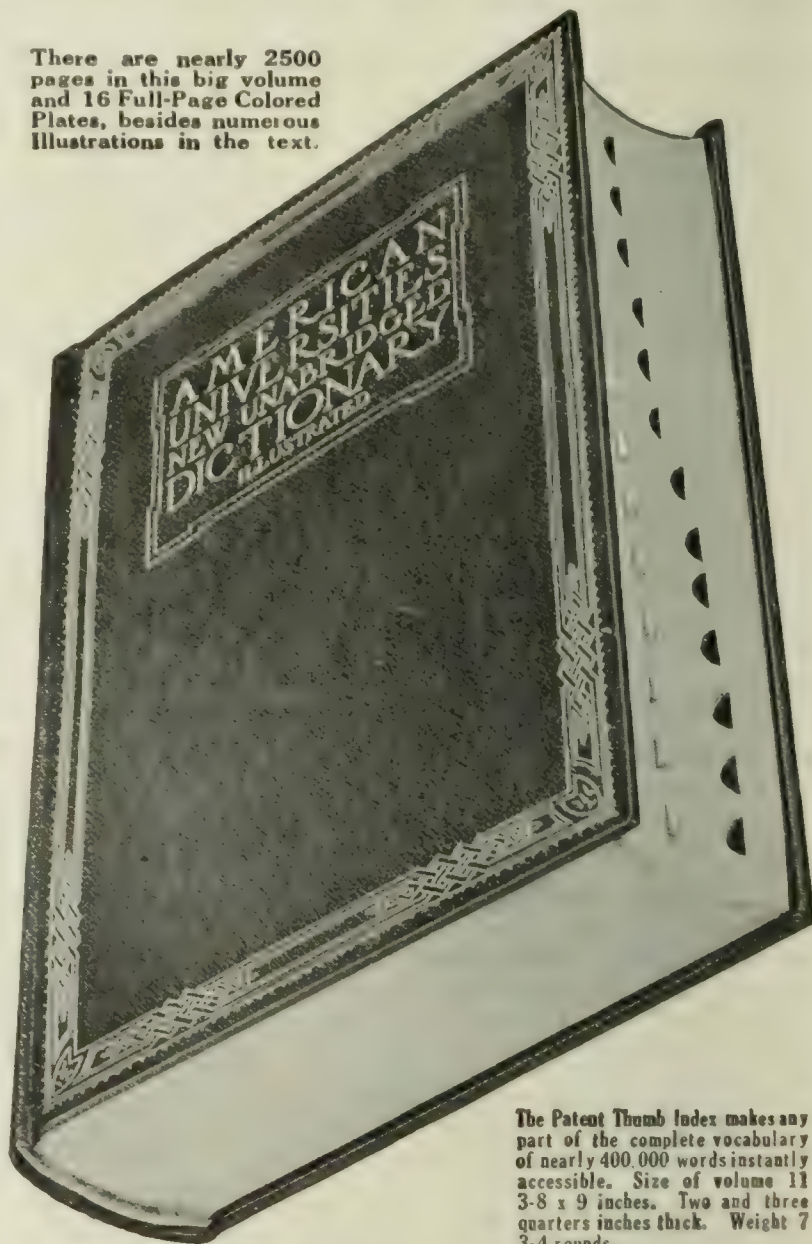
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# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## IT WILL TAKE TIME

**I**T is easy to proclaim republics *de jure* when revolution has driven kings into exile; to create republics *de facto* is not so simple a matter.

The American Republic was established with less of social disturbance than any other in modern times, yet not without difficulty and anxiety. The Revolution was followed by much misery of an impoverished population, and by occasional insurrectionary outbreaks, of which the Shay's Rebellion in Massachusetts, typical of all, was the most serious. Also the conservative administrations of the Federalists were followed presently by the ascendancy of political elements that were not devoid of those traits which today we associate with the more extreme developments of radical democracy. The French Revolution ended in chaos, and was followed by the Napoleonic Dictatorship, and that, in turn, by the First Empire, the restorations of monarchy, the republican attempts of the 40's, and the Second Empire. The downfall of Napoleon III was followed by the Commune, and that by a military dictatorship before the present strong and stable French Republic slowly grew into full power and effectiveness.

The new republics of central and eastern Europe face unprecedented difficulties. Extremely radical factions are in control, and there is too much reason to fear that their political wisdom is not greater than their political experience. They are acting under the intoxicating stimulation of unexampled opportunities and intense excitement. Imagination is inflamed, and expectation runs riot. The warnings of common sense are impatiently rejected as reactionary and unfriendly, and the one purpose is to destroy an old social order and to clear the ground. The sobering thought that there is little profit in redistributing the wealth of the world after it has been reduced to zero will come later.

It will take time, therefore, perhaps a long time, to build up real republics in Russia and in Siberia, in Germany, in German Austria, in Hungary, among the Czecho-Slovaks

and among the Jugo-Slavs. Those of us who are impatient for the realization of our dreams of a world made securely democratic, peace-abiding and enlightened, may as well prepare ourselves for many disappointments and much tedious waiting upon events. If it is true that the successive generations of mankind learn by their own experience, rather than from the stores of wisdom transmitted by predecessors, it is even more true that peoples do not take the advice of other peoples in their political affairs, and ultimately arrive at solutions of their own problem thru their own blunders and much tribulation.

Far be it from us to play the part of a kill-joy in these days of rejoicing over the destruction of monarchic absolutism and militarism, its instrument; but we foresee a dangerous reaction when those average human beings who do not like to bother their minds with long views or unforeseen complications grow impatient with the imbecilities and the misdemeanors of Bolshevism. They will begin to tell us that order and security are better than impractical ideals, and that a strong arm is needed to save society from disintegration.

It is well to remember, too, that the new republics when they have become stable and efficient will certainly be different in important respects from the republics of this Western Hemisphere. There enters into their making a new and compelling factor, namely, the vast body of socialistic thought, impulse and organization. The American republics from Alaska to Patagonia have built upon the foundations of individualism. One and all have assumed that the multiplication of individual property owners, in particular owners of land, is the most certain way to guarantee democracy. The new republics of the European world will undoubtedly establish collective ownership and collective control in industry on a scale never seen hitherto in the world. This means that democracy is entering upon a new and fateful experiment. The prudent man will not at the present time predict the outcome.

## EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY

**T**HE Great War arose out of a struggle for the sources of raw materials and this will be the most difficult of the questions to come before the peace conference. From 1884 to 1914 there was a constant struggle between Germany on the one side and England, France, Italy, Russia, Japan and the United States on the other for the possession or control of territory in the Pacific, Africa and Asia. Finally Germany, infuriated at the frustration of her aggressive ambitions and not content with the fair terms of compromise offered by her opponents, threw her sword of Brennus into the scale. For four years the balance vibrated, then turned decisively against Germany, fortunately for the world—and for herself.

The war is settled, but the question is not. The danger from Germany is eliminated, but the source of the danger remains. It is the old, old cause of conflicts, but on a larger scale owing to the extension of the reach of a man thru the aid of the engine. As Abram and Lot quarreled over the pasturage of Palestine, so England and Germany quarreled over the pasturage of their flocks in Australia and South America. As the life of a Bedouin tribe may depend upon access to the well of an oasis, so the prosperity of Paris or Petrograd may depend upon access to the oil wells of Baku or Tampico. England in 1914 was dependent upon countries oversea for 65 per cent of her essential foods. If then the U-boats had succeeded in their nefarious purpose 15,000,000



# CARTOON COMMENT

## NEXT



### GETTING READY FOR PEACE

"Nieuwe Amsterdammer," Amsterdam, published the cartoon below of Holland preparing to welcome the plenipotentiaries of peace. Recent events, however, have brought Holland ex-royalty instead of peace delegates and the center of the conference for world peace is transferred from The Hague to Versailles



### "THEY KNOW NOT WHAT THEY DO"

This drawing of the priest of a ruined cathedral praying for his enemies was published in "Nebelspalter," Zurich, Switzerland, as representative of the viewpoint of a neutral nation. It is an eloquent interpretation of what Premier Lloyd George of England urged in his speech for "peace without vengeance," as distinguished from the cheap sentimentality and maudlin pity scored in the cartoon below



### THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME

Knott of the Dallas "News," Texas, has drawn a poignant picture of the exiles returning to their devastated homes in northern France



### PITY THE POOR HUN!

"We mustn't ask him to pay the bill," whines the sentimentalist "It's such a big one." Cartoon from the London "Evening News"



people would have gone hungry and England would have been starved into submission. Germany in 1914 was dependent upon the British Empire for 90 per cent of her raw materials. The British were generous, altogether too generous, for their own interests. Australia turned over her metals trustfully to German hands, and England raked out her coal cellars to feed the furnaces of her enemy.

The British will not repeat that mistake. The policy of imperial preference decided upon by conference between the governments of England and the dominions brings these into one great trade combine covering the products of one-third of the habitable earth. This policy is already established by Parliament and private contracts. The Non-Ferrous Metals Act will prevent these going to foreigners until the needs of the empire are satisfied. All the wool of Australia has been purchased by the British Government for a year or more in advance at a fixed price. In 1913 the palm trees of the British colonies in West Africa produced \$20,000,000 worth of oil, of which three-fourths went to Germany. Hereafter all of it will go to England. By the Paris Pact of June, 1916, the Allied Powers bind themselves to take measures in common to render themselves permanently "independent of enemy countries in so far as regards the raw materials and manufactured articles essential to the normal development of their economic activities." The measures specified are customs duties, prohibitions, subsidies, control of transportation and patents and government management of industries. The Soviet Government of Russia has gone further and made all foreign patents a government monopoly.

Whatever may become of all these acts and agreements it is evident that free trade has gone for good. Henceforth and for the indefinite future we shall see not free trade but regulated trade instead, and very strictly regulated at that. The only question is whether it will be regulated by national or international control. Either each nation or group of nations will strive by every means in its power to render itself independent in the way of raw materials and essential industries or the control of the sources of raw materials and the channels of commerce will be placed in the hands of some supernational authority like a League of Nations.

But whatever the new regime of regulated trade may be, the important thing is to see that it secures what was hoped to be secured by free trade when fifty years ago that theory was in favor. The aim of the free traders was justice, that is, equality of trade opportunities. But as we can now see more clearly than then, free trade defeats its own aim, for in the long run trade becomes tied up and in the hands of the most heartless. Free trade, that is, unrestricted commerce, means a free-for-all fight, catch-as-catch-can competition, with no Marquis of Queensberry as referee. It is in the commercial world what anarchy is in the political world and means ultimately that the strongest dominates the weaker, the strongest man, the strongest nation or the strongest aggregation of capital. The strongest man dies and gives a chance to the rest, but the strongest trust may live forever and grow stronger. We tried free trade between the states, but it worked so badly that we have given it up. The several states could not protect themselves against sweated industries and adulterated food. Private monopolies grew so strong that finally the Federal Government had to intervene with a stronger hand to protect the helpless consumer, competitor and workingman. Every year the national control of commerce between the states grew stricter, until now the whole system of interstate transportation and communication is managed by Washington. The output of mines, oil wells and farms is under control. This brings about a better approximate to equal opportunity for all than could be attained by state control or capitalist control. "Protection" does not necessarily mean "tariff," as some still seem to think. There is no tariff between the states, yet interstate trade is by no means "free." Far more effective measures are proposed in England and else-

where for the control of their foreign trade than the mere imposition of customs duties.

The international situation is now the same as the national situation was in the old days of *laissez-faire*. Germany has practically a national monopoly of potash, Chile of natural nitrates, the United States, Mexico and Russia of petroleum, the tropics of coffee, rubber, copra, etc. Each country has some advantage due to its natural resources or the peculiar aptitudes of its people. The question is whether each country shall hold on to what land it has, strive to get what else it can and drive as hard a bargain as possible for what it sells, or whether there is some way of equalizing opportunities by international control. If the present tendency prevails and every nation strives for self-sufficiency as the essential of independence, then the United States is better off than any other except the British Empire. The United States produces 66 per cent of the world's petroleum, 60 per cent of its copper, 40 per cent of its coal and iron, 32 per cent of its zinc and lead. Our territory extends from the Arctic Circle to the tropics and we can raise our own rubber, tea, cocoa and quinine if we have to. Our people are sufficiently numerous and versatile so we could dispense if necessary with manufactured imports.

Since, then, the United States is so independent of foreign commerce, it is proper that an American President should bring forward the proposal to establish equality of opportunity thru international regulation. Mr. Wilson asks:

The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

The equality of nations upon which peace must be founded if it is to last must be an equality of rights; the guarantees exchanged must neither recognize nor imply a difference between big nations and small, between those that are powerful and those that are weak. Right must be based upon the common strength, not upon the individual strength, of the nations upon whose concert peace will depend.

There can be no special, selfish economic combinations within the league and no employment of any form of economic boycott or exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the League of Nations itself as a means of discipline and control.

Special alliances and economic rivalries and hostilities have been the prolific source in the modern world of the plans and passions that produce war. It would be an insincere as well as an insecure peace that did not exclude them in definite and binding terms.

The same solution is advocated in a more detailed and definite form by the Labor and Socialist parties of England, France and Belgium, and these parties now hold the balance of power in their respective governments. The Inter-Allied Conference of last February resolved in substance:

There should be no economic boycott of any country after the war. Supplies of foodstuffs, raw materials and shipping should be allocated to the different countries according to their needs. The treaty of peace must secure economic equality in the conquered colonies for the peoples of all nations and thereby guarantee that none are shut out from legitimate access to raw materials. Colonies in tropical Africa should be controlled in accordance with international agreement under the League of Nations.

This, then, is the new vision. It may be thought difficult to carry out. It may be found impossible to agree with it. But it seems to offer the way out of the difficulty. England, France and Japan are to relinquish all of the territory they have acquired during the war, a total area two-thirds the size of the United States. We cannot blame them for this, but we can demand only security for commercial products and their possession. But if under such conditions we have equal access to its natural resources, then these powers will be forced to go on to what they have got, and the world would not be so jealous. England, France and Japan have good records. If then there seems to be a way out of the individualistic, capitalist sources of food and



be worth while for the nations to consent to certain restrictions of the exclusive and proprietary rights which they have been accustomed to exercise in the past.

Liberty and equality are both desirable but not both obtainable in a complete sense. For unrestricted liberty of action brings about the most frightful inequality of condition, while compulsory equality annihilates liberty. So fraternity, the third member of the political trinity, has to be brought in to reconcile the other two. Thru a brotherhood of nations we may hope to secure both equality of opportunity and liberty of utilization.

## OIL AND ORE

**I**N taking over the railroads, telegraph and cable lines our Government has done nothing more than put itself abreast of the practice of all enlightened nations.

But why not do a little leading as well as following? We submit that the next easy step along the path of sound government ownership would be the taking over of the mines, both oil and ore.

A word to the President is sufficient.

## MR. GOMPERS GIVES WARNING

**W**E have been glad to see that American newspapers of the responsible sort have discussed the speech of Mr. Gompers on the position of labor after the war seriously and in good temper. Mr. Gompers and the American Federation of Labor have well earned the right to be taken seriously and to be treated with respect. From the beginning of the war the Federation has been splendidly loyal, and American labor in general has done its full part toward winning the struggle. Questions of difference between wage-earners and employers have with only occasional exceptions been put over until the return of peace.

When, therefore, Mr. Gompers gives warning that the Federation will not tolerate absolutism in the industrial world any more than the democratic peoples will henceforth tolerate absolutism in the political world, he speaks with a sense of responsibility and with a full mastery of the facts. There has been absolutism in the industrial world, as every decently informed man knows, and there are captains of industry who are now intent upon restoring it. We do not undertake to say whether or not Mr. William H. Barr of Buffalo, president of the National Founders' Association, is one of these men, or whether Mr. Gompers rightly understood Mr. Barr's recent remark that the eight-hour day would have to be abolished and wages materially lowered from their present scale. It is possible that Mr. Barr meant only that economic conditions, apart from the purpose of any group of employers, will necessitate the reduction, but we know that employers of prominence have been talking and doing the other thing. Among themselves they have taken a strong and mighty position, and have declared their intention at the earliest possible moment to force a fight on the wages issue.

Because of the economic loss and the public inconvenience which a strike entails, there is no reason in the world why the wages issue should not be fought out. If employers are sincere they will believe that hours are too long for reasonably profitable industry, and to try to force a reduction, on their part, have a right in all cases. Where there is any group of employers who would rather rule the industrial world whenever it feels like it, and who, except willy-nilly, we presume, the junkers has another way of dealing with the question of Labor will have nothing to say about

the conditions under which wage-earners shall perform their tasks.

So, far, then, the position which the American Federation of Labor has taken is altogether commendable. It stands between industrial absolutism on the one hand and industrial anarchy on the other hand. It stands also for a healthy individualism in opposition to socialism. All this is good American democracy, and if the Federation adheres to these positions and works to establish them by lawful means it can count on the support of the American people. It is a policy at once conservative and progressive. Hitherto the farm owners and the small business men have been the substantial basis of American democracy. Knowing the value of individual property and the possibilities of individual initiative and responsibility, they have held our national life to ways of soberness and of sane progress. They are becoming, however, a smaller proportion of the population, and wage-earners are becoming a larger proportion. Therefore, nothing could be more promising for the future of American life and the perpetuation of its best traditions than a strong preference of the organized wage-earners for individual freedom and voluntary organization, associated with a fixed determination to discountenance both a disintegrating anarchism and an absolutist arrogance of control. We are confident that the American people in general will take this common sense view of the issue which Mr. Gompers' sober warning presents.

## WHY?

**W**HY should the United States support the Omsk Government with men and money when that Government proposes soon to resume the sale of vodka prohibited by the late Czar?

Why should the American people deny themselves food in order to send it to Siberia when, according to the official statement of the Minister of Supplies of the Omsk Government, "1,714,000 bushels of grain can be spared for the operation of the Russian distilleries without causing a serious food shortage"?

Why should the American troops in Vladivostok have been paraded at the ceremony of November 11 when the Imperial Russian eagle was replaced on the monument from which it had been removed?

## A PROPHET IN HIS OWN COUNTRY

**E**X-SENATOR JONATHAN BOURNE, JR., President of the Republican Publicity Association, notes the following facts:

At the treaty of Paris which ended the Revolutionary War, the United States was represented by John Jay, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and Henry Laurens.

At the treaty of Ghent which ended the war of 1812 the United States was represented by John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell and Albert Gallatin.

At the treaty of Paris which ended the Spanish-American War the United States was represented by William R. Day, Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye, George Grey and Whitelaw Reid.

Ex-Senator Bourne then concludes:

Around the table at which the peace terms are considered and determined, side by side with the Premiers of Europe, whom do we find entrusted with the future destiny of the American Republic, Colonel House of Texas!

Perhaps it has not occurred to the Ex-Senatorial President of the Republican Publicity Association that the verdict of history may assign a higher degree of statesmanship to the man who represents the United States at Versailles in 1918, than those who so ably represented her at Paris in 1783, at Ghent in 1814, or at Paris in 1898.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The Revolution in Germany

The revolutionary ferment was working in Germany throughout the month of October, altho little was heard about it in America. Peace demonstrations were held almost every night in Unter den Linden, in which sometimes 1500 persons took part. The police were powerless to prevent denunciations of the Kaiser and shouts for the Republic. The military authorities made energetic efforts to suppress the American propaganda in Germany, but the leaflets containing the President's speeches and other arguments showered from airplanes or sent in thru Switzerland were widely read and made converts among the people.

In Bavaria early in October the Social Democrats held an open conference at which plans were made for the establishment of a democratic government. Even in the Reichstag debate, Deputy Rühle, a Socialist, declared: "The Kaiser must abdicate!" and when he was called to order he retorted: "A call to order will not save him from the criminal court." He was again called to order, but concluded: "Only a revolution can save us." The German papers at the instigation of the Government published terrible pictures of the ruin brought upon Russia by the Bolsheviks, but this did not prevent the revolutionists from adopting the characteristic institution of the Bolsheviks, the soviet.

The American General Staff at Washington were of course well informed of the state of public opinion in Germany. The fluctuations in German morale due to defeats and victories were recorded on a chart and the line which was placed at 100 per cent in 1914 on the assumption that the German people were united and confident had dropt to zero between November 10 and 15.

The Nuremberg Jäger battalion was sent to Berlin to put down the revolution, but when it got there it despatched delegates to the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party to announce that it placed itself at the disposal of the

## THE GREAT WAR

*November 14*—Germans surrender East Africa. Baltic state formed of Livonia, Esthonia, Courland and Oesel Poland.

*November 15*—Polish officers take possession of Posen. British reoccupy Baku.

*November 16*—Belgians reënter Brussels. President announces taking over on November 2 of all marine cables.

*November 17*—Ludwig, King of Bavaria, abdicates. Americans and British start advance to Rhine.

*November 18*—Luxemburg chamber demands referendum on form of government. French enter Metz.

*November 19*—King of Belgians enters Antwerp. Kiev captured by Astrakhan Cossacks.

*November 20*—Americans cross frontier into Luxemburg. Germans surrender twenty submarines at Harwich.

new authorities. The Alexander regiment also went over to the revolutionists, and these two regiments, formerly the main reliance of autocracy, are now quartered in the barracks opposite the Royal Palace. These barracks were put up especially to guard the Palace, as the Kaiser made clear in his famous speech to the Alexander regiment at the opening of the barracks:

Like a strong fortress, your barracks rise in the immediate neighborhood of the palace, to protect which will in the first place be your duty. You are called indeed to act as the bodyguard, day and night, of your King and his house, and, if necessary, to risk life and blood for them, and if ever again, as in 1848, the Berlin people become insolent and insubordinate, I am convinced that you will decisively put an end to their insubordination against their King.

In Luxemburg the second chamber of parliament has assumed authority and resolved to submit the question of the future form of government to a referendum. The Grand Duchess is requested to abstain from all governmental action pending the referendum. The chamber rejected the motion, supported by the Socialists and Liberals, demanding the abdication of the Grand Duchess and the establishment of a

republic. The marriage of Rupprecht, former Crown Prince of Bavaria, with Princess Antoinette of Luxemburg, has been postponed.

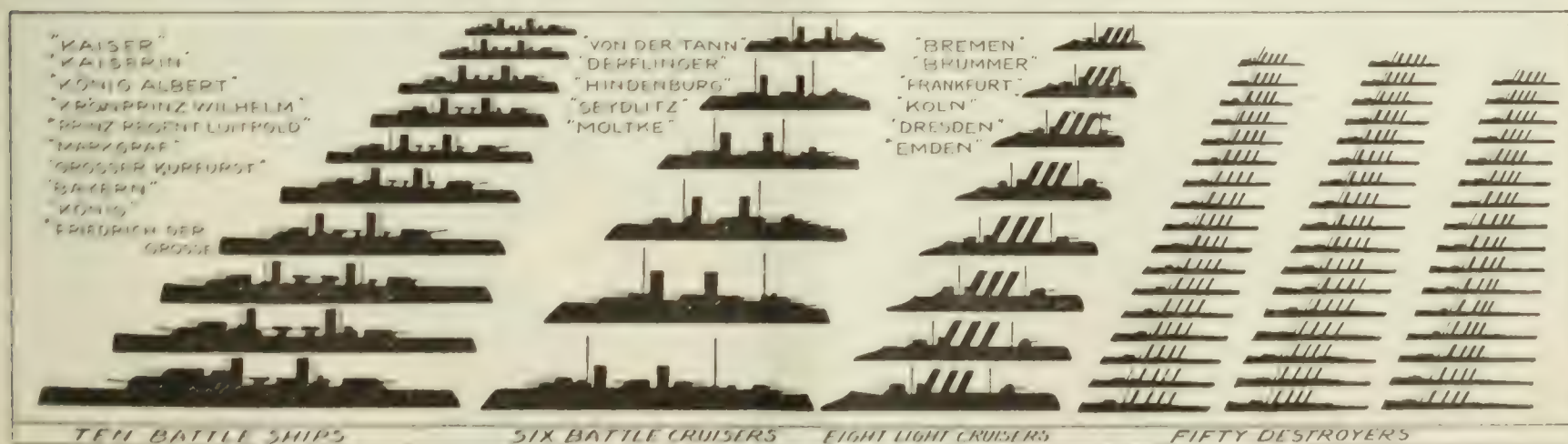
## The New Regime in Germany

Premier Ebert has announced that an election for a constituent assembly will be held as soon as the soldiers get home and the electoral lists can be prepared, probably by February 2. Both men and women of twenty and over will have the vote on the principle of proportional representation.

The new German Government has announced freedom of speech and writing, the abolition of the censorship even for the theater, amnesty for political offenses, complete religious liberty, an eight-hour work day, and liberty to form trade unions even among state employees.

The entailed property of the Prussian Crown has been taken over by the Minister of Finance, Philipp Scheidemann. The personal property of the former King and his family is not affected.

Altho the revolutionary forces are organized on the soviet system, they are not, so far, imitating the Bolsheviks in attempting to establish a working-class dictatorship and repressing their opponents by force. The Berlin Government is exclusively in the hands of seven Socialists, but they represent both wings of the Social Democratic party. Four of them, including Premier Ebert and Scheidemann, belong to the Majority Socialists of the Reichstag, who in the main supported the Government during the war; and three, Barth, Haase and Dittmann, to the Independent or pacifist Socialists. Of these only Barth belongs to the Bolsheviks, or, as it is called in Germany, the Spartacus group of Socialists. Dr. Liebknecht, who was imprisoned for his attacks upon the Kaiser's Government during the war, is leader of the Spartacus faction of the Independents, but is said to be losing his influence. The Soldiers' Councils are supporting the Majority or moderate Socialists.



By the terms of the armistice Germany is handing over to the Allies ten battleships of her fleet, six battle cruisers, eight light cruisers, fifty destroyers and all her submarines. The U-boats, being under water, are of course invisible, but this diagram shows the shape and comparative size of the other craft.





Press Illustrating

## WITH THE EVACUATING GERMAN ARMY

This is one of the latest photographs to come thru Holland showing the effect of the armistice terms on the German army. These soldiers hauling down an observation balloon are evidently conducting the evacuation under the usual military discipline. In some parts of the German army, however, the officers fled after the downfall of the Imperial Government, leaving the soldiers to loot and barter as they pleased

The military authorities have in most instances accepted the new regime with apparent equanimity. The Soldiers' and Workers' Council of Cassel announces that Field Marshal von Hindenburg and the General Staff are under its protection. In the proclamation of the Council he is praised because "he did not abandon his people in their hour of trial." The red flag is said not to be so conspicuous as at first, and the old red, black and gold flag of the abortive revolution of 1848 has reappeared. The factories are again running and few disturbances are reported. In the conflicts that marked the transition from the old regime to the new in Berlin about 100 lives were lost.

## Solf's Appeals

Dr. Solf, the German Foreign Secretary, has been sending out wireless pleas to the American and Allied Governments for amelioration of the terms of the armistice in the interests of humanity. He asks for freedom of navigation on the Rhine and along the coast for the transportation of provisions. He also protests against the continuance of the blockade and requests that the Germans in the occupied territory on the left bank of the Rhine be allowed to continue their industrial pursuits and the shipment of coal, iron ore and potash. Otherwise, he says, "we shall inevitably advance toward more or less Bolshevik conditions which might become dangerous to neighboring states." He suggests that

American delegates could discuss with the plenipotentiaries of the German people the details of how the magnanimous help of America could save, in time, our Fatherland from the worst. Perhaps the matter could be put in the tried hands of Mr. Hoover, who has rendered such great services in Belgium.

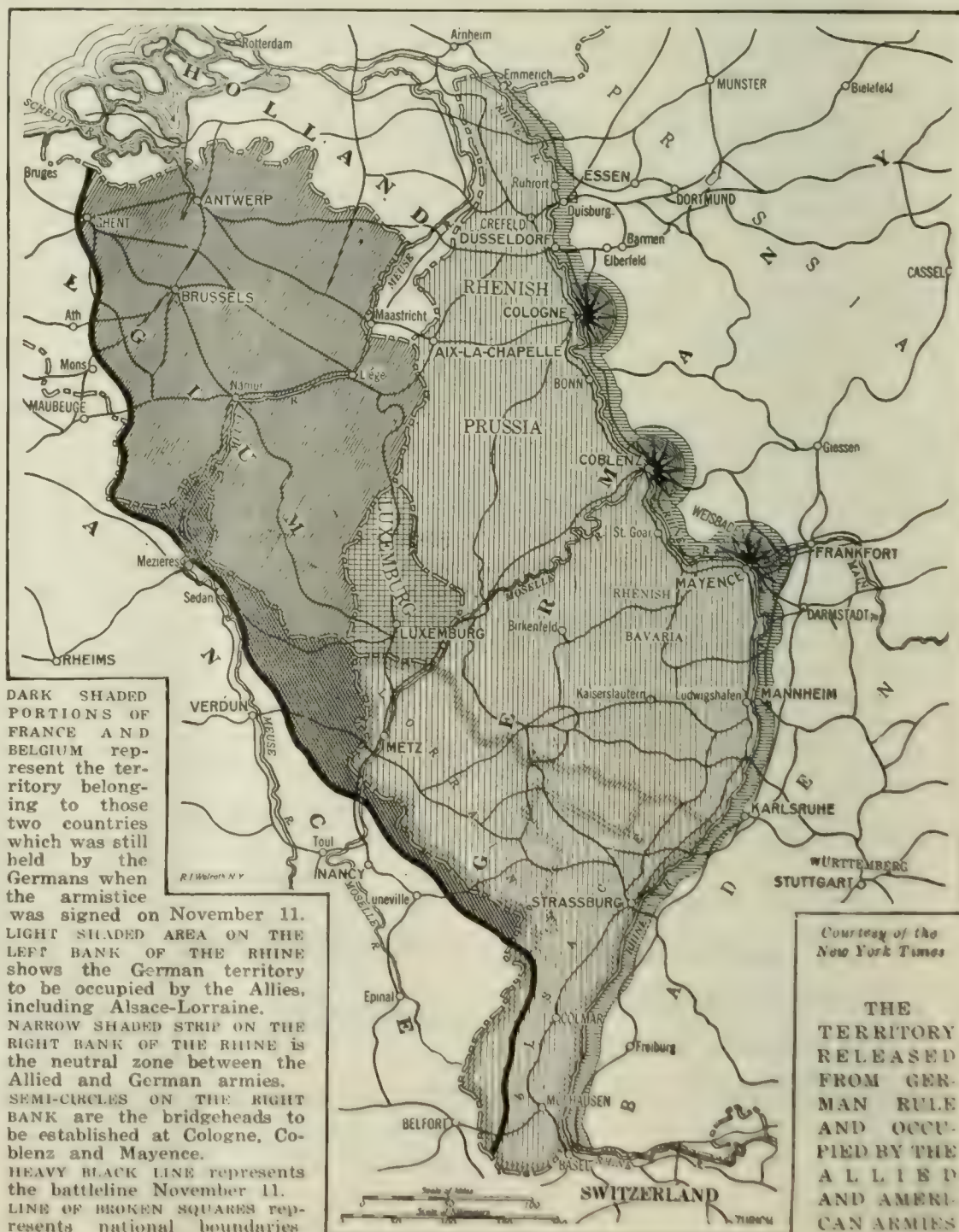
The acceptance of the oppressive armis-

tice conditions, the necessity of supplying from scanty provisions the armies that are streaming back from the front, the cessation of navigation in the North Sea and the Baltic by the continuance of the blockade, which imperils our provision supply, and the disturbed conditions in the east make the situation in our country daily more unbearable. The peril can be avoided only by the most speedy help.

Mr. Hoover has already sailed for Europe to take charge of the whole re-victualing proposition. Premier Clemenceau, Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson have all declared their willingness to relieve the necessities of Germany during the winter, but their present concern is with the inhabitants of the evacuated territory of France, Belgium and the Balkans.

Dr. Solf also asks a relaxation of the article in the Anglo-Turkish armistice requiring German civilians to leave the Turkish Empire immediately on the ground that this would compel the closing of the German hospitals and asylums for orphans, especially for Armenian children.

**The Return to Belgium** The Belgian Government, which has had its seat in Havre, France, since the fall of 1914, has now returned to Belgium and soon will be reestablished in Brussels. Great preparations are being made for the entry of King

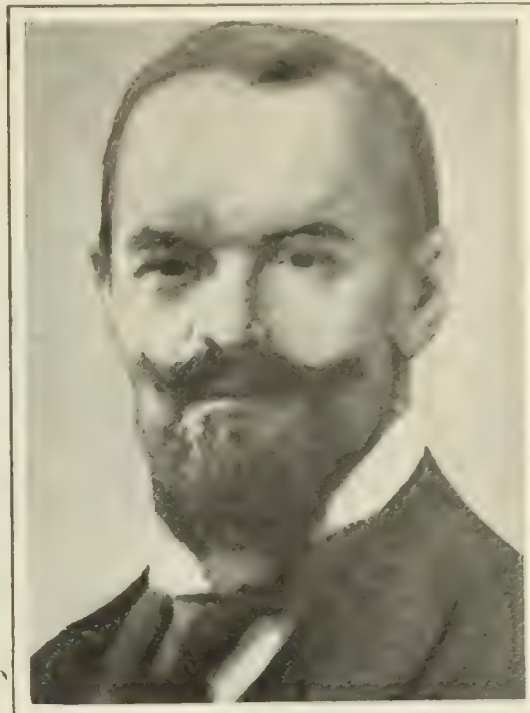


DARK SHADED PORTIONS OF FRANCE AND BELGIUM represent the territory belonging to those two countries which was still held by the Germans when the armistice was signed on November 11. LIGHT SHADED AREA ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE RHINE shows the German territory to be occupied by the Allies, including Alsace-Lorraine. NARROW SHADED STRIP ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE RHINE is the neutral zone between the Allied and German armies. SEMI-CIRCLES ON THE RIGHT BANK are the bridgeheads to be established at Cologne, Coblenz and Mayence. HEAVY BLACK LINE represents the battle line November 11. LINE OF BROKEN SQUARES represents national boundaries

Courtesy of the New York Times

THE TERRITORY RELEASED FROM GERMAN RULE AND OCCUPIED BY THE ALLIED AND AMERICAN ARMIES





International Film

## LEADERS IN THE NEW GERMAN CABINET

Last week we published in The Independent photographs of Friedrich Ebert, Chancellor of Germany now, and Philipp Scheidemann, Secretary of Finance and Colonies. Above are three other members of his Cabinet: (left to right) Wilhelm Dittmann, Secretary of Demobilization, Transport, Health and Justice; Hugo Haase, Secretary of Foreign Affairs; and Landsberg, Secretary of Publicity, Art and Literature. Dittmann and Haase favor the Bolsheviki, the minority in the German Government now

Albert, Queen Elizabeth and Prince Leopold in the capital after their long years of exile. A detachment of cavalry pushing on in advance have occupied Brussels because of the disorders incident to the evacuation.

On the day of the signing of the armistice ten thousand of the German soldiers in Brussels threw down their arms and paraded the streets under the red flag and singing the "Internationale" and the "Marseillaise." The Belgians crowded around, cheering and joining in the singing. The Germans responded by waving the French, Belgian and American flags, then marching to the headquarters of the German kommandatur they tore down the German flag and trampled on it and raised the red flag over the building. Many of the French and Belgians fraternized with the German revolutionary soldiers, but the Belgian Socialists refused their invitation to join with them in setting up a republic.

When the mutineers met their officers they tore off their epaulets and seized their automobiles. Some of the officers were killed and others went into hiding or escaped in civilian clothing. During the following days the disorder increased. Some of the soldiers took to looting and many got drunk. A dozen Germans with revolvers entered the Allard Bank and held up the cashiers for \$25,000. In some cases the German officers court-martialed and executed soldiers committing acts of violence on civilians, but in general discipline was abandoned. Some ninety Germans, mostly officers, were shot in conflicts between the loyal and mutinous troops. There were numerous fights between the French-speaking Belgians and the pro-German Flemings.

Burgomaster Max of Brussels, released from fifty months' imprisonment in Germany, has returned to Brussels and was given an enthusiastic reception at the Hotel de Ville when Acting Burgomaster Le Monier turned over to him the office. The Belgian Coalition

War Cabinet has resigned and Leon Delacroix has been chosen by the King to form a new ministry.

## British Army Losses

British casualties during the war totaled 3,049,991. Of this number the officers killed, wounded or missing aggregated 142,634 and the men 2,907,357.

The total of British losses in killed on all fronts was 658,665. Of these 37,836 were officers and 620,829 were men. The total British wounded in the war reached 2,032,122. The losses in missing, including prisoners, totaled 359,145. The figures given include troops from India and the Dominions.

The total casualties in France were 2,719,652. Of this total 32,769 officers and 526,843 men were killed and died of wounds or other causes. The aggregate British losses in the Mesopotamian campaigns were nearly 100,000, the total being 97,579. Of these the fatalities were 31,109, comprising 1340 officers and 29,769 men. The Dardanelles expedition cost the British 119,729 casualties. Of this number 1785 officers were killed or died and 31,737 men. On the Salonica front the losses were 27,318. In Egypt the total losses were approximately 58,000. In the East African campaign the total casualties were 17,825. In Italy the British losses totaled 6738. In other theaters the total casualties were 3297.

In addition to the grand total of deaths there were 19,000 deaths from various causes among troops not forming any part of the expeditionary force.

## Unrest in Holland

The revolution in Germany has affected all contiguous countries in some degree. In Holland, where the shortage of food has been stringent, especially since the seizure of the Dutch ships by the Allies and America, a serious rising was threatened. Queen Wilhelmina is personally not unpopular and she has admittedly shown considerable skill in

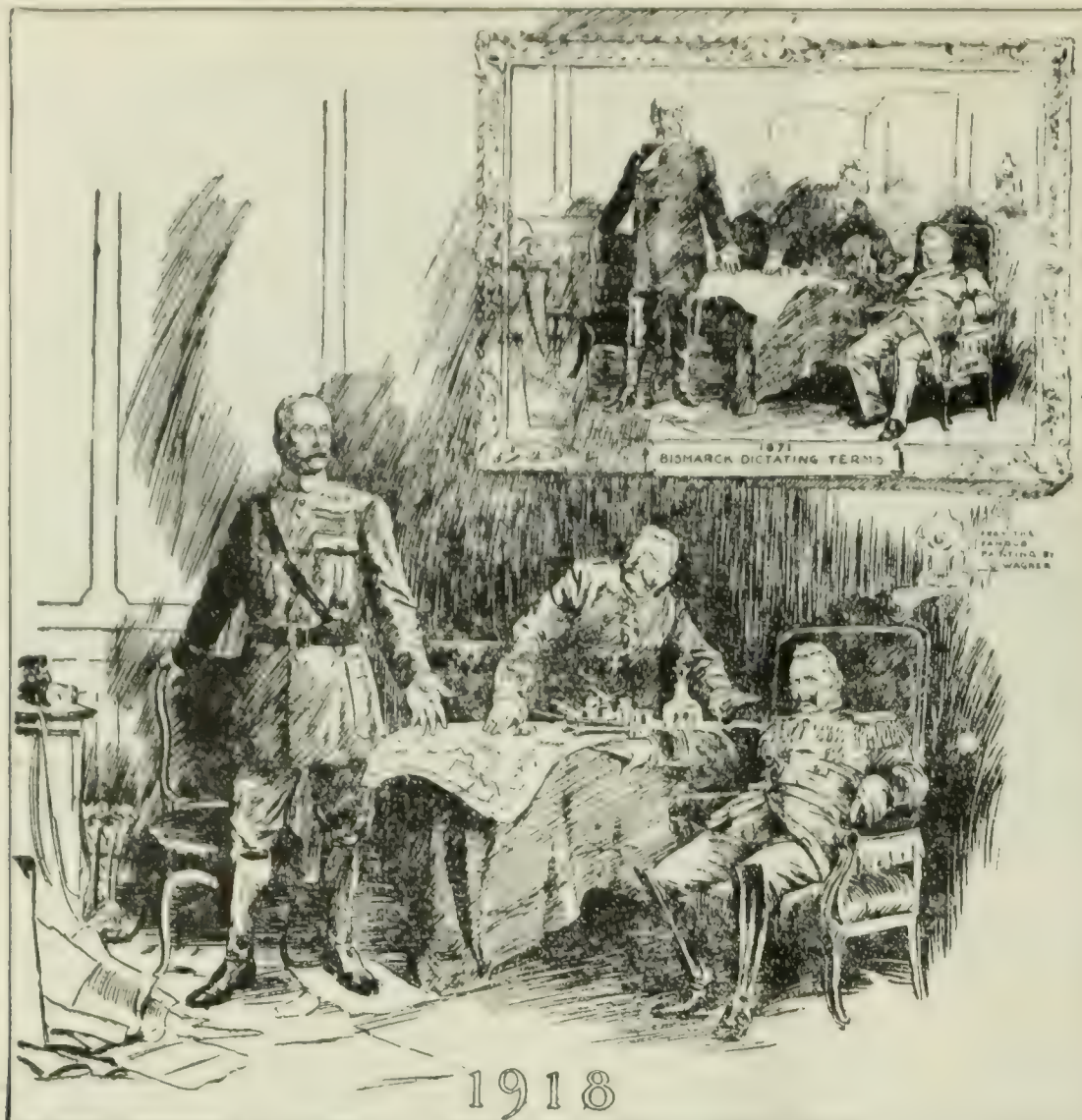
maintaining the neutrality of her realm in spite of pressure from both sides. But her German consort was not liked from the first and has been regarded with suspicion during the war. The act of the ex-Kaiser in taking refuge in Holland has embarrassed the Government, altho it does not appear that he was invited or would be protected in case the Allies decided that international law authorized his extradition. But his presence has increased the anti-monarchical sentiment, which the Socialists are trying to fan into flame.

The leading agitator is Pieter Troelstra, who is in close touch with the German Socialists. A few months ago, after having visited Berlin for conferences with Scheidemann and others, he tried to get to England in order to convey to the British Labor leaders what the Germans thought of their peace proposals, but the British Government refused to allow him passage. Troelstra openly declared in Parliament that the time had come for the workers to assume control of the Government as they had in Germany and that the army and police would take their side. David Wynkoop went further and, denouncing Troelstra as bourgeois, demanded the immediate abdication of the Queen and a general strike of workingmen and mutiny of the soldiers. But the only result so far of these incitements to violence was a riot in Amsterdam in which five persons were killed and thirty wounded. In order to relieve the distress and danger the Allies have diverted to Rotterdam a ship, the "Adra," carrying 7100 tons of wheat, and the Government has raised the bread allowance from 200 to 250 grams a day.

## The Position of the Bolsheviki

In November, 1917, the Bolsheviki wrested the government of Russia from Kerensky and dismissed the Constituent Assembly. It was commonly predicted at the time





Courtesy of the New York Times

#### RETRIBUTION

Forty-seven years ago Bismarck imposed upon France, at Versailles, crushing conditions of peace. This historic occasion, with Bismarck stating his merciless terms to the representatives of France, Thiers and Favre, was duly depicted by a German artist, C. Wagner, in the well-known painting reproduced above. Now retribution has come upon the German Empire for its development of the policy initiated by Bismarck. An American artist here puts into pictorial form the punishment which the Germans have brought upon themselves, substituting the stern and just Foch for the arrogant and merciless Iron Chancellor, and William Hohenzollern and Hindenburg, overwhelmed by retribution, for the two French statesmen to whom Bismarck dictated his cruel terms

that they could not remain in power more than two weeks and the despatches have told us continuously ever since that the Bolsheviks were daily weakening and must soon be overthrown. In fact it was reported at one time that Lenine and Trotzky had been forced to flee from Moscow and had taken refuge on a warship at Kronstadt. But a year has past and they are still in control, altho we are still told that they have not many days to last.

The question is how the change in Germany will affect their fortunes and this it is not yet possible to determine. On the one hand it means the spread of their influence westward and southward, but on the other hand it means that the Allies can now enter the Baltic and so invade Russia from the west as they have already from the east, north and south. The news of the revolution in Austria and Germany caused wild rejoicing among the Bolsheviks. The news of the German rising was published in the Bolshevik press before it was known in America and was telegraphed to this country as an amusing example of a Bolshevik canard. Scheidemann, who, according to the Sisson documents, aided the Bolsheviks to power is now at the head of the German republic, and the German cities are controlled by soviets of the Russian sort. The armistice requires

Germany to abrogate the Brest-Litovsk treaties and this relieves Russia of what Lenine called "the brigand peace." The soviet Government has accordingly stopped the payment of instalments of the indemnity of \$1,500,000,000 in cash and produce which Germany imposed upon Russia. The Brest-Litovsk treaty with Turkey was declared null and void by the soviet Government the 1st of October.

The withdrawal of the German troops from the Ukraine has deprived the Kiev Government of its support and it is reported that the Bolsheviks are again getting control of the Ukraine, from which they had been expelled by the Germans. This will prevent the movement announced a month ago for the establishment of a Ukraine monarchy by the new Landtag.

The Bolsheviks now seem disposed to come to terms with the Allies and America. Foreign Minister Tchitcherin in October address this note to President Wilson:

As a condition of the armistice during which peace negotiations shall be begun, you in your note to Germany demanded the evacuation of occupied territories. We are ready, Mr. President, to conclude an armistice on this condition and request you to inform us when you intend to withdraw your troops from the Murman, Archangel, and Siberia.

It is reported from Washington that our Government will pay no attention

to this, but that the Bolsheviks must address such to the Omsk Government, as that is the only Government in Russia recognized by the Allies and the United States.

Tchitcherin has telegraphed to Prague that he will permit the Czecho-Slovaks to pass thru European Russia to their own country provided they will disarm. The Czecho-Slovaks have of late been losing ground. They have been driven out of Samara and almost out of Europe. But the arrival of Allied and American forces and supplies at Omsk will doubtless prevent the Bolsheviks from advancing farther east than this. The Siberian Railroad, however, is not altogether free from molestation. A train of forty-two cars carrying ammunition and twelve Japanese to Omsk was blown up west of Irkutsk and a rising of Bolsheviks at Tomsk, which is east of Omsk, was put down after hard fighting in which 300 Bolsheviks were killed. The recovery of the Volga River from the Czecho-Slovaks will make it possible for Petrograd and Moscow to get grain from the south and if the Bolsheviks can also draw food from the Ukraine they will be somewhat relieved of the fear of famine, which has been their chief danger. The Bolsheviks are attacking the fortified positions held by the American and Allied troops on the Dvina River near the confluence of the Vaga.

The dictatorship of the Ukraine established by the Germans at Kiev is reported to be overthrown by the Astrakhan Cossacks under General Denikine, Chief of Staff under the Czar's Government.



© Harris & Ewing

#### A RED CROSS MISSION TO THE BALKANS

As part of its plans for the relief of the starving peoples of Europe this winter the American Red Cross has sent a special mission to the Balkans to give broader scope to the work of the Red Cross men and to expedite the distribution of supplies there. Henry W. Anderson, who heads the mission, has been director of the Red Cross in Virginia and, since 1917, chairman of the Rumanian Commission of the American Red Cross, with the rank of lieutenant colonel





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**LEADING THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION**

Major General Joseph T. Dickman, commander of the 3rd American Division, is in charge of the American army of occupation which is marching into Germany. In this army are included the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th divisions, which are of the Regular Army; the 26th Division, made up of the New England National Guard; the 32nd Division, made up of state troops from Michigan and Wisconsin; the 89th Division, in which are drafted men from Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona; the 90th Division, composed of drafted men from Texas and Oklahoma; and the 42nd or famous Rainbow Division, made up of the National Guard from twenty-six states. General Dickman's special qualifications for command of the army of occupation include a thorough knowledge of the German language and of German affairs. When Prince Henry of Prussia visited America, General Dickman, then a captain, was assigned to accompany him on his travels.

**Demobilization** The demobilization of the American Army is the first important result of the surrender of Germany. No fighting troops have been sent to Europe since the armistice was signed, and the plans for this contingency made by the foresighted General Staff are going into immediate execution, beginning with the troops in this country, which number about 17,000,000. These will be mustered out rapidly, leaving the cantonments to be occupied by the men returned from Europe during the necessary formalities attending their discharge. It is expected that by the first of December the Government will be able to discharge 30,000 men a day. Secretary Baker announces that the first to be mustered out will be the seventy-one Development Battalions, containing nearly a hundred thousand men, the conscientious objectors who are doing noncombatant work, the spruce division in the Northwest, and those regiments that are training in England. The larger part of the men in the central training schools for officers; the United States Guard now numbering 135,000; the railway and replacement units, depot brigades, and the combat divisions will follow in order, preceding the regular troops.

Meanwhile the army in foreign lands will be brought home as fast as conditions abroad justify relieving them and ships are available for their transportation, a problem that the Shipping Board has said presents greater difficulties than were encountered in sending the

force to Europe. It is anticipated that among the first of the Expeditionary Force to come back will be those divisions that have been there longest and have done the most fighting, and they may be returned before the end of the year.

The Government intends to demobilize each unit, as far as practicable, in its home community. A month's extra pay and certain allowances will probably be granted every discharged soldier, and the effort will be made, thru the draft boards, Government employment agencies and similar channels, to find employment for all who need it, and aid all to become peaceably reabsorbed into the social life of their communities.

**Reassembling after the  
In Congress Election Day recess,  
Congress took up vari-**

ous matters in abeyance. In the Senate the Finance Committee received on November 14 a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury suggesting that in view of changed conditions it was advisable to reduce the amount intended to be raised by taxation under the House Revenue bill to \$6,000,000,000; and on the next day it listened to a personal explanation of his letter by Mr. McAdoo. On November 15, Senator Norris proposed an amendment to the Senate rules striking at the principle of seniority in assignments to important committees. He contended that the eight committees that handle virtually all the important affairs of the Government were composed to a great extent of the same men, constituting a sort of interlocking directorate, who were there only because of longer service in the Senate than other men of greater specific fitness. His resolution prohibits the chairman of any one of these committees, after March 4, 1919, holding a seat on any other one.

On November 18, the Senate passed, with little debate, after striking out the Pomerene "anti-profiteering"

clause, the Agricultural Emergency bill, which carries the prohibition rider. This law, when signed by the President, prohibits the use of any edible substance for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages after May 1, 1919, and the sale (except for export) of spirits, wine or beer after June 30 next, until the end of the demobilization of the military forces.

Senator Lodge introduced on the 18th a bill providing for full publicity for all those handling German or Austrian goods hereafter. It does not forbid the selling of goods made in those countries, but requires public notice that the merchant makes a specialty of such wares.

A conference of the Republicans in the Senate was held on the 19th, fully attended, in which a resolution was unanimously approved to the effect that "the Congress should assert and exercise its normal and constitutional functions, including legislation necessary for reconstruction." This conference, in which no factional question was raised, also adopted a plan to provide for six joint committees to deal generally with the subjects of demobilization, foreign trade, interstate transportation, domestic business, relations of employers and employees, and national resources.

**The President** The suggestion that the President might go to Europe in order to take part in the consultations preliminary to an international peace conference soon revealed itself as a settled purpose, announced from the White House as follows, on November 18:

The President expects to sail for France immediately after the opening of the regular session of Congress, for the purpose of taking part in the discussion and settlement of the main features of the treaty of peace. It is not likely that it will be possible for him to remain thruout the sessions of the formal peace conference, but his presence at the outset is necessary in order to obviate the manifest disadvantages of discussion

**THE BEST CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR THE BOYS**

Salem, Massachusetts, set this example of having moving pictures taken of the home folks to send to their soldiers at the front. Wives, mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, friends of the men in France all assembled on the common one Sunday afternoon and marched smiling past the camera that recorded their message to their boys, to be shown later in "Y" huts in France under the auspices of the Community Motion Picture Bureau of New York.



by cable in determining the greater outlines of the final treaty about which he must necessarily be consulted. He will, of course, be accompanied by delegates who will sit as the representatives of the United States throughout the conference.

The list of these delegates has not been published, but it is supposed to include Secretaries Lansing, Baker and Houston, Louis Brandeis, Charles E. Hughes and Elihu Root. It is reported that the President will be accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and a personal staff, and will prolong his stay sufficiently to do everything possible to insure that his sentiments on certain points are incorporated in the peace arrangements.

#### Mr. Gompers' Forecast for Labor

The meeting of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, at Laredo, Texas, November 13-16, closed with an address by its president, Samuel Gompers, in which he outlined the attitude of organized labor toward the problem of social reconstruction. He predicted a worldwide federation of labor, whose purpose and results would be constructive. He declared, however, that employers must understand that their absolutism in industry had gone, just as had absolutism in government. Then followed a manifesto, which has led to much comment for and against its spirit, reported in the following language:

The American labor movement will cooperate with all other agencies to help in this reconstruction time. Our movement is not to destroy but to construct, and all may just as well understand that the advantages which the workers of America and of the Allied countries have gained, and which we hope to extend to the people of the conquered countries, are not going to be taken away from us, and we will resist in that attempt to the uttermost.

#### The Cable "Seizure"

The country learned on November 18 that the Government had taken control of all the marine telegraph cables by proclamation of the President dated November 2, and had placed them in charge of the Postmaster General. This action was explained as made necessary by the jealousy and lack of coöperation between the several cable companies, whereby congestion and delays occurred that were embarrassing to the Government, and by the particularly important need of direct, certain, and quick communication of diplomatic messages now. The news was received by the public with misgivings, and by the cable companies with decided protests. Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph System, said that the action appeared to be "a preliminary step toward Government ownership," which he thought "unwise at this juncture." He affirmed that the cables had been doing the best of which they were capable, and that Government control "would merely disorganize the systems, and cause a heavy expense" to the country.

On November 20 the Postmaster General announced the consolidation of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies, effective December 1, in order that the telegraph facilities may be used to the fullest extent and the transmission of messages expedited.

#### Revenue Reductions

The revenue bill for raising eight billions by taxation, sent to the Senate by the House some weeks ago, has been cut down by the Senate Finance Committee to \$6,300,000,000. On November 14 a new factor was introduced by a letter from Secretary McAdoo, followed by a personal talk next day with the committee, recommending a further reduction to \$6,000,000,000, and the speedy enactment of the measure. The Secretary estimated that expenditures by the Government during the current fiscal year would be eighteen, instead of



© Harris & Ewing

#### CONTROLLER OF COMMUNICATION

Now that the marine cables as well as the telephones and the telegraph systems have been ordered under Government control, Postmaster General A. S. Burleson is virtually the dictator of all means of communication in this country and to and from it. For the most part the organizations put under his control are being operated as they were before the war; the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies, however, have been ordered consolidated into one

twenty-four billions, as heretofore thought. He also favored a continuation of the policy of lending money to the Allies for a limited time, to enable them to make purchases of us. Other recommendations were:

That excess profits tax rates for payments due next year be no higher than those in the existing law.

That necessary safeguards be provided for war and excess profits taxes in the form of adequate provisions for amortization, conservative valuation of inventories and ascertainment of minimum income which shall be exempted from the tax to insure the taxpayer against injustice and avoidable injury.

That war and excess profits taxes be eliminated entirely for payments due in 1920 except with respect to profits on contracts negotiated during the war period.

That corporation and individual income tax rates be increased on incomes of 1919, payable in 1920.

That the basis for next year's taxes payable in 1920 be determined now, and provisions made to meet a minimum revenue of \$4,000,000,000 for 1920.

Some of these suggestions were at once opposed by Republicans on the

committee and elsewhere who declared that the ways of raising revenue after the Republicans assume control of the next Congress must be left to that party in free action. The Secretary's principal plea in support of his proposals is the desirability of letting business men know what to expect in the near future.

#### Cuba's Electoral Difficulties

The general elections in Cuba in the first week of November exhibited again the inadequacy of her electoral law, which is causing the Government and well-wishers of that republic serious anxiety. The looseness of the provisions of this law caused it to be condemned at the beginning by far-sighted patriots. The previous elections had almost been ignored by the Liberals, and comparatively few of the Conservatives voted. The law provides no safeguards against repetition and substitution of votes, or against fraud in the secret counting of them, so that no one has confidence in the integrity of the returns. President Menocal's desire for fair elections is undoubted, and it is taken as certain that he will struggle for reformation in the next Congress. Vice-President Nunez speaks of the situation as the gravest crisis which Cuba has ever encountered, and announces his determination to apply his whole strength to supporting the Maza y Arola bill, which is calculated to do away with the present evil. The three important features of the Maza y Arola bill are these:

First—The vote is to be obligatory upon every one entitled to it, so that the electors will not turn their backs on the polls.

Second—Finger prints and photographs shall be used to identify the elector and prevent ballot stuffing, which has been such a curse to Cuba.

Third—The counting of the ballots shall be done publicly.

#### Stefanssen's Arctic Work

One of the most interesting occurrences of the week was the return from the Arctic regions of Vilhjalmur Stefanssen, who reached New York on October 30. He had spent more than five years on the extreme northern coast and islands of this continent, at the head of a remarkably well constituted expedition sent out for scientific investigation by the Canadian Government; and, in addition to obtaining a great amount of useful information respecting the geography, hydrography, ethnology, and mineral and animal resources of that almost unknown country, he added to the map five new islands, one as big as Ireland.

A part of the expedition, under Stork Storkersen, has remained there, and is supposed to be now drifting on a great ice cake across the Polar Sea. Its object is to determine the force and direction of a current believed to flow westward from north of Alaska, and to make soundings, etc., along its course. It is expected that this current will take Storkersen and his four companions to the vicinity of the island New Siberia by the end of next February, whence they will travel over the ice to Siberia, and homeward during the summer.



SOME weeks ago James M. Beck, speaking before a Philadelphia audience, said that when the time came to present the bills for the loans the United States has made its allies, it would be a great privilege if we could cancel those debts saying, "These have been paid in the blood of your sons."

Such generosity, however laudable, will doubtless be out of the question because of the size of the debts and because we, too, are paying in the blood of our sons. Yet the situation has an aspect that we cannot afford to neglect. If the United States is to live up to the humanitarian principles it has established in this war, if we are to maintain our idealistic leadership, our work at the peace table in respect to our allies must be more than an adjustment of territory and of international finance.

The cessation of hostilities will necessitate our presenting to the world a new and different proof of the validity of our national purposes. No greater opportunity will ever be offered than at the time we reckon up what France and England and Italy and Russia owe us.

The opportunity will be this: Instead of our allies paying back the entirety of the money they owe, would it not be feasible for them to spend some of the money for the education of their and our children in their countries and in ours?

There is a precedent for this. The refunding of a portion of the Boxer indemnity and China's undertaking to devote that money to the sending of Chinese students to American universities and schools has resulted in winning the esteem and respect of the



Central News

These French girls, who have just arrived in this country, hold scholarships for study in our various schools and colleges

## WHEN THE BILLS ARE PRESENTED

BY RICHARDSON WRIGHT

AUTHOR OF "LETTERS TO THE MOTHER OF A SOLDIER"

Chinese people and has given both nations the benefits of mutual understanding. Whatever other failures we may have made in our Far Eastern policy, this stands as an unquestioned mark of the sincerity of our national motives.

With this endowment as a basis, would it not be possible for the United States and its allies to invest in an educational entente to extend over the next 100 years?

A number of our colleges and universities already maintain fellowships in foreign institutions, which are awarded on a scholarship competitive basis.

Scores of graduates have benefited by these and by the Rhodes scholarships. At this writing, a system of exchange professors with universities of the Allied countries is in preparation, Columbia and Cornell leading the way. During the past few weeks several scores of French girls have arrived to complete their studies at American universities. Thus in various ways we are planning to inoculate ourselves and our allies against future attacks of Kultur. But why limit the opportunities to university training? Why not extend this international educational agreement to include the arts, the sciences and the higher forms of trades?

There is, for example, a Chicago girl whose voice has been trained in that city and who desires to study abroad. Having won a competitive scholarship, she chooses or has chosen for her a teacher or conservatory in Paris to continue her instruction. The teacher would be paid for her tuition and the girl

adequately supported for a stipulated period by the French Government.

Or, in Grand Rapids there is a cabinet maker who is desirous of perfecting himself in certain forms of his work. He may elect intarsia, dreaming to become a master inlay craftsman. For him the doors of the Scuola Reale at Sorrento would be opened, and support supplied by the Italian Government while he worked and studied there.

Or, from out our list of art students there may be those who desire and deserve the personal training of such masters as Brangwyn or Lavery. Can either master or pupil conceive of greater honor? [Continued on page 297]



Western Newspaper Union

The British Education Mission, invited to this country for closer cooperation between British and American educational institutions





Underwood & Underwood

One of the great freight yards in the East that has been taken over by the Government

# IS UNCLE SAM TO KEEP THE RAILROADS?

BY DONALD WILHELM

AUTHOR OF "THE STORY OF STEEL"

I asked the Director General of the Railroads, "Will the Government keep the roads?" The Director General answered easily—as easily as he made seven important decisions the other day while going down the elevator and then one en route to the carriage waiting to transmit him to the Secretaryship of the Treasury. He said, by inference, that, for Americans, prophecy means *forthtelling*, that his interest is focussed on the war results. He did not even intimate that the railroads might be a big issue in the most vital election we have ever had—our first Presidential election of international consequence—or that the roads and his record might be the issue of all issues if he is nominated President.

From the interviewer's approach, and retreat, and from the approach of the Senators who made the same advance, and retreat, it would have made so much better copy if he had said, "My dear man, it's all settled! We'll hang on to the railroads—you can tell the politicians to go hang!"

But he didn't!

Accordingly, what is left to do but to take such quiet measurement of achievement as we can and look to the results recorded by the Railroad Administration down to date?

The point of doubt, of course, is the bugaboo of Government ownership. There are individuals constitutionally for and against almost anything worth while—which is another way of saying that between memory of the good old times of private control—

"The good old times,

All times are good when old" and present-day progressions, there is a river, with two sides; between the shipper who used to use cars as warehouses, and the shipper who now gets two days' free service, then is charged three dollars a day, and more and more until it is ten dollars on the eighth day, and ten each day thereafter—

there is a river of doubt, a surging, ugly stream; and there are other rivers, breaking thru their barriers now and then, with a roar, and there are many more reserving their force until there can be no plea of patriotism—those that are being pent up, by the State railroad commission, for instance.

A train proceeding out of Detroit, bound west, about a year ago, started out with certain repinings about restricted, held-down rates for freight and passengers. When it got to the Indiana line it had to change its headlight and put on another kind—because the Indiana railroad commission said so. When it got to the Illinois line it had to change the size of its crew, let us say. When it got to the next line it had, as it were, to go thru a maze of rate differentials. And so on—thru all of forty-eight states, let us imagine. Now all the states—in honor of United States traffic—are wearing the uniform. There are uniform rate classifications; some 15,000 items have been classified anew, and rates are twenty-five per cent higher. And passenger rates are higher—three cents a mile, now, in interstate traffic, three cents and a half if one buys a Pullman ticket. The very engines are becoming uniform—no one knows just how many types and descriptions of engines there were, but it is estimated that there are many more than a thousand. Now there are only eight standard ones being manufactured for all the 300,000 odd miles of Government-controlled line, the major portion of the total 397,014 miles of American single-track line. And cars are uniform—there were literally a couple of thousand types; now there are only twelve types of freight car being manufactured for the Government lines. On the 2,100 odd Government lines—all there are except

about 800 short ones not taken over—supplies are uniform.

Accounting methods are uniform, thanks to the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission, heretofore. Now statistical methods are being made uniform. Wages are uniform, on all the Government lines—and they are higher, a great deal. Hours are uniform, and shorter, generally. There is a uniform lack of press agencies—Mr. McAdoo maintains the only one, which is essential, no doubt. There is a uniform lack of the traffic departments, which furnished the niceties of passenger travel and obligations to shippers—the Government abolished them, took over the operation of the roads only, and left the corporate organizations where they were, handling fiscal and similar matters. In doing that it reduced the number of railroad officers receiving \$5000 or over from 2325 to 1925—a reduction of 400, constituting a saving of \$4,614,889 a year. On the other hand, it established seven Regional Directors, who receive from \$40,000 to \$50,000 a year, and a goodly group of Federal Managers receiving from \$13,000 to \$30,000 a year, but, since, under private control, there were salaries greater than that of the President, salaries ranging as high as \$100,000 a year, the saving accomplished is considerable and, the Railroad Administration affirms, efficiency has not been impaired. The four millions saved in the reduction or transfer of 400 officers receiving \$5000 or more has been contrasted freely with the increased expenditure, mounting high into millions, that resulted from a minimum advance of two and one-half cents an hour in the pay of common labor, an advance that ranges from forty-three per cent in the case of employees drawing the lowest monthly wage, up to nothing to those receiving \$250 a month. The advance affected machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, electrical workers, car-



men, moulders, others—a group of about 500,000 of the 1,700,000 railroad employees of the Administration. Moreover, another added expense came in reducing the hours of labor to the union standard of eight hours a day, with time-and-a-half for overtime—a reduction that affected virtually all railroad employees, and impels, of course, an increase in personnel.

But, on the other hand, the railroads, if left under private control, would, without question, in this time of labor union perfection and labor scarcity, have had to increase wages and reduce hours. These changes would not have been achieved, probably, except by many a hard fight. But Mr. McAdoo has had no fight. So we strike on one of those indeterminate factors which trim the edges of argument and, going to the heart of things, make us realize that conclusions are out of order. We don't know what troubles the railroads would have had, what the cost in terms of war's progress and what the loss in economies, would have been; we do know that Mr. McAdoo invested many millions a year and as a result got sustained, and perhaps will get, uniformly enthusiastic production, which in terms of railroads means movement of passengers and of freight.

As soon as we mention those measurements we begin to look at the situation nationally—probably shrewd Mr. McAdoo has written it down in his secret book of axioms that if public attention is called often enough to a national view, after a while it will get the habit—and there ends private ownership.

The record, in terms of passengers and of ton miles, that is being made is astounding. And it is this record which, in the end—if we get and keep the national point of view—will keep the railroads under Government management.

Let us look at just a few of the illustrative figures that go to show that both the freight and the passenger business of the railroads is greater than ever before.

In some regions the increase in passenger service—due primarily to the transport of soldiers and of soldiers' friends—is nearly 50 per cent greater than ever before. In the Southern District, for instance, the increase in July—figures for which are the very latest—amounted to nearly 50 per cent over that of a year ago, and in the Pocahontas District, in which is Washington, D. C., the increase was about 40 per cent and the Southwestern District recorded an increase about similar. This increase, nationally, is in the ascendancy still—and between getting soldiers off to Europe and getting them back again the figures are likely to keep to the ascendancy. Study of the freight carried shows that tho the amount of total freight carried for the first six months of governmental administration was a fraction of 1 per cent less than in the same months of the preceding year—due to weather that thermometers will never forget—in July the total ton miles of freight carried passed the total for the pre-

ceding July, by 4.4 per cent. But the total number of freight car miles was 5.2 per cent less. Why? Because the cars were loaded fuller, thanks to the abolishment of any disposition to favor particular shippers by sending for them less than full carloads. And there were 1.2 per cent less train miles, 1.5 per cent more locomotives in use carrying freight, but 4.3 per cent more in or awaiting shop. All this spells out bigger carloads, bigger trainloads—efficiency, in a word—exactly the kind of efficiency that makes up for shortage in locomotives and cars, and substitutes itself for the purchase of equipment when equipment costs a tremendous deal more than it has ever cost in the history of railroading.

Add to this that in many instances the saving in the routing of freight and of passengers between given points has been decreased from 200 to 500 miles, and we get another advantage operating nationally. To take a specific instance, in sixty days about 9000 cars being operated between two western cities were so routed as to effect a sav-

ing of 195 miles in the mileage traveled by each car each trip, which means a saving of 1,754,644 miles, which at six cents a mile means a good round \$100,000 saving on just one little patch of the 379,014 miles of United States track heretofore owned and operated by 2905 separate companies.

These paragraphs are illustrations. They are not studies. Consequently it is permissible to plot another curve by way of illustration: The Railroad War Board, in May and June of last years, moved more freight than has been moved in any two months before and only recently equaled since. It made a tremendous showing. That board, with the best railroad talent in the world, jacked our transportation vehicle up, and up, and up—until it rolled over into the ditch and howled to Garfield and Pershing that the end of the world had come. The Railway War Board discovered bitterly, in short, before a patient public that, in an emergency organizations can be stretched from 95, say, to 110, and from 110, say, to 115, and then, like a rubber band they snap and go to perdition. Consolidation had to be called in to gather the fragments together. Stated bluntly, this means that when put to the test the railroads came up to mark and then fell off. Since then, under governmental administration, they have come up to mark and passed it and in carrying power and in many almost innumerable efficiencies are still in the ascendancy. Figures do not lie, the record no one can escape: Under governmental management the roads have done something—and are doing it better and better all the time—that under private ownership they could not do.

And they are doing it by using the very talent, indeed only part of the very talent, that failed to do it before. On January 6, six days after the Railroad Administration took hold, 213 ocean-going steamers were lying idle in New York Harbor awaiting either cargo or bunker coal. The U-boats were at their worst; the late Lord Rhondda, Food Controller of England, cabled: "Unless America can increase in January the quantity of supplies sent in December I am unwilling to guarantee that the Allied nations can hold out." At our Atlantic ports cars under load were backed up on sidetracks for miles, until railroad officers desperately were dumping perishables out on the ground. Two million tons of freight—44,320 carloads—were piled up at port terminals. And then the compact little organization called the Railroad Administration, which has office space in Washington not in total amount more than many individual railroads had, began to hammer at the mountain to get it moved. They sent out orders, gave the regional directors all the freedom in the world, seeing to it, by the way, that the whole mesh of priority makeshifts was thrown into the Atlantic. The regional directors began to hammer at the mountain. Month by month, as they got the congestion down, the quantity handled went up. [Continued on page 302]



© International Film

W. G. McAdoo, director general of railroads



# WINNING 4796 NEW CHURCH MEMBERS

**F**OUR thousand seven hundred and ninety-six additions to Toledo's churches in a four months' campaign! Remarkable? No. Interesting? Yes—*very*. And *gratifying*—tremendously so—because it simply exemplifies once more the cosmic power of advertising to move the world—the world of spirit as well as the world of commerce. When a Federation of Churches maintains a "drum fire" of advertising of all kinds—newspapers, street cars, bill boards, moving picture slides, window placards, hand cards, letters, direct mail advertising, etc., etc.—in a brief but whirlwind campaign to "broaden the base line" of its member churches, it makes a story worth the telling; especially when it

(a) Exceeds the quota of results (new church members) set at the start of the "drive" as the objective.

(b) Makes it a pay-as-you-go campaign by taking in enough money to almost cover the expenses.

Time was when advertising was looked at askance by conservative church boards. And some of the ante-diluvian crustaceans on those boards (because there are still a scattering of them left, mostly of the old school, of course) still rather maintain that Stone Age perspective—call church advertising undignified, and all that sort of thing.

But that view is fast being pushed into the limbo of the dead and gone. The last decade has seen church advertising forge into its own. The Church Advertising Department of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World is doing yeoman work in this valiant service. The advertising activities of Rev. Christian F. Reisner, the titular head of that department and the impetus they have given his New York church have proved a revelation.

Several more or less authoritative works have been written on church publicity that attempt to cover the field in its entirety—over, under, around and thru; in fact, most of them try to cover so much that they are not specific enough. They are like Uncle Joe Cannon's characterization of the Democratic platform some years ago, during the presidential campaign when Alton B. Parker was running against Roosevelt. Uncle Joe said: "The Democratic platform reminds me of a Mother Hubbard dress—it covers everything and touches nothing!"

The trouble with church advertising is that up until now it has had to spend almost all its energies in pioneering. And the job was no pink tea. There were practically no stretches of easy going—it was just like blasting thru the solid rock all the way. Everybody who was not "fur it was agin' it"—there were no middle grounders. As near as I can diagnose the trouble, it labored under the handicap of being misunderstood. Advertising was considered too much of a *commercial* force to be utilized as force for the kingdom of God.

BY WILLIAM N. BAYLESS

And when you come to get right down to analysis, we usually *do* think of it only as a business force. Stop the first ten men you see on the street and mention *advertising* to 'em—it's dollars to iron washers that they instantly think of it as a means of *selling goods*.

But we now know that advertising has scarcely nicked the surface of its field of usefulness and that commerce is only one segment of that vast field. We now know that the broader definition of advertising is that it is a force for influencing people's minds and mov-

## You Are Cordially Invited

to the

### NOON - DAY MEETINGS

at

## Keith's Theater

TWO MARCH 12th to 16th  
WEEKS MARCH 19th to 23rd

From 12:10 to 12:50

*Gripping, red-blooded addresses by dynamic Master Speakers, who handle their subjects without gloves—and with a fire and fervor that will thrill you! Splendid music. Come.*

INTER-CHURCH FEDERATION  
of Toledo.

*One of the many posters that helped make the church membership campaign a success*

ing them to take a given course of action; that action may be to vote for a certain principle, to abstain from eating certain foods, to go to church on a certain day, to support a certain cause or simply to believe a certain doctrine or propaganda. The course of action need not confine itself to filling out a coupon clipped from an ad, or rapping on the dealer's counter to attract the attention of a clerk nonchalantly man-icuring his nails.

Elbert Hubbard called advertising "a cosmic force as irresistible as the force of gravity." Gerald Stanley Lee in his latest book calls it the most powerful thing in the world today! Given a generous measure of it and sufficient time and you can mold and shape human opinion, you can warp civilization itself for good or ill. It is said that advertising reelected President Wilson—the posters and the magazine and newspaper display. It is beyond argument that it has won for prohibition in several state elections. In its earlier and cruder forms it made states and set up dynasties. When hard prest by the Roman Senate Cæsar more than once

appealed to the people by advertising on the walls of Rome.

Gerald Stanley Lee's daring in boldly affirming that advertising is the most powerful force in the world challenged my attention. It made a very deep impression upon me. So when I was appointed a member of the executive board of the Inter-Church Federation of Toledo and asked to head the Commission on Evangelism I demurred unless I could get an adequate advertising appropriation to carry on the work. As chairman of that committee, I knew that I must needs assume responsibility for the results from the forthcoming city-wide evangelistic campaign. And I felt that if anything would put the campaign across it was advertising. So I got my appropriation first.

Then our committee met and planned out the various moves in our campaign, down to the minutest particulars, appointed the subcommittees to carry them out and finally determined upon the quota of results (accessions to the churches) that we thought possible to attain, the objective toward which we would aim. Then we gathered all the material together and printed it in a comprehensive four-page program, together with the personnel of the committees. This large program, 8½x11 inches when folded, formed a sort of "bill of particulars" of all the activities of our commission—put us on record in a public way as to the line to which we proposed to hew.

The activities we laid out for our work covered an intensive, high-pressure campaign starting with a New Year's Eve Watch Night Service on December 31, 1917, to usher in the new twelvemonth, and extending up to Easter. The Calendar of Events on the program was as follows:

#### CALENDAR

##### THE INTER-CHURCH FEDERATION OF TOLEDO

December 31, 1917—Watch Night Prayer Service.  
January 6-13, 1918—The Week of Prayer.  
February 1, March 31—Pastors' Catechism or Communion Classes.  
February 11-18-25 March 4—Personal Work Classes.  
March 3—Go-to-Church Sunday.  
March 10—Sunday School Decision Day.  
March 10-17—Cottage Prayer Meetings.  
March 11-23—Down-town Theater Meetings.  
March 17-31—General Evangelistic Drive in all churches.  
March 31—Easter.

This program was predicated on a *cumulative* series of events growing in both importance and interest as the campaign proceeded, culminating in a great city-wide evangelistic "drive" just before Easter, all churches in the city participating.

In three of the feature events on this program, advertising was used intensively and extensively as follows:

##### WATCH NIGHT PRAYER SERVICE

The only extra form of promotion used in this feature of the program, other than the usual church effort, was a series of terse pungent little four minute addresses delivered by a [Continued on page 300]



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



## SPECIAL WAR REPRESENTATIVES

Edward M. House (left) and Elihu Root were both given special missions to Europe by President Wilson during 1917. Colonel House represented the United States on the Supreme War Council at Versailles. Senator Root, headed a mission to Russia

## SEC. HOUSTON AND JUDGE BRANDEIS

The Secretary of Agriculture should sound the practical note in reconstruction plans. Louis D. Brandeis (right) is an authority on points of law. He was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court by President Wilson in 1916



## AT THE PEACE TABLE

These are the men who have been mentioned as probable representatives of the United States at the coming peace conference



## FOR THE REPUBLICANS

Judge Charles E. Hughes and Senator Root are the chief Republicans as yet suggested as peace delegates



## THE SECRETARIES OF WAR AND STATE

Secretary Baker, recently returned from Europe, and Secretary Lansing (left)





*Courtesy of the London Sphere.*

#### OUT OF GERMAN SLAVERY

*These civilians of Saudemont are celebrating with their Canadian rescuers the victory that brings them their first happy laugh in four long years. Saudemont is some twenty kilometers southeast of Arras. The inhabitants have been under German rule thruout the war*



## MOPPING UP

A recent cartoon showed War worn out after his protracted spree that spread destruction thru the world calling out to Peace, "It's over now. You can clean up!" "And all I've got to do," says Peace, "is to wash the dishes, sweep the floors, feed the children, mend the furniture, get rid of the dirt and put the house in order." That is about the size of it. The aftermath of war is going to be in some respects a bigger job than the fighting and upon the men who won the victory falls the immediate task of beginning the reconstruction. "Mopping Up" is what they call it. These pictures, just received from France, show how they have gone at the job with a will already

© Underwood & Underwood



Central News

AMERICANS REBUILDING A FRENCH ROAD



© Committee on Public Information, from Western Newspaper Union

### MAKING CITIES LIVABLE AGAIN

These American troops are cleaning up the debris in a corner of Chateau-Thierry, the name that they made memorable in the victorious battle that began the Allied advance last July. In the photograph at the top of the page are French soldiers working to clear away the wreckage of their homes from the streets of Roye.



Underwood & Underwood

### THE CANADIANS POLICING CAMBRAI

Fires set by the retreating Germans were still burning when this photograph was made. The British took Cambrai after heavy fighting



# WHEN ENGLAND WAS AT BAY

BY HAMILTON HOLT

GERMANY began her great offensive on March 21 while our convoy was in the middle of the ocean. Eight days later we disembarked from our steamer, which I may now say was the "Adriatic," at Liverpool. Our troops, who were the first to cross the companionway, left immediately in the special train awaiting them for an untold evacuation camp and we civilians, after passing thru the formalities of the Customs House and Scotland Yard, betook ourselves to the city to walk about and see the sights prior to our departure for London on the early afternoon train. Liverpool was enveloped in a good old Scotch mist and as the day was Good Friday the streets were all deserted and the shops closed. Our first glimpse of Mother England was a rather forlorn one. The prospect of being able to see anybody or do anything until the following Tuesday was out of the question, for all England was taking four days off on account of the Easter holidays, and holidays, like afternoon tea, is a British institution that only a German invasion would be able to suppress.

After our walk we attended a Church of England service and then went to the railroad, where we found a regiment of New Zealand boys waiting to be taken to their camp. What a magnificent set of fellows they were—tall, lithe, bronzed and each with a red-banded sombrero hat which looked very much like the ones our American boys love so well, but which have now had to be discarded for the more unbecoming caps. I have since seen the English, Canadian, Australian, South African, Italian, French, Belgian, Russian, Portuguese and American armies in rest and in action, and I have no hesitation in saying that the New Zealand boys are the finest appearing troops of all. They had come over in a trim little ship that had proceeded thru the Panama Canal and joined our convoy at its rendezvous in New York. Except for a day's shore leave at Newport News they had been six weeks on shipboard since they left home. Their little black, green and pink camouflaged boat had kept next to our leviathan all the way over, and every day we watched them across the waves drilling and playing games on deck.

Traveling in England now is a very different thing from what it was before the war. "Booking rates" have increased almost to the prohibition point. England discourages passenger traffic even more than we have. The trains are run so near to full capacity that most people have to get to the station fully an hour before the time of departure if they intend to get seats. Women ticket agents, women ticket punchers, women conductors and even women "baggage smashers" do most of the work formerly done by men. But I could never get used to seeing a woman porter at the railroad station carrying heavy bags while an officer or other gentleman walked behind empty-handed.

We arrived at the Berkeley Hotel in London in time to walk out on Piccadilly and see something of the city before dinner. The streets were not nearly so deserted as those of Liverpool. Throngs of pedestrians and many taxis and buses were moving up and down. Almost every man wore a uniform. There was the superdrest colonel with brass buttons, Sam Brown belt, highly polished shoes and leggings, carrying his inevitable cane in one hand and his gloves in the other. There were bare-kneed, kilted Scotch, lithe Australians, American-looking Canadians, sturdy South Africans, with here and there a stray tasseled-capped Belgian or a Frenchman in skyblue uniform and red-topped cap. The American officers were the most modestly drest soldiers to be seen in London and they were few and far between. This war has completely transposed the coloration of the sexes. It is the male sex now that is resplendent in blue, orange, green, red, gold and silver. It is the women who dress in drab plumage like the ladybirds.

We planned to dine in a different hotel each evening, not only to sample the English war time cooking, but to see how the English rationing system worked out. There seemed to be plenty to eat everywhere. Fish and eggs were abundant and the staple for a solid meal. But sugar and meat could not be obtained without tickets. Each dinner began with hors d'oeuvres, which consisted of sardines, cold tongue, pickles and three or four kinds of vegetable salads. I soon found this to be the best course to eat in England. It was invariably good, whereas the other courses were apt to be tasteless, as condiments and sauces are reduced to a minimum if not entirely abandoned.

In the best restaurants the English have all their menus printed in French. But now that they can no longer get French cooks and waiters they do not

fall back on English help, but employ exclusively the Swiss. I was told to be careful of my conversation in the presence of these Swiss waiters, as many of them were German spies.

The Englishman, especially of the aristocratic class, used to eat six meals a day—tea and biscuits in bed, breakfast at nine, luncheon at one, tea at five, and dinner at eight, and then something cold before going to bed. The middle class, of course, have never fared like this. But now everybody is cut down to the minimum. Indeed some have dropt below, as the following poem I ran across in one of the London papers attests:

A "fat lady" daily grew fonder  
Of the rations arranged by Lord Rhondda  
So "refined" she became,  
That you'll notice her name  
On a tomb in the cemetery yonder.

Every one was required to register for food as for about everything else. One friend informed me that "We shall soon have to register for leave to sneeze."

The theaters, which used to begin at nine, now opened at seven. This was, of course, a direct blow at the prevalent London habit of "dining out." All hotel restaurants had to have their lights extinguished at 9:30.

When we arrived in London the curfew law was just going into effect. This was revolutionary. It abolished evening dress, established six o'clock dinner, threatened five o'clock tea, started amusements at seven, closed hotels at ten, stopped hot suppers, took night buses off, rearranged traffic, gave thousands a longer sleep, saved coal and light and cut down banquets. But it did not seem to affect the theater attendance to any appreciable extent.

That night we went to a typical London "Review," which as far as I can see was just such a vaudeville show as can be found any night on Broadway. But there were three things at this and other "Reviews" that seemed to me especially significant. First, there were invariably songs about America. In fact a chorus draped in the Stars and Stripes was brought on in some part of the program in every music hall I visited in London and Paris. Second, there were a great many jokes about drinking whiskey. In America with the growth of sentiment for prohibition this kind of joke has gone completely out of fashion. But in England where the consumption of liquor is still abundant this is always sure to bring down the house. Third, between the acts the pictures of the Allied celebrities were usually thrown on the screen. There would be Lloyd George, King George and Haig from England, Clemenceau, Poincaré and Foch from France, Victor Emmanuel, Orlando and Diaz from Italy. Each one of these would get a perfunctory amount of handclapping, but when Admiral Sims of our Navy was thrown on the screen he got more applause than any of them, and then when General Pershing was shown he got more than Admiral Sims, and finally when Wood-



W. H. Page, recent Ambassador to England



row Wilson's face appeared the house went wild. Judge Wadhams and I nudged each other with delight. We had supposed that the United States would have been unpopular everywhere in Europe. We expected to find an attitude of mind that would say: "Yes, you Americans waited three years while we were holding the world safe from the Hun. But now you are in, don't think you are going to settle the whole affair. It is for you to show a little humility and modesty in view of the time it took you to make up your mind when the issue was as clear as a pikestaff to us from the beginning." But I did not find this critical attitude toward America in any country I visited, least of all in England. On the contrary, everywhere I went I discovered the United States was the most popular nation on earth and with all classes of people. It was almost pathetic to see the confidence Europe has in our power and purpose and in our ability to make good. When I realized the deficiencies of my own country and how far from perfect we were, it made me feel that we must make every conceivable endeavor not to dispel this good opinion.

Woodrow Wilson everywhere was recognized as the one great statesman that the war has produced. All classes acknowledge his ability and leadership. The common people worship him. Indeed I think it is no exaggeration to say that our President is more the Premier of England, France and Italy than Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando. Even the so-called upper classes of England are today giving him their homage, and this is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that his statesmanship is bound to weaken privilege everywhere thruout the world.

On our way home from the music hall we had our first glimpse of London after dark. Not a light showed in any window. The streets were pitch black except for the faintest bluish lights in the street lamps, which were covered from above so as to be invisible from aeroplanes in the sky. Even the headlights in the buses and taxis were so shaded as to throw a faint light only a few feet ahead on the street level. At every underground station, or archway or other point of safety, an illuminated street sign pointed the way to safety in case of an air raid. When we reached the Berkeley Hotel we found the entrance in complete darkness and curtains drawn across the windows of all the rooms. There was no raid, however, that night. Indeed I never was in a raid in London, tho I enjoyed one or two false alarms. I had to wait till I got to Paris and the towns near the front for that exciting experience.

The next morning I called at the

American Embassy at Grosvenor Gardens. The American Army and Navy Headquarters were in an adjoining building. It was a very busy spot. Ambassador Page was not in, but we found that he had left an invitation for us to take luncheon with him at one o'clock at his home. Punctually at the hour we presented ourselves at 10 Grosvenor Square and were promptly ushered by a relay of footmen into the presence of the Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

The Pages have rented a fine old square house in one of the most dignified and charming parts of London. It



*A Zeppelin, one of a raiding party, flying over London*

was designed and decorated by the famous Adam, and is now furnished in the most discriminating taste. It is a home such as any American gentleman would be more than proud to call his own. The Embassy at the Court of St. James has been considered, I suppose, next to the Presidency and the Chief Justiceship of the United States Supreme Court, the most honorable office in the gift of the American people. Certainly the traditions handed down by those who have occupied it have made it a diplomatic post second to none in the world. Mr. Page may not possess the heritage of Robert Lincoln, the literary genius of James Russell Lowell, the wealth of Whitelaw Reid nor the golden personality of Joseph H. Choate, but no one of them knew the American people as well as he and therefore could have represented them better. Everywhere I went, among both Englishmen and

Americans, I heard unstinted encomiums of our Ambassador. He has not only made for himself a high reputation as a diplomat of ability, sound judgment and tact, but he has acquired considerable fame as an after-dinner speaker.

Mrs. Page likewise enjoys a distinguished position in London society. To show the esteem in which she is held it is only necessary to record that on the 8th of June she was invited by the First Lord of the British Admiralty, with the express approval of the King, to be official sponsor at the launching of the "Eagle," one of the largest ships in the English navy. The British naval ensign and the Stars and Stripes flew side by side from jackstuffs on the ship's bow during the ceremony and representatives of the United States naval forces in Europe were requested to be present by Admiral Sims, commander of the United States forces in European waters.

I found Mr. Page in a state of high perturbation over the fact that while the British line was being pushed back toward the sea and the fate of England was hanging in the balance, the American army was occupying a quiet sector of the French line, and as far as he knew had no intention of going up to help the British where the fight was the thickest.

"It is better," he said to me, "for America to lose a whole division than to remain inactive in this crisis in the world's history. We must have the American flag at the battlefield, no matter what the result." Mr. Page informed me that one of the most important members of the British Cabinet said that while the Government understood the matter fully the people would say that the Americans had never intended to fight anyhow if we did not come to the help of the Allies.

We talked the matter over in all its aspects and I finally suggested that it might be possible for a private citizen to appeal to public opinion in the United States when it would be impossible for a man in his official position to do such a thing. I asked him if he thought it would be wise for me to send a cable home urging the immediate sending of American troops to the front to support the British. Mr. Page thought a minute and then said, "That is a good idea." So after luncheon he took me into his library and asked me to sit down at his desk and write a cable dispatch. Accordingly I composed the following cable, which Mr. Page approved without a change. It would have been useless to send it to *The Independent*, which appeared only once a week, for the question was one of hours and not of days. So I took it myself to the *New York Times* representative, Mr. Marshall, with a letter of introduction [Continued on page 299]



# OUR HONOR ROLL OF WAR BRIDES

I read "Our Honor Roll" every morning in my church service. Every other pastor in America does the same if he is the patriot that he ought to be.

Since I have come back from France I find it harder to read it than before, because, behind every name on that roll, I have a hundred warm, vital, close, human pictures and my imagination plays havoc with my throat and my eyes and sometimes I have to turn the finishing of that reading over to my associate.

But I never read that wonderful list of names which we call "Our Honor Roll" that I do not feel as if I ought to be reading another honor roll also. I can look down into my congregation any morning and see, scattered here and there thru the audience, fine, brave young girls. One or two of them carry babies in their arms. They are "our war brides"; God bless them and keep them, and comfort them.

Every time I look into their faces I want to do something to honor them. I want to read an "Honor Roll." I want to speak of them as "our war brides" with the same pride and respect and reverence that we put into that wonderful phrase, "our boys."

One afternoon, eight months ago, the telephone bell in my church office rang. I had been answering it so many times that afternoon that I was weary with hearing it ring. But this call was different.

"Elizabeth is ill in bed and wants to see you at once. She is here at the college. This is Mrs. —."

I recognized the voice as that of the matron of the college. Elizabeth was a beautiful girl who was staying over during the vacation because she was doing some special work in music.

She was in love with a young Stanford student. He was one of the finest, cleanest chaps I ever knew. I had watched them thru their early days of friendship. I had been their father confessor during their turbulent days of courtship. I had taken them both into the church. I had joyed with them when they came to me with the news of their engagement.

Then Jim went into the aviation school.

And now Elizabeth needed me. I said that I would come at once.

It didn't take the car long to land me at the doors of the girls' dormitory of the college. It was a great, empty, lonely building with all of the other girls home on their vacation. The campus was beautiful with spring; the grass, newly washed by early rains, was as clean as the blue of the skies. Red flowers in early poppy beds broke the green. The matron met me at the door.

"Elizabeth is ill in bed. I'll take you to her room."

There she lay, her beautiful black hair disheveled, her big brown eyes wet with tears; her always crimson cheeks dyed the color of the flowers out on the

BY REV. WILLIAM L. STIDGER

*Dr. Stidger is a Methodist minister who took leave of absence from his church in San José, California, last year to go over to France as a Y. M. C. A. worker. He has written in previous issues of The Independent several stories of his experiences over there: "Under the Evening Hate," "Down Where the Shells Are Thickest" and "The Dominic Down the Line"*



Mr. Stidger on his way "over there"

campus, with an inner fire of heartache that was burning her up.

I knew that, whatever the trouble was, it was very serious with Elizabeth. Her cheek bones, high like an Indian girl's, were burning. The high, mobile forehead, too, was hot with fever.

"Oh, Doctor Stidger, Jim has passed—he has his commission and leaves in a week."

"But, Elizabeth, aren't you proud about that? You are going to be brave about that, aren't you? You've always been such a good sport about other things!"

"It isn't that I don't want him to go. I do! I'm so proud of him that I nearly burst with joy over his appointment! But they won't let us get married before he goes. That's what I'm sick over!"

Then she turned her face into the pillow and made it wetter even than it was when I came in. I waited.

I knew that they had been planning to get married and I didn't see why there should be any reason to delay that marriage just because Jim was going to France. In fact they had already asked me to be ready on a certain date for a quiet little college wedding in Elizabeth's Sorority rooms, where she and Jim had first met.

"Who won't let you get married, Elizabeth?"

"The matron and my stepmother. They say that if Jim and I are married and then he has to go to France that it will be all the harder for him to keep clean, because he has—"

"Bosh! Ridiculous, Elizabeth! I don't care what your stepmother and the matron say. They are both wrong; absolutely, cruelly wrong. The truth of

the matter is that you and Jim love each other. You are both over

twenty-five years of age. You are old enough to know your own minds. The very fact that Jim is married to you; that you belong to him and that he belongs to you; the very fact that he has something like that to anchor to; that in itself will keep him the fine, clean fellow that he has always been. The kind of argument that your stepmother and the matron have been using betokens a lack of faith in Jim and a lack of faith in human nature, and I, your preacher, say to you that the very fact that Jim has you for his very own will give him something to keep him true 'over there'!

"Oh, I am so happy to hear you say that. When those two women talked with me it just knocked my hopes from under me. We were so happy planning to be married, when this came like a blow to me. I was afraid to go on after what they said."

"Well, I don't like to go against the advice of your stepmother, Elizabeth, but I was never more certain that I am right in advice than I am when I say for you to go right on with your preparations to be married to Jim before he leaves."

"Thank you! You have not only made me happy, but you have given me strength!"

Jim and Elizabeth went right on after that with their preparations to be married, altho the stepmother and the maiden lady matron of the school were much horrified at my advice. They even interviewed me and then I said to them, "I believe with all my heart in war brides and war babies. If two young folks love each other as Elizabeth and Jim do, and have prospects so that the bride will not actually suffer for maintenance, they can come to me any time and I'll be glad to marry them, and what's more, I'll do it for nothing as a patriotic duty to my country and to humanity. I believe in war brides and I believe in war babies!"

Naturally there was a good deal of criticism of a young preacher over such a stand. If I had been older it might have been accepted more readily. But it was such a positive conviction with me that I was right that it was in my heart almost like a religious experience.

So a few weeks after that I married Elizabeth and Jim in a wonderfully beautiful spring college wedding. I never saw this beautiful girl more charming than she was that evening. Her Sorority sisters came to be bridesmaids. Jim's fraternity brothers came also. The wedding bell of flowers under which they were married was hung in a corner of the old Sorority rooms. The president of the college was there. The wedding was at evening time just as the sun was setting. The sky was a glorious crimson and the afterglow was all the light we had for the service, for it was Elizabeth's idea that she should be married in the dusk. We had memorized the service and Elizabeth and



Jim knelt as I pronounced them man and wife.

Nene who saw that wedding of Elizabeth, "our war bride," and Jim, one of "our boys," drest in his khaki uniform, with the soft voice of the chapel organ chimes playing all during the service, will ever have anything but the sweetest, most holy memories of that hour.

I wondered if I was right. On my advice and against that of others they were married. I have been to France since and I come back more and more convinced that I was right. I come back more and more convinced that the one thing above all other things that will keep a boy clean and fine is the fact that back here in America there is a woman who has given herself to him; a woman who belongs to him in a high and holy way; a woman whose every prayer and thought is for him; a woman whose dreams follow him day and night, down into the trenches, into the cities, out into "No Man's Land" like a hovering angel of love.

"If that won't keep a man clean, nothing under God's sun will!" a young lieutenant said to me in the officers' hotel in Paris one evening.

"And better even than leaving a war bride behind, and doubly binding a man to high and holy thinking and living, a tenfold anchor to decency, is to have something else over home" he added.

"What is that?" I asked the young lieutenant.

"A war baby," he replied with a smile, and then reached into his pocket for the inevitable picture of his Madonna and the Child.

Another old friend I met in Paris. He is driving an ambulance and has been all thru the hottest of the fighting around Chateau-Thierry. I knew him back in the college town where I am pastor of a large group of college students. As in the case of Elizabeth and Jim, I had watched the love affair of this young couple also.

I had shared their confidences. I had been told first when they became engaged. I had seen Mary make a man of this careless spendthrift of a boy. I had seen him leap into manhood overnight because of his love for her. I had seen them also walk down the aisle of my church and kneel together, uniting with the Church. That was a virtual marriage of their souls, and the three of us knew that it was such. But they had listened to the advice of some well intentioned friends and had decided not to be married until after the war.

When I talked with Frank in Paris he said: "The one great regret that Mary and I have is that we didn't get married before I came to France. She has written me that a hundred times!"

"Why, Frank?" I asked him.

"Because we could then feel that we belonged to each other. That would be a comfort to me and it would be a comfort to her."

"But if anything happens to you?" I said.

"That's all the more reason why we should have been married, Mary says, and I feel the same way."

"Then if you had it to do over again?"

"We would have been married before I left home," he said, with the positiveness of a conviction that had come by long thought while driving thru the night hours under shell fire and death.

Everywhere in France I have found this as men have opened their hearts in some quiet moment to talk about this most sacred thing.

Marriage is a momentous step in two

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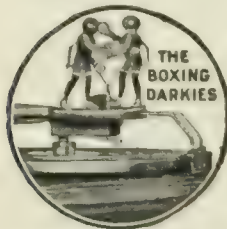


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lives. I realize that fully, for I have formed many hundreds of homes. I have also seen hundreds of tragedies in married life. I know all sides of it as they drift thru my church office. But I still have mountains of faith in love and marriage and home; and most of all in war marriages. I do not advise war marriages carelessly. I do it because it is a deep and genuine conviction with me.

I believe that those who fight this perfectly normal desire on the part of young folks in these war days, this high and holy passion, this patriotic duty to themselves and their country, do not know it, but they are both unfair and unpatriotic.

The first Sunday I was at home in my pulpit, after I had spoken and the great crowd was thinning out, a beautiful woman with a sweet child in her arms patiently waited for me. I recognized her at once as one of the war brides whom I had married more than a year previous to that. There was a wonderfully happy look in her face, not at all the pessimistic, discouraged, downhearted look that some of those would argue, who do not believe in war marriages, war brides and war babes. There was a wonderful radiance about her face. Raphael or Da Vinci might have painted an immortal Madonna of War with her for model.

She wanted to show me the baby. I could see that.

When the crowd had gone I hurried to her.

She put the war baby into my arms and I never saw a sweeter child. It was quiet and friendly. She said that she had had it in church all that long morning service and that it had not whimpered. It was a well formed baby. It was not nervous. Many a babe born of less strenuous and less emotional moments I have seen shot to pieces with nerves that had been handed down to it from its peacetime mother.

Not so this baby. There had been a certain great, brave confidence, poise, hope and everlasting love shot into that child's very birthright which had given it that lack of restlessness.

It looked up into my eyes and reached out its little arms. It was a friendly child and there was no look of fear in its eyes.

I said, "Has its Daddy ever seen it?"

"No, but we've sent him a hundred pictures of her," the mother said and emphasized the "Her."

I knew that here was a gentle reminder that she was no longer an "It" but a "Her," and I smiled at the gentle rebuke.

"I know just how eager that Daddy is to see her! I've been there myself."

Then I added, "Are you glad that you took my advice about getting married?"

"Oh, yes sir; so glad; so glad!" she said with a wonderful light in her eyes.

"Glad, even with your husband away and the additional responsibility of raising the child yours?"

"Yes, glad even as hard as it is. People are so good to me and give me a chance to work. Then I have his allotment. He only keeps out a dollar a month for himself. I get along well. It is so easy to give up other, lesser things for them." And the light in her eyes was enough to blind one as she looked down at her War Babe.

"Glad, even if—"

"Yes!" And her voice had a supremely triumphant note in it as she spoke. "Yes! Glad even if he gives his life 'Over There.' I will at least have Baby. Baby is a part of him. Baby looks like him and acts like him. When I hold her in my arms I feel that I am holding him. She even laughs like him and has mischief in her eyes just like he has, and a little cowlick in her hair above the forehead like his. At first I thought that was awful for a girl to have, but more

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and more I am glad that she has her cowlick."

"So you are glad, no matter what comes, that you are a War Bride and that you have a War Baby?" I said.

"Yes, Glad! Glad! Glad!" And those words were like a song to me.

I thought that would be the end of experiences with War Brides for a while, but the very next day a letter, which had been sent to France from one of my War Brides, came back to me. It was so characteristically brave and fine that I include it in this human document:

DEAR BROTHER PREACHER:

Last night I came home pretty late from a lecture by a young Australian who was blinded at Gallipoli, and felt tense with pity and admiration, and the effort to understand things; when there were your letters like a voice from the front itself. And your "pitcher" too, looking like a Cossack!

Well, anyway, I was so glad to hear your voice and to marvel at your remembering all the tiny things about us, instead of telling us what you're up to.

I'll be glad to have you home, indeed and indeed; and you may have to buck me up again because after June my lad will be on Uncle Sam's business. It is hard, but I know that it is RIGHT! I'm so thankful for these happy months to get my bearings, with no jots of emotion or hectic impulses, but just the conviction that it's right for him to go and for me to supply tons of ammunition in the way of love and approval, and a "High Heart."

I am proud to be a War Bride. I have never done anything that I am happier over. And you will be glad to know that before long we are to have a War Baby. I hope "Billy" (for he is to be named for you) comes before his Daddy has to go. But if not, it's all right. That's my part and I'm proud to have a part.

With love,

JANE.

## WHEN THE BILLS ARE PRESENTED

(Continued from page 285)

Would not American art be better for such an entente?

Examples throng on—oriental carving in Japan, archeological studies in Greece, printing in London, lace making in Brittany.

Reversing the slate, our allies could endow like scholarships in this country. French physicians could study at Johns Hopkins, Italian lads could learn quantity production under Henry Ford, British girls come to our business schools. In fact, it requires no great stretch of the imagination to see J. P. Morgan & Co. having its quota of brilliant Allied lads studying American finance.

Both here and abroad opportunities of this kind have been limited because of the types of scholarship, the lack of money or of family influence. Having helped make the world safe for democracy, we can turn our attention to helping inject true democracy into international education.

A series of competitive scholarships covering every branch of the arts, science and higher trades would go a long way toward that mutual understanding which makes for peace. They would prove an insurance against future misinterpretation.

Any League to Enforce Peace must be based on a mutual understanding of any sympathy with the customs and aspirations of foreign peoples. But the path of peace along which we must travel in the future cannot be laid solely on economic inter-relationships. It must be built on an understanding of the common arts and sciences which make up the fabric of everyday living. While we form this League to Enforce Peace, let us plan to train the future generations of those peoples in an understanding of the things which make for peace and the fuller enjoyment of life in each country.

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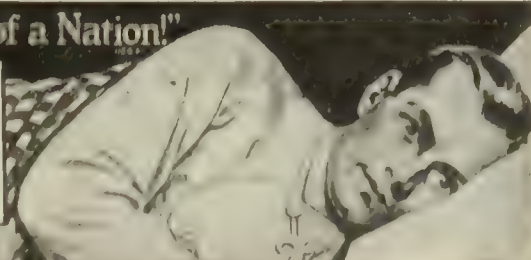
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TALES FROM A DUGOUT, by Arthur Guy Empey. (Century Co., \$1.50.) Stories of war that the Tommies told each other under fire. By the author of "Over the Top."

A RED TRIANGLE GIRL IN FRANCE. (George H. Doran Co. \$1.) A canteen worker's letters, revealing the soldier's attitude of mingled good fellowship and reverence toward the girl who stands for home.

RELIGION AND WAR, by W. H. P. Faunce. (Abingdon Press, \$1.) The author contends that, based on the teaching of Christ, out of the war must come a League of Nations. Contains much thoughtful reading matter.

THE CHILDREN OF FRANCE AND THE RED CROSS, by June Richardson Lucas. (Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.50.) A journal of American Red Cross work among destitute French children sent back from German territory. It is passionately sympathetic without being hysterical.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S STATE PAPERS AND ADDRESSES. (George H. Doran Company, \$2.) A complete collection of Mr. Wilson's official and semi-official messages, notes and proclamations since assuming the Presidency, with introduction by Albert Shaw.

A DREAMER UNDER ARMS, by F. G. Hurrell. (E. P. Dutton & Co., \$1.50.) An idealistic, but self-centered writer, of Kitchener's army, learns that life is action, not dreaming, and that the forces that make for living must be struggled with actively, not passively.

THE COMING DAWN, by Theodora Thompson. (John Lane Co., \$1.50.) "A war anthology in prose and verse"—a compilation of opinions on the meaning, the outcome and the spiritual interpretation of the war, looking forward to the future of a re-created world.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, by Edward Jenks. (Little, Brown & Co.) An able and well-classified book of reference concerning the British Government systems and customs. It is interesting and up to date, including modifications temporarily introduced by the war.

IT HAPPENED OVER THERE, by Burriss A. Jenkins. (Fleming H. Revell Co., \$1.25.) A novel of current events and emotions with a mixture of warlike ardor and religious sentiment, and seasoned with love interest between an English grande dame and an American aviator. Emphatically a war product.

DRAFT CONVENTION FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS. (Macmillan Co., 25 cents.) A plan by a group of American jurists and publicists for the constitution of a possible League of Nations. Covers all the branches of government, with suggestions for utilizing the present Hague Court and its machinery wherever possible.

GENERAL FOCH AT THE MARNE, translated by Lucy Menzies from "Les Marais de Saint Gond" by Charles Le Goffic. (E. P. Dutton & Co., \$1.75.) A vivid account of the six days' fighting in the marshes of St. Gond, which preceded the final victory of the French at the Marne. A book of special interest to those to whom the details of battle are interesting.

TWO THOUSAND QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE WAR. (George H. Doran Company, \$2.) A catechism of the methods of fighting, traveling and living of all branches of the service of the warring countries, and a survey of their politics, geography and personalities. Largely taken from Stead's Australian Review of Reviews. Illustrated with new war maps.

THE SOVIETS AT WORK, by Nikolai Lenin. (New York: Rand School of Social Science, 10 cents.) Those who want to know what the Bolsheviks have to say for themselves as well as what is said about them by their enemies, should get this pamphlet. Now that the soviet system has been extended to Germany it is important to understand its constructive program.

THE DESERT CAMPAIGNS, by W. T. Massey, official correspondent for London newspapers with the Egyptian forces. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$1.50.) Reveals some of the heroic work by Australian troops on the sand dunes of Africa, of which little has been told in the stories of the Great War. Illustrations from drawings by James McBey show the unfamiliar setting which added to the hardships.

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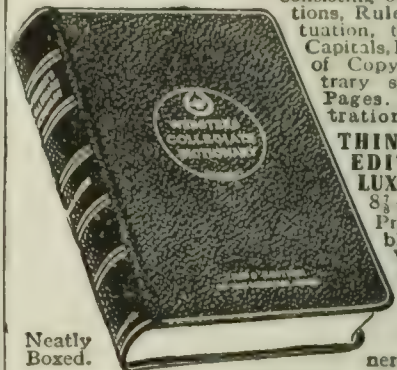
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## WHEN ENGLAND WAS AT BAY

(Continued from page 293)

from Mr. Page, and Mr. Marshall transmitted it that night by cable to America. It read as follows:

London, Saturday, March 30.

To the Editor of the Times:

The situation is so grave at the English front that it is absolutely imperative for America to send as many troops as she possibly can, to fight shoulder to shoulder with the British Army where the battle is thickest; for if Germany can once get a channel port, no man on earth can tell what will ensue.

Thus not only shall we be bearing our share of the battle's brunt, but we shall have done more than anything, since we entered the war, to hearten the spirit of Britain and all our allies.

Unless this is done we shall run the risk of losing the golden opinion Europe has already formed of us, and the belief will inevitably come to prevail that America never seriously meant to fight anyway.

Public opinion in the United States should support General Pershing in any action he may take to transfer our troops, now occupying a quiet French sector, to the forefront of the battle line.

HAMILTON HOLT.

What effect, if any, the publication of this dispatch had in America I never learned. But next day General Pershing made his memorable offer to put the entire American army at the disposal of General Foch to use in any way Foch thought wisest to help stem the great German drive. This set Mr. Page's heart at rest and he said, "We have done our duty. It is now for the French and English to employ our troops as they will."

This offer of Pershing's I have the best of reasons to believe had more to do with the making of Marshal Foch the allied Generalissimo than anything else. From the very beginning America had urged the creation of a single command for the Allies on the western front, but as long as the English and French successfully were holding the line we could not get them to act. Lloyd George approved of a single command, but even he felt that he could do nothing until some military disaster occurred to the allied cause. But after Germany had broken thru the English and French lines and America had suggested that England and France should bury their jealousies and decide between themselves which should have the supreme Generalissimo, the thing was done.

I was somewhat amused at the tone of the English papers during this controversy. Each paper rebuked its colleagues for objecting to the plan, but each said that it itself had always favored it. But the English soon found that the making of Foch Generalissimo was the turning point of the war and in a little while were as enthusiastic for it as the French and Americans had been.

And may I say right here to the eternal honor of England that during the entire time I was in Europe I never heard a single Englishman criticize the French army or the American army or any other army except his own. I am sorry that I cannot say the same of the American officers or the French officers whom I met. I may further say that during this most critical period in the entire war, when any day the news might have come that the English retreat had turned into a rout, I never heard a single whisper from a single Englishman. The papers were not telling the public the worst and the nation knew that things were being held back. But there they stood with their backs to the wall ready to do or to die. It was glorious to see such universal fortitude in the face of such dire calamity. What a contrast to the whining and the feeble scurrying to cover of the Germans when the Allies began to get them on the run. Old England does not advertise her virtues, but when the crisis comes she is always there.

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Week by week the *Living Age* will tell of these things. It will give you, for all the nations, just those essential facts and opinions which you gain from American papers for the United States alone. Through it you can know more than the cards your own country has to play; through it you can look at every hand in turn; through it you can understand the game.

The *Living Age* seeks to become, in a very genuine sense, a compendium of European thought, representing not what Americans think of Europe, but what Europe thinks of itself. Our contributions will comprise in translation the most important articles printed in European journals and magazines and the most important speeches of European statesmen. It will embrace the world not only of politics and social advance, but of all the rich and varied interests of life and civilization.

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## WINNING 4796 NEW CHURCH MEMBERS

(Continued from page 288)

picked group of Toledo pastors on New Year's Eve from 8 to 11 p. m. at all of the theaters in the city. This included not only the motion picture houses, but the vaudeville, drama and even the burlesque houses. At the moving picture houses the address was sometimes made two or three times during the evening, between shows.

### GO-TO-CHURCH SUNDAY

1—*Church Calendars*. All the churches in the city were asked to run special articles in their church papers about Go-to-Church Sunday and special notices in their calendars. Where a church used neither, the announcement was stressed from the pulpit.

2—*Street Cars*. Large cards size 22 by 24 inches were printed in two colors and posted on the fronts or fenders of two-thirds of all the street cars in the city, running a full week prior to "Go-to-Church Sunday." This was chosen in preference to posters inside the cars because the latter would only be seen by passengers whereas the cards on the outside would be seen by practically everybody, whether riding on the cars or not.

3—*Window Cards*. Neat window cards or placards used, size 11 by 14 inches, were printed and allotted to the churches who distributed them among their members promising to put them in the windows of their homes. A number were also put in show windows in downtown stores.

4—*Hand Cards*. These were not cards, strictly speaking, being printed on heavy tinted paper. They urged the attendance at church on this special Sunday and were allotted to the churches to be distributed by the Sunday school pupils in their neighborhoods, especially to non-churchgoers.

5—*Newspaper Ads*. In all the newspapers of the city, little display ads were used every day for the week preceding this Sunday. These ads were small, only one column inch in size, but were given a bold black and white treatment to make them stand out. Three ads were used in each issue, scattered thruout the paper and given what is called first position (top of column and next to reading matter). The newspapers gave their minimum rates.

### NOON DAY THEATER MEETINGS

1—*Use of Theater*. The management of Keith's Theater, Toledo's leading vaudeville house, donated the use of the theater every day at noon except on Monday (that day is used for rehearsals).

2—*Bill Boards*. Our local bill poster plant donated a large painted sign, about 5 feet wide by 10 feet high, handsomely painted in three colors, advertising the noon meetings. This was erected near the entrance of Keith's Theater.

3—*Street Cars*. The same sort of outside cards or signs were used on the fronts of the cars as were used in the "Go-to-Church Sunday" campaign.

4—*Newspaper Advertising*. All of the department stores and other prominent retail advertisers were requested to run a notice of these Keith meetings every day in their newspaper advertisements. These notices occupied a space of 2 inches, single column, set in rather bold type inside of a box or panel to make it stand out from the balance of the ad.

5—*Newspaper Publicity*. Every day the Toledo Blade ran a "streamer" clear across the top of its noon edition, advertising the meetings in bold type. In addition, the Blade and the other papers ran first page stories in their afternoon editions, covering the sermon that noon.

6—*Elevator Cards*. Some large cards, size 22 by 24 inches, were printed in two colors and hung in the elevators of most of the downtown office buildings.

7—*Program Folders*. Little folders were printed in two colors giving the program of speakers and topics for the entire two weeks of meetings. These were distributed in the downtown stores and office buildings by volunteers and also by the various church societies, brotherhoods and women's clubs.



8—*Daily Invitation Cards.* These were printed each day, showing the speaker and topic for the next day and were distributed by picked volunteers among the office buildings and department stores downtown, laid on the tables in the restaurants, cafeterias, etc. These cards were printed on different colored stock each day to make them look different.

9—*Moving Picture Slides.* Slides, neatly lettered in colors, were run in practically all of the downtown moving picture theaters, using a change of slides each week. The theaters gave this service gratis, but the Inter-Church Federation furnished the slides.

10—*Special Days.* One of the most productive forms of promotion to increase the attendance was to allot special days to the various societies. For instance, one day each week was allotted to the Christian Endeavor Societies of the city, one to the Epworth Leagues, one to the Baptist Young Peoples Unions, one to the Men's Clubs and Brotherhoods and one to the Women's Societies. Each organization was asked to deliver an audience on this one day.

The advertising was a tremendous success. The results from it were instant and positive. For the Watch Night Prayer Service, Trinity Church (one of our largest) was packed to the doors, people standing ten deep in the rear and fully a thousand were turned away, unable to get in.

On Go-to-Church Sunday, March 3, it seemed as tho all Toledo turned out. All of the churches reporting had capacity congregations—many were packed. The pastors voted it the greatest Go-to-Church Sunday Toledo has ever had. And the ultimate results were far-reaching.

For the Noon-day Theater Meetings the crowds at Keith's grew with each successive meeting culminating in the biggest attendance of all on the last day. The collections grew with the attendance and practically paid all the expenses of the meetings!

The entire campaign was a success. We had set our quota (new members added to the churches by Easter) at 4000. We exceeded that by 796—the mark we reached was 4796!

So score one more achievement for advertising. It simply proves anew its many-sidedness and versatility. It shows that advertising can be made a power in the field of the church as well as in the field of the market. It can be inspirational as well as commercial. It can serve souls as well as sell soap.

Perhaps as Mr. Lee says, advertising is a sort of Fifth Estate—the most terrific bolt in the Jovian arsenal—the young giant of leashed power. Perhaps persistent, consistent, insistent publicity, if given time enough, can do anything in the world. Tank like, perhaps it can crash its Juggernaut way over and thru the barb-wire entanglements of Prejudice and Indifference that cumber human thought today.

In October the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance mailed 957,240 checks, of which 934,157 were for allotments, 6074 for compensation and 17,000 for Government insurance.

The ban has been removed from literary effort by persons in the military service. Hitherto, they were forbidden to contribute to publications, or to accept pay for their writings.

The American Red Cross has opened four hospitals in Italy—at Milan, at Rome, at Genoa, and at Florence. They are entirely at the service of any Americans in Italy who are engaged in war service.

Two women, one representative of labor and one representative of management, are to be added to each State Advisory Board of the United States Employment Service. They will have full voting power.

*What messages are the prophets proclaiming to steady the people's hearts, to prepare them for this hour and to comfort them in their affliction?*

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## The Pulpit in War Time

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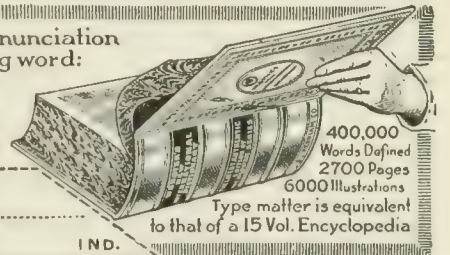
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## IS UNCLE SAM TO KEEP THE RAILROADS

(Continued from page 287)

September export tonnage was more than double that of last December, January or February. In a word, a revolutionary transformation in railroad conditions and methods sustained the bridge to Pershing and had vital effect. In seven months the port freight capacity has been more than doubled, and it is still on the rise, yet the very men in charge—A. H. Smith, Regional Director at New York, who used to be head of the New York Central, is a notable instance—are men who failed a year ago. And, moreover, at date, the capacity of the carriers is well in excess of the traffic offered, yet supplies of many classifications are moving from West to seaboard in quantity and at speed never known in the history of our railroading before. Not all the improvement is due to bettered railroading—some is due to coördination between governmental and commercial and Allied factors—but all is due, directly or indirectly, to the fact that governmental or centralized control made such coördination and improvement possible. The proof is that it could not, by any stretch of desperation, be achieved before.

To catch the bricks and cabbages hurled, Mr. McAdoo established a central big basket with some active advocates of the era of the public-be-pleased sitting round the edges of it. The Bureau for Suggestions and Complaints recognizes that the alterations coming, expediently, with centralized control of the roads, are new and sometimes strike in unexpectedly upon one's eleventh-hour travel plans. Eleventh hour crowds lined up, buying tickets, for instance, the bureau makes clear are in part due to the increase in travel—there were about 15,000,000 more persons traveling and as many more journeys accordingly, in June, 1918, than in June, 1917. There was concurrent loss in ticket sellers, by draft and other causes, which has resulted in women being called into service. The surcharge of one-half a cent a mile for Pullman transportation, the bureau points out, is justifiable, since a sleeping car will accommodate only twenty-seven persons, a coach sixty persons, and the average deadweight to be hauled amounts to 3250 pounds per seat in a sleeping car, that in a coach only 1400 pounds. Ill-kept stations, cars, etc., when reported, are being followed up. Train schedules are being adjusted—are not yet, by any means, completely adjusted—so that connections are improved.

There are interesting reflections of the change in the legal departments, which in cost of maintenance have been reduced about a million and a half dollars. Suits are fewer, evasions fewer. People like America better than they liked American corporations.

Consolidation has brought consolidated off-line ticket offices in some cities where one can buy any ticket on any road, and ticket offices at stations have been consolidated.

The express companies, like the Pullman Company, are now parts of a co-ordinated system.

The inland waterways systems, including fifty-seven canals, 3057 miles in length, some of which were owned or controlled by the railroads, and many thousands of miles of navigable rivers, lakes, bays, sounds, inlets and watercraft, are also part of a co-ordinated whole, soon to be under district directors and a Director of Inland Waterways.

The Government insures its own risks, with a vigilant system of inspection and protection inaugurated—a good thing economically, no doubt, since reports from all but five of the more important roads

demonstrate that in the three years ending June 30, 1917, the premiums paid insurance companies aggregated \$16,021,369, tho these roads insured by no means all property insurable, while the total losses incurred only \$12,460,639, including the Black Tom disaster. It is believed that with proper care, a substantial saving will be made by a policy of non-insurance.

A uniform compensation, insurance and pension plan for employees is under consideration.

Safety departments are being made more general.

And among other economies effected and other regulations made, the purchase of supplies is centralized, a substantial saving is thus made, and the sale of all intoxicants has been abolished, on the land and waterway transportation properties.

Not all travelers are altogether pleased, not all are altogether placated or reassured or ready to give over their grievances, however, even when they are told that 1,200,000 troops have been transported monthly, requiring equipment, preëmpting attention that might otherwise be given travelers.

And it would be a great mistake to suppose that all shippers are delighted with governmental management. No individual kick is powerful enough, of course, to knock Government ownership under the river of doubt, just as no individual championship is sufficient to sustain it. Nevertheless the fact remains that the Interstate Commerce Commission hears a great many kicks. Some shippers complain that when they ask their freight to be sent by one road, it comes in by another; and the Railroad Administration answers that usually a straight line is the shortest distance between two points and preferred shipments have the right of way over the straight line. Representatives of the Fuel Administration chime in that anyway there won't be a coal shortage of much moment this winter, thanks, in part, to many factors, one of which is the relief of port congestion of coal cars, achieved by pooling and improved classification to facilitate pooling, a plan inaugurated in the days of the War Board, made almost completely effective now. But the most emphatic complaints reaching the Interstate Commerce Commission now come from the lines not taken over by the Government. Lines existing within states, used for thru governmental traffic, are subject to Railroad Administration rulings; there are many lines, nearly 800, quite outside, responsible to state commissions that in many cases have refused rate increases, either freight or passenger, are subject to many reactions from governmental management of the great majority of roads, and, as a result, in some cases, are taking refuge in bankruptcy. The Interstate Commerce Commission serves, aside from its adjudicative function, as a source of much valuable information and advice to the Railroad Administration. To it, also, is committed, by the legislation establishing centralized control, the computation of income, debits and credits arising from governmental dealings with the roads; the computation of the average annual railway operating income; the appointment of boards to hear claims for compensation arising in certain emergencies, antecedent resort to the Court of Claims; the review of rates, fares, charges, classifications, regulations and practises initiated by the President or his representatives, provided, however, that none of these "shall be suspended by the commission pending final determination"; the hearing of complaints as to these changes inaugurated in



which case, to quote the Act of Congress again, the commission "shall give due consideration to the fact that the transportation systems are being operated under a unified and coördinated national control and not in competition."

Holders of stocks and bonds uttered a long sigh or relief when the Government took responsibility for the roads. They were willing to accept a mean average of profit approximated by the average of the last three years of private control; they are willing to go on receiving that until the twenty-one months after peace is declared—the time the Government is to retain the roads—is over. Equipment is being improved, 100,000 freight cars, 1430 locomotives, of standardized design, are being delivered, improvements costing to date more than \$1,500,000,000 have been authorized, for additions, betterments, equipment, construction of extensions, branches, new lines. Advances to roads aggregating \$203,714,050 for the payment of authorized dividends and the redemption of maturing securities, were made previous to August 1. The roads were enjoying relative prosperity, in other words.

Taken by and large, talking much with many railroad men who have long been constitutionally opposed to Government ownership, as well as with those constitutionally addicted to it sentimentally, it seems that things are conspiring to bring about acceptance of Government ownership or centralized control, or at least regional control, as a permanent thing. This result may be merely transient.

This does not at all mean that the railroad question is settled. No matter how marvelous a record the Railroad Administration, with its wonderful choice of regional directors and executives, may make, still there are mighty, perhaps major, forces in the bulrushes along the river of doubt, biding their time. No matter how glorious a stream of traffic the railroads now, with the waterways and other means of transportation at the command of the Railroad Administration are getting off to Europe, there are breakers ahead.

The breakers will begin to smash home the moment that peace is declared and the bulrushes will be there with the breakers. It is, in a word, the transitional period that will immediately follow peace that will tell the tale. The causes that will make reconstruction difficult will affect the railroads just as they affect the rest of American industry. The roads are a kind of major test of Government control. If they remain in Government control they will constitute a major premise for Government control of much else in American industry, and Washington will be, as a result, the industrial as well as the political capital. But if the railroads fail, much else will fail of Government control. The issue is up, in many ways, thus, to the roads, and it is also up to the next Congress, which will have much to do with the ways and means of reconstruction. But the issue will also be up in 1920, the next Presidential election. If, then, Mr. McAdoo has laid the fundamentals of his railroad administration so soundly that there can be no question of his complete success, if he can point out that the exigencies of revenue require governmental control (England's total sources of pre-war revenue will not, after the war, pay the interest on her war debt); if he can show that our national ascendancy and power rests upon the same unified control of our national facilities that in war England has attained and France has, that the day of international competition is here and the day of intra-national, or internal, competition must, perforce, be gone, public opinion will do the rest.

Washington, D. C.

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New York, November 19, 1918.  
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A regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on December 31, 1918, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on December 4, 1918. The transfer books will not be closed.

JOS. T. MACKAY, Treasurer.

## How to Use The Independent in the Teaching of Civics

By Simon J. Jumnefsky, A.B., LL.B.

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THE INDEPENDENT, 119 W. 40th St., New York

# HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

## The Independent Lesson Plans

## ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

**TO THE TEACHER:** Ask every pupil to read as much of *The Independent* as possible, and to prepare at home written answers to two or three questions. When you call upon a pupil in class ask the pupil to step to the front of the room, to lay the written answer on the teacher's desk, and to speak without notes, unless notes are specifically suggested by the question. Then call for one supporting opinion concerning the thought presented, and for one dissenting opinion. Close the discussion by a vote of the class, and an expression of your own opinion. Make the work spontaneous, spirited and original. Build up a vigorous Americanism founded on reliable information concerning present-day events, conditions and thought.

### I. When England Was at Bay. By Hamilton Holt.

1. Contrast traveling in England in the time of Washington Irving's visit, and in the time of Mr. Holt's visit.
2. Contrast the London street scenes described by Irving in "The Sketch Book" with the London street scenes pictured here.
3. Contrast the England of Sir Roger de Coverley with the England of today.
4. Contrast the attitude of England toward America in the time of Edmund Burke with the attitude toward America today.
5. Give an earnest, practical talk on the thesis: "We must make every conceivable endeavor to uphold the good name of the United States."
6. Give a spirited speech showing how great was the danger from the German drive. Conclude your speech by adding remarks concerning German propaganda today.
7. Draw from the article material in proof of the proposition: "In unity there is strength."

### II. Our Honor Roll of War Brides. By Rev. William L. Stidger.

1. This article and the story of George Eliot's "Silas Marner" are alike in showing the necessity of love as an ennobling force. Compare the two works.
2. Prove the following proposition: "The women of America and of England during the war proved themselves noble."

### III. Is Uncle Sam to Keep the Railroads? By Donald Wilhelm.

1. Write two original character sketches of individuals suggested by the sentence: "There are individuals constitutionally for and against almost anything worth while."
2. Prepare the brief of a debate on the affirmative or the negative of the proposition: "The Government should continue to control the railroads."
3. Develop a paragraph of contrast on the condition of the railroads before the war and at present.

### IV. When the Bills Are Presented. By Richardson Wright.

1. Explain why mutual understanding and sympathy are necessary for any League to Enforce Peace.
2. Explain in what way the writer of the article proposes to bring about mutual understanding and sympathy among nations.

### V. Winning 4796 New Church Members. By William N. Bayless.

1. After you have read the article prepare a series of suggestions for the advertising of your school.
2. Look over the advertisements in this number of *The Independent*. Which ones do you consider most effective? Give your reasons.

### VI. The News of the Week.

1. Give a spirited speech in which you draw original conclusions from the British Army losses.
2. From the report of recent events that have happened in Germany draw conclusions concerning the character of the German people.
3. Give orally a short but clear account of what has been done recently along the former battle fronts.
4. Explain how the coming of peace is likely to affect the Bolsheviks.
5. Summarize the most important events of the week not connected with the war.

### VII. Editorial Articles.

1. Write in a single sentence the principal thought of every editorial article.
2. Select the editorial article that most impresses you. Give a speech in which you defend, or oppose, the proposition on which the editorial is based.

## HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

### I. International Trade Competition or International Trade Combination — Which?—"Equality of Opportunity."

1. "The Great War arose out of a struggle for the sources of raw materials," etc. Study the history of European colonial expansion from 1884 to 1914 with a view to proving this statement.
2. "The danger from Germany is eliminated, but the source of the danger remains." Does this statement mean that the editorial writer believes that great wars such as that which has just been finished will occur in the future?
3. "The British will not repeat that mistake." What provisions have the British made to protect their interests? How will these arrangements affect the interests of the rest of the world?
4. "Free trade has gone for good." In what sense does the writer make this statement? What system of international trade was proposed by the "Paris Pact of 1916"? What system has been proposed by President Wilson? By the Labor and Socialist parties of England, France and Belgium? Which system is most likely to insure future international peace?

### II. Revolution and Reorganization — "It Will Take Time," "The Revolution in Germany," "New Regime in Germany," "The Position of the Bolsheviks."

1. What does the first sentence in the editorial mean?
2. What lessons relative to the present revolutions in Europe are to be drawn from the history of the American Revolution and from that of the successive revolutions in France? In what respect do the present revolutions in Europe differ from the American and French revolutions of the eighteenth century?
3. Why will it "take time . . . to build up real republics in Russia, Siberia," etc.?
4. Why will the new republics in central and eastern Europe "be different in important respects from the republics in this western hemisphere"?
5. Is Germany likely to go the way of Russia? Is Russia likely to swing back into the line of orderly democratic states?

### III. The United States to the Rescue—"When England Was at Bay."

1. Reproduce as clearly as you can from this article a description of war time conditions in England. In what respect are the conditions described similar to those which existed in your own community?
2. Why did Mr. Holt expect to find a critical attitude toward the United States in England? Why was the attitude as friendly as it seems to have been?
3. "Indeed . . . our President is more Premier of England, France and Italy than Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando." In what sense is this true? How do you account for the fact?
4. Why was it supremely imperative that the United States should have offered its military aid to the Allies in March, 1918, instead of waiting till its armies were more fully organized than they were at that time?

### IV. Government Control of the Railroads—"Is Uncle Sam to Keep the Railroads?"

1. After you have read this article answer the question, giving the reasons which you find in the text.
2. What economies have been introduced in railroad administration by Director General McAdoo? Could these same economies be maintained during normal peaceful times?
3. In what respects has railroad service been improved by national administration? Could these improvements have been made under private management under the interstate commerce laws which were in force when the war began?
4. What influences will be brought to bear to continue the national administration of the railroads when normal peace conditions have returned?

### V. Industrial Democracy—"Mr. Gompers Gives Warning," "Mr. Gompers's Forecast for Labor."

1. What is the point at issue between Mr. Gompers and Mr. Barr?
2. How was this difference settled in the days before the war? During the war? Outline the new industrialism for which *The Independent* pleads.



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Hamilton Holt Editor  
Harold Howland Associate Editor  
Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

Western Advertising Office,  
People's Gas Building Chicago

# The Independent

Founded 1848

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

## HARPER'S WEEKLY

119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

### INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

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**NATIONAL EFFICIENCY**  
A monthly section devoted to business, personal and national efficiency. Official organ of the National Efficiency Society. Published in the third issue of The Independent each month

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Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

Here are some snapshots at your general knowledge—a list of the questions given to the boys and girls of the Friends' School of Baltimore and of Germantown, Pennsylvania. They test excellently your knowledge of the textbook of current events. We shall publish the correct answers in an early issue.

Name: 1. The Food Administrator of the United States. 2. The Director General of Railroads. 3. The Secretary of War. 4. The Secretary of the Navy. 5. The general in command of the American troops in France. 6. The President of the United States Senate. 7. The Prime Minister of France. 8. The British Ambassador to the United States. 9. The great French sculptor recently deceased. 10. A sculptor of Lincoln. 11. The President of France. 12. The state which granted suffrage to women November, 1917. 13. The party or organization which deposed Kerensky. 14. The organization to which the Nobel Peace Prize for 1917 was awarded.

In what way distinguish: 15. Viscount Ishii. 16. Lord Northcliffe. 17. Nicholas Murray Butler. 18. Katherine Breshkovsky. 19. Ferdinand Foch. 20. Sir Robert Borden. 21. Anna Howard Shaw. 22. Rosa Bonheur. 23. Leon Trotzky. 24. Count von Hertling. 25. James W. Gerard. 26. Sir Herbert Beer-bohm-Tee. 27. George Eliot. 28. Florence Nightingale.

Explain: 29. Personal magnetism. 30. No Man's Land. 31. Wolf in sheep's clothing. 32. Bricks without straw. 33. The Blessés. 34. Barrage. 35. Habeas corpus. 36. Status quo ante. 37. A mercurial temperament. 38. Neutralizing straits. 39. An utopian project. 40. The House of Hanover.

What important events do you associate with: 41. Halifax. 42. Cambrai. 43. Brest-Litovsk. 44. Guatemala.

Who wrote: 45. Penrod and Sam. 46. Travels with a Donkey. 47. Over the Top. 48. Enoch Arden. 49. Pendennis. 50. Gulliver's Travels.

On what rivers located: 51. Rome. 52. Cologne. 53. Paris. 54. Montreal. 55. Belgrade. 56. West Point. 57. Cambridge (England). 58. Washington, D. C.

Explain or define: 59. Poilu. 60. Hangar. 61. Levee. 62. Volplaning. 63. Hibernator. 64. Fletcherize. 65. I. W. W. 66. Rookie. 67. Highbrow.

Why well known: 68. Henry Pomeroy Davison. 69. Col. E. M. House. 70. Samuel Gompers. 71. What is the chief material used in making newspapers? 72. What causes knots in boards? 73. Name the former Presidents of the United States still living.

Locate: 74. The White Sea. 75. Hog Island. 76. Cambrai. 77. Amiens. 78. Bagdad. 79. The Riviera. 80. Delphi. 81. The Pyrenees.

82. Arrange these names in the order of their time: Mark Twain, St. Luke, Vachel Lind, Homer, Sir Walter Scott, Shakespeare.

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## REMARKABLE REMARKS

CARDINAL MERCIER—America saved us.  
EX-EMPEROR CHARLES—I feel I did my duty.

PRESIDENT MASARYK—I'm only an unspoiled boy.

COLONEL HOUSE—I always have a happy appearance.

E. J. DILLON—Bolshevism is Czarism upside down.

PREMIER HUGHES OF AUSTRALIA—What we have we hold.

THE EX-KAISER—Wouldn't Teddy look funny in a gas mask?

LLOYD GEORGE—Deferred castigation is the worst of all punishments.

EARL CURZON—The Allied cause was floated to victory on a wave of oil.

H. L. MENCKEN—A wife is almost always the more intelligent of the pair.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN—Restraint is a great word, not only for actors but for everybody else to remember.

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE—The village was full of Americans and Australians extraordinarily alike in type.

LADY DUFF-GORDON—You should wear the lightest colors and the lightest fabrics that circumstances will permit.

H. G. WELLS—The President is, for the time, the head, the mouthpiece, and representative, of intelligent mankind.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.—German philosophy must be reconceived and reconstructed from its very foundation.

DR. COHN—A world revolution will follow a world imperialism and world militarism, and will overcome them.

HERR ERZBERGER—The greatest ruthlessness in war presents itself in reasonable application as the greatest humanity.

MARSHAL FOCH—The Bible is certainly the best preparation that you can give an American soldier going into battle to sustain his magnificent ideal and faith.

ARCHIBALD HURD—The real secret of our victory in this war, as the historians will record, has been hidden from the eyes of the multitude but it will be revealed in after years, spelled out in eight letters—SEA-POWER.

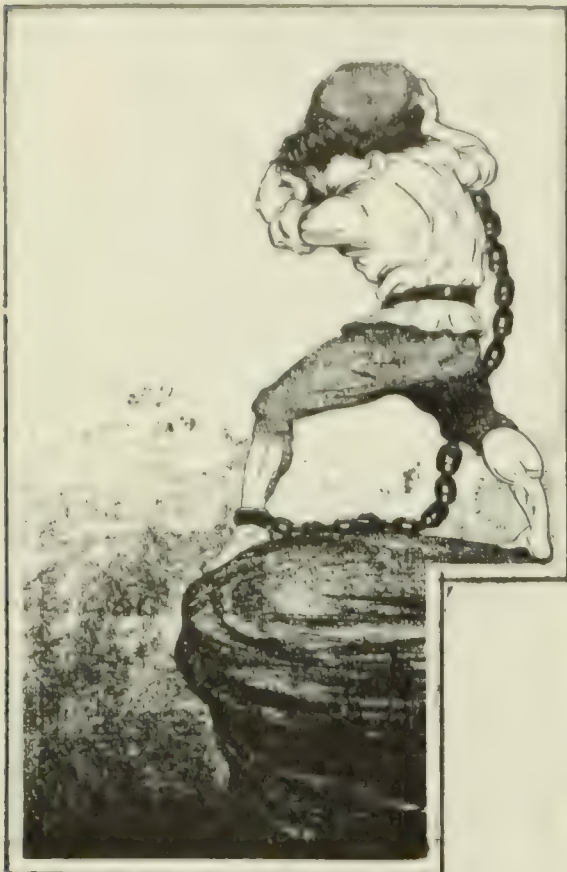
## A BRITISH-AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

It has been suggested by Dr. J. Rendel Harris, of Birmingham, England, that Great Britain and America celebrate the tercentenary of the departure of the Pilgrim Fathers by uniting in the establishment of a British-American University at Old Plymouth. Dr. Harris's plan calls for the appointment of an American committee to co-operate with a British committee on arrangements, and to have the foundation stone of the new school laid by President Wilson or his representative. Such a school, it is claimed, would be a witness to the reunion of the great Anglo-Saxon peoples in spirit and ideals, and would be a place where international relations would be taught from the standpoint of freedom, brotherhood and progress.



# CARTOON COMMENT

## THE BOLSHEVIKI MUST GO

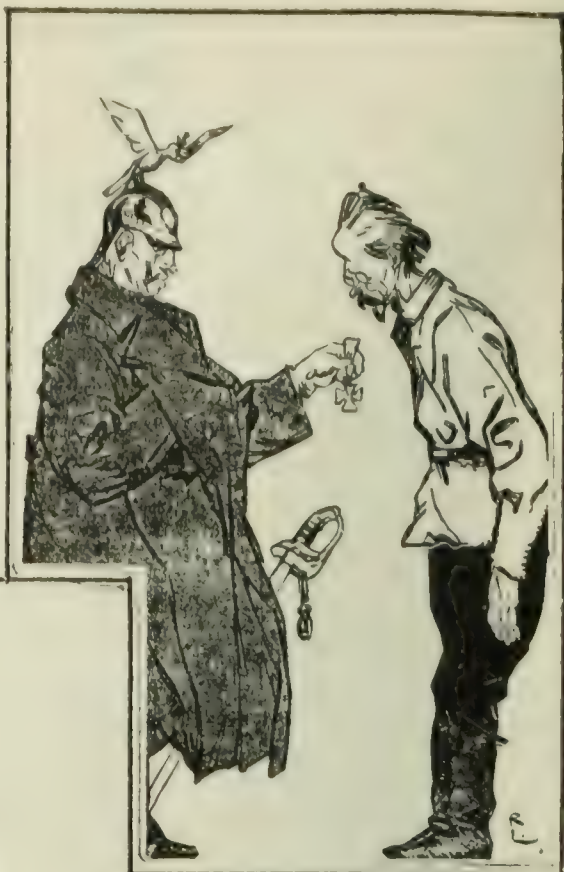


### A REVOLUTION THAT DESTROYS THE LIBERTY FOR WHICH IT FIGHTS

From "Nebelspalter," Zurich, we take the cartoon above, which has become a famous indictment of the peoples who would gain freedom by substituting anarchy for a tyrannical rule. The cartoon was first published to portray the Russian peasant hurling his symbol of government to destruction and unheeding the fact that he himself must go down with it. It is applicable to any anarchist in any land, whether it be Russia or Germany or the United States

### THE NEXT CANDIDATE FOR ELIMINATION

The cartoon below, drawn by Darling for the New York "Tribune," portrays graphically the new danger that threatens the peace of the world, just saved from the militaristic tyranny of an absolute monarchy. As we said in the editorial columns of *The Independent* two weeks ago: "Bolshevism is evidently a highly contagious disease. The German and Austrian authorities, having assisted in disseminating the germs in Russia, have been in terror lest it should spread to their own border, as at last it has. We may hope that so disciplined and educated a people as the Germans may avoid the reign of terror under which Russia now writhes. If they do not it will not be Germany alone that will suffer"



### TWO TYRANTS

"L'Asino," an Italian paper, makes the bitter comment above on the allegiance of the Bolshevik leader in Russia to the militaristic tyrant in Germany. But the Prussian pressure on Trotzky to institute his reign of terror has proved itself a boomerang that brought to Germany a similar unthinking will to destruction. Nelson Harding, of the Brooklyn "Daily Eagle," presents in the cartoon below a strong picture of the dangerous power of this False God—Force, striking down the very people who invoked him



### WHEN THE DEMON IS UNBOTTLED

At the left is a cartoon by Nelson Harding, published in the Brooklyn "Daily Eagle," to portray the fury of the Russian revolution coming home to roost. President Wilson presented from the viewpoint of the liberty-seeking peoples the fear of the same danger when he said in his first peace speech: "The peoples who have just come out from under the yoke of arbitrary government and who are now coming at last into their freedom will never find the treasures of liberty they are in search of if they look for them by the light of the torch. They will find that every pathway that is stained with the blood of their own brothers leads to the wilderness, not to the seat of their hope. They are now face to face with their initial test"





# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## RECONSTRUCTION

IF the Great War had ended as it began, a clear-cut conflict between definitely established governments, the settlement would be comparatively easy. The diplomats from each of the belligerent nations would sit around the green table, provinces would be transferred from one country to another, colonies would be parceled out, commercial concessions and indemnities exacted, and then, perhaps, a league of nations or some similar structure erected. In short, the Concert of Europe (with America and Japan in it, why not the Concert of the World?) would act solely as a "constituent assembly," while the ordinary processes of administration would continue in the meantime to be carried on as usual by the individual governments.

But the actual situation is much more complex. We have not only a world war but a nearly world-wide revolution. A traveler might leave the trench line in France or Flanders and walk eastward to the Pacific, passing thru the full breadth of Germany, Poland, Russia and Siberia to Vladivostok, or start at Trieste for a trip thru Austria, Hungary, the Balkans, Asiatic Turkey, Persia, Russian Central Asia and many provinces of China, without in either case coming upon a solidly established government, an unmistakable frontier or a community enjoying internal stability and peace. Not since the Middle Ages has so large a portion of the earth's surface been given over to anarchy and civil strife. Every supplanting nationality in central or eastern Europe, taking to heart the maxim that possession is nine points of the law, is trying to make its sway effective over as large an area as possible before the peace is signed. No

one now can say exactly just what nations exist nor what provisional government in each case has the best legal title to be considered representative.

A cold and hungry winter is coming. Political disorder will halt the production and distribution of the necessities of life. This shortage will, in turn, create fresh disorder and new revolutionary outbreaks. Thus conditions will grow steadily worse, in a vicious circle, until strong provisional governments arise within the ungoverned area or government is imposed from without by the nations which still retain political stability.

It will, therefore, probably be necessary for the victorious democracies of the Entente and of America to add to their task of formulating a just basis of settlement the still more formidable task of seeing to the administration of half Europe and half Asia for the critical months between the signing of the armistice and the signing of the peace treaty. The Concert of the Powers must be a legislative and executive body as well as a constituent assembly. Whether or not a league of nations be erected to govern the world after the war, some one must see to it that hundreds of millions of human beings are in the meantime protected from famine, plague, disorder and their own jealousies and passions. In a word, what is necessary is an *international provisional government* for purposes of reconstruction in all those countries where the ordinary machinery of administration has broken down. From such practical tasks, and the solutions which experience will teach us, may come the future constitution of the league of nations.

## THE PRESIDENT ON THE FIRING LINE

THE latest news from Paris and London shows that the President is needed in Europe at this crisis if America is to secure all the aims for which she has been fighting. Now that the victory is won there is a disposition to regard the war as a purely European affair in which we have no concern. For instance, the Associated Press despatch of November 25 from Paris says:

Allied statesmen have fully appreciated the effect of American arms in winning the decision. Nevertheless, it was contended by some that had been a controversy among European nations, and the winning group, it was suggested, supposed that America, having accomplished her aim, would return to her detachment and allow the countries intimately concerned to arrange a settlement according to the European viewpoint of the situation.

Some of the Allies—and even some Americans—seem to have forgotten that the Germans did not surrender unconditionally. The Germans did not surrender on the Allies' conditions. The Germans surrendered on the American conditions. They explicitly stated that they accepted the terms laid down in the speeches of the President from January 8 to September 27 inclusive. These speeches un-

folded a very definite and comprehensive plan for world organization and reconstruction, very different from anything previously proposed by the Allied Governments. It was essentially an American idea, the extension to the whole world of the principle of federation on which the United States was founded and of the Monroe Doctrine on which its foreign policy was developed.

The conditions dictated by the President were accepted by Germany, and to make this fact perfectly plain to the world the President required the German Government twice to repeat their acceptance in the most explicit terms. The Allied Governments also accepted them with one exception, the freedom of the seas.

With this possible exception, then, all the belligerents have subscribed to the American peace plan, and it was upon this understanding that the Germans submitted to the terms of the armistice dictated by General Foch and Admiral Wemyss. If, then, the Germans should refuse to conform to the American peace plan which they have accepted, the Allies would be justified in using any forcible



measures necessary to compel them to keep to their agreement. If, on the other hand, the Allies should refuse to conform to the American peace plan, they would be in honor bound to return the German fleet and to allow the German army to reoccupy the evacuated territory. Of course, they would never do this, so we may regard it as settled that the principles laid down by the President will be made the basis of the Versailles convention. But there will be many difficulties and contentions as to the application of these principles that the President can best smooth over by personal conversations.

The idea that the President should go to Paris is not a new notion. It has been under discussion here and abroad for more than a year. Theodore Stanton in the latest number of *Mercury de France* gives some correspondence on the subject that took place in the summer of 1917. A distinguished French professor and man of letters wrote then to an American friend:

It would be excellent if President Wilson would visit Paris as soon as possible. I am convinced that this voyage would hasten the end of the war. If you are of my opinion try to bring this idea before the President himself. I cannot explain to you all my reasons in a letter which *en cours de route* might fall into the hands of the Germans. Your good sense will surmise them. I was one of the first journalists in France, perhaps the first, to arouse confidence in President Wilson considered as a citizen of the world.

The letter was forwarded to the President, who replied from the White House on August 21, 1917, as we translate it back again from the French:

The communication of Professor — is really very interesting and very agreeable to me personally. But it is hardly probable that I can actually leave the United States altho I would be glad to if it were possible.

This shows that the need of his presence in Europe was realized then as it is now by those who sympathized with his plans, and that the President had considered both the desirability and difficulties of the move.

## ATTACH YOUR OWN MORAL

FOR the last half century the destinies of Europe have been directed by six Great Powers. Three were established on a basis of class rule: Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia. Three were democratic and liberal: Great Britain, France and Italy. All of the autocratic powers have been crushed in war and wrecked by revolution in the last few months. All of the democratic powers remain secure and unshaken.

## THE SENSIBLE THING

ON hearing that that the Government proposed to bring back for burial in this country the bodies of American soldiers fallen abroad, ex-President Roosevelt writes to General March, Chief of Staff:

Mrs. Roosevelt and I wish to enter a most respectful but most emphatic protest against the proposed course so far as our son Quentin is concerned. We have always believed that "Where the tree falls, there let it lie."

We know that many good persons feel entirely different, but to us it is painful and harrowing long after death to move the poor body from which the soul has fled. We greatly prefer that Quentin shall continue to lie on the spot where he fell in battle and where the foe buried him.

In reply General March says he is in entire sympathy with Mr. Roosevelt's attitude and that General Pershing has authority to pursue the same course in cases where the relatives express a similar wish. We hope that most of them will join the ex-President in this protest, for the transportation of corpses long distances is a heathenish custom. We think it absurd in the Chinese that on traveling abroad they insist on providing for the return of their remains to the Celestial Kingdom, in which they were born. Our boys who have made the supreme sacrifice have earned the right to rest in peace in the land they helped to free.

The idea of disinterment is equally repugnant to sense and sentiment. The money it would cost were better spent in saving the lives of the starving children of Europe. The truer feeling about this was voiced in the sonnet written by Rupert Brooke shortly before he sailed with the British Mediterranean Expeditionary Force in February, 1915, and died in the Aegean:

If I should die, think only this of me:

That there's some corner of a foreign field  
That is for ever England. There shall be

In that rich earth a richer dust concealed;

A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware,

Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways to roam,

A body of England's, breathing English air,

Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of home.

And think, this heart, all evil shed away,

A pulse in the eternal mind, no less

Gives somewhere back the thoughts by England given:

Her sights and sounds; dreams happy as her day;

And laughter, learnt of friends; and gentleness,

In hearts at peace, under an English heaven.

## NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PREPAREDNESS

FROM one of the greatest and best known generals in France, a man who spent all his life as a soldier and who has had opportunities second to none to study at close range the various currents of official and popular opinion in Europe during the Great War, the editor of *The Independent* has just received the following remarkable letter, part of which we herewith reproduce:

I am firmly convinced that the very corner stone of a League of Nations must be total disarmament. In other words, the nations must accept the Fourth of the Fourteen Declarations of President Wilson, to the effect that armament must be reduced to the minimum consistent with the maintenance of internal order. You would be surprised to know the number of prominent people who, in private conversation and when they can speak their ideas without reserve, believe, or say that they believe, that such disarmament is a dream. And the people to whom I refer belong to the class which will have a great deal to say in the adjustment of future world conditions after this war is over. The peoples themselves, I am sure, are sick of the whole business; but the political men and many of the great business men, as a result of the prevailing attitude of international suspicion still believe that their only security is in the development of organized forces.

What could be more absurd than a League composed of nations armed to the teeth against each other? And, if the United States is to play any part in such a League, it also must be armed. Are not all of the Fourteen War-Aims, enunciated by President Wilson, to be summed up in the Fifteenth one—implied tho not written—to the effect that "An essential war-aim of the United States is to free them from the possibility of having to take up in times of peace the intolerable military burden under which all Europe has for so long been staggering"?

As I have said above, the common peoples everywhere are sick of the whole business—I mean are sick of the conditions which brought on the war, among which I believe the most influential one was the fact of the existence of these great armaments and a believed necessity on the part of the Governments to justify their use. Therefore, I believe that it is of the greatest importance that a sentiment should be developed and organized among the common people which will dominate the members of the Congress which will decide future world conditions. I believe that the people of the United States are in the most favorable position for the development of such a sentiment. Therefore, I believe that the leaders of thought in the United States should hammer and keep on hammering into the minds of the people the real significance of the Fourth War-Aim of President Wilson—total disarmament. What is the use of super-dreadnaughts, dreadnaughts, and battleships to guard the trade routes of any nation, provided no other nation has such ships; provided no nation has any more powerful vessel than revenue cutters for the policing of her own coasts and her internal waters? *German* militarism is only a symptom of the diseased condition of the world's blood. It is *European* militarism, *World* militarism, that is the curse of the world.

The general is right. But disarmament cannot ensue unless a strong League of Nations is established at the Peace Conference. If the nations now have learned nothing from their four years of carnage, if they sink back to the old



days of mutual distrust and intrigue, each one remaining the sole guarantee of its own integrity, then they shall all have to arm to the teeth even tho the result end in an even greater and more terrible war than the present one.

The question is national preparedness, militarism and war versus international preparedness, disarmament and peace.

## SINCE 1870

THE united German Empire and the Third French Republic were born during the war of 1870-71. They started at the same time on a career of national development after some three generations of political experiment and upheaval; they started fairly with equal area and approximately equal population. That the German experiment had been a marvelous success was admitted almost universally till the present war, and in some respects (other than moral) it must be admitted more emphatically now than ever. So great has been the material development of united Germany that it was the fashion as recently as a decade ago to moralize on the decline of French power and prestige under democratic institutions in contrast to the triumphs of Imperial Germany. The population of France remained practically stationary; that of Germany increased by more than half as much again. German industry, trade and sea power overpassed French. Germany displaced France as the dominant military and diplomatic power of continental Europe. German was gaining over French in the curricula of foreign schools. Many were in haste to draw the conclusion that democracy was necessarily a failure and that if France had stuck to the Empire of Napoleon or had restored the aristocratic traditions of the Bourbons she might have held a higher rank among the nations.

Even the harshest critics of France admit that the last four years have been the most glorious in her history. But are these achievements a sudden miracle or the legitimate flower of her years of peace under the Republic? Have we, perhaps, been unjust to the accomplishments of France between the two wars? Just what has the Third Republic accomplished to set over against the imposing deeds of the Empire beyond the Vosges?

Firstly, then, France has attained political stability. This seems a strange thing to say of a nation which has had fifty-nine changes of ministry, while Germany has had only eight Imperial Chancellors in all, and only five up to last year. But the Third Republic has far outlasted any of the many experiments in government which France tried from 1789 to 1871. As Thiers predicted, it has been found to be the form of government which divides the nation least. When the French are tired of their governors they no longer build barricades and set up guillotines; they have a ministerial "crisis" which displaces a premier without violence and puts into power a man of much the same political convictions and often a colleague in the same cabinet. An avowed enemy to the Republic is almost as rare in France today as in the United States.

Secondly, France has attained national strength. The army of Louis Napoleon, as the late von Moltke demonstrated, was only a pretentious sham. The army commanded by Joffre and Foch is, for its size, probably the best army in the world. An unjust and partial conscription has been replaced by a strictly impartial system of universal service under the Republic; merit has displaced favoritism in appointments; science has prevailed over the cult of "glory" and pretentiousness.

Thirdly, France has educated her people. The Germans won the Franco-Prussian war by the "thinking bayonet," the skill of an educated army. The Third Republic started out with a heavy handicap of illiteracy; a handicap which has practically disappeared. The thinking bayonet is now a French weapon!

Fourthly, France has built an Empire. It is a strange paradox that "the Empire" which came to an end in 1870 left France with a bare foothold on the north coast of Africa and a few less important colonies in the Far East and in the West Indies, whereas the Republic has expanded that Empire into the second most important colonial domain in the world; a worthy rival of the British, and in both quantity and quality immeasurably ahead of the (late) German overseas Empire.

Fifthly, France has done something for the welfare of her own people. Few realize that hardly a trace of French welfare legislation, of care for the interest of the workers, or even of the most ordinary freedoms of press and assemblage existed under the rigid bureaucracy of the Empire. While politicians were scuffling and journalists shouting, so that the listening world mistook French politics for a form of light amusement, reform after reform was being enacted into law and abuse after abuse was being eliminated. The world knows too little about the solid legislative work accomplished in France underneath all the din and smoke of the perpetual "crises."

Sixthly, France has eliminated from politics, after a struggle of peculiar bitterness and injustice on both sides, the "Church issue." Since disestablishment it is no longer necessary, as once it seemed to be, to choose between belief in Catholic Christianity and belief in a Christian political system, between the rights of God and the rights of man. Germany has not yet taken this enlightened step and has ahead of her many a bitter fight over the rival claims of Church and State.

Seventhly, France has eliminated militarism. The battle between the claim of the army to rule the nation and the claim of the nation to rule the army was fought to a finish in the Dreyfus case, and the victory for the civil power was so complete that the issue has never been revived. In France Poincaré and Clemenceau, the civilians, rule, and General Foch is their honored agent. In Germany Hindenburg and Ludendorff, the generals, have ruled, and the Chancellor was only their puppet.

Eighthly, France has introduced ethics into public policy. It was not conspicuous in the days when Louis Napoleon plotted a Mexican Empire or schemed to annex Belgium; it was not prominent in the beginnings of French overseas Empire. But under the Republic, France has sought peace, has endured insults and injuries from Germany for the sake of peace, has fought openly and honorably in strictest self-defense, has administered her colonies with an eye to the welfare of the natives, and has generally cast her influence on the liberal side in international affairs.

Ninthly, French scholarship and science has come abreast of German, so that just before the war American and English scholars were flocking to the French universities as once they did to the German. With Bergson and Boutroux, French philosophy took the world leadership so long held by Germany. The solid achievements of French thought under democratic institutions, bewailed by so many French literary men as the rule of the mob, have been far greater and more important than at any previous period.

Finally, there has been a marked and unmistakable spiritual and ethical growth among the French people. Some of the poison of the decadent period has been eliminated from the national literature, and we have the wholesome romanticism of Rostand and the strenuous moral teaching of Brioux instead of the "Fleurs du mal." Pasteur has displaced Napoleon as the national ideal. The Frenchman at war, retaining his old dash and enthusiasm, has acquired a steadfast endurance not marked in 1870 and yet surely no growth of yesterday. The Frenchman at peace is a better citizen than his ancestors of the *coup d'état* and the Commune. In every respect France was a better country when she faced the old enemy after a generation of the Republic.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The Surrender of the German Fleet

The most imposing and momentous naval spectacle in the history of the world was the surrender of the major portion of the German navy. The vessels surrendered consisted of nine battleships, five battle cruisers, seven light cruisers and fifty destroyers, valued at \$350,000,000. The fleet that went out from the British base to receive them numbered four hundred. Besides the British there were a French cruiser, the "Aube," and five American battleships, whose names are now for the first time given, the "New York," "Texas," "Arkansas," "Wyoming" and "Florida." Australia, New Zealand and Canada were also represented. The eighty-seven U-boats were surrendered at various times. Among them are the "U-153," known as the "Deutschland" when she visited America with a commercial cargo in 1915, and the "U-139," which sank 126 vessels.

The preliminaries had been arranged on November 15 and 16 on board the flagship "Queen Elizabeth" between Admiral Beatty and the German delegates headed by Admiral Meurer, who came in the cruiser "Königsberg."

Before sunrise on November 21 the British Grand Fleet left their moorings in the Firth of Forth and fifty miles out drew up in two lines six miles apart, with all their guns manned ready for action in case of treachery. From the Commander in Chief came the significant wireless message: "The German flag will be hauled down at sunset today. It will not be hoisted again without permission."

The German armada filed slowly between the lines of the British fleet, led by the British cruiser "Cardiff." At the head of the procession came the battle cruisers; first, the "Seydlitz," then the "Moltke," "Hindenburg" and so forth, followed by the dreadnaughts and cruisers. The fifty destroyers, five abreast, brought up the rear. A British dirigible hovered over the line of captured ships as they were escorted to their anchorage in the Firth.

Admiral Beatty, when cheered by his men on the "Queen Elizabeth," merely replied: "I always told you that they would have to come out." In his signal to the fleet he seems to regret that there was no battle:

The greatness of this achievement is not lessened by the fact that the final episode did not take the form of fleet action. Altho deprived of this opportunity which we so long eagerly awaited and of striking the final blow for the freedom of the world we may derive satisfaction from the singular tribute that the enemy has accorded the Grand Fleet.

When King George visited the "New York" the British standard was raised above the Stars and Stripes. He proposed that arrangements might be made for joint maneuvers every year between



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## THE LATEST DICTATOR OF RUSSIA

By a coup d'état at Omsk, Admiral Kolchak, former commander of the Black Sea fleet, has seized the control of the Russian government from the All-Russian Provisional Government, which in turn wrested it from the Bolsheviki

## THE LOSSES OF THE WAR

Great Britain.....	660,000
France .....	1,250,000
Russia .....	2,000,000
Italy .....	500,000
Serbia .....	200,000
Belgium .....	100,000
United States.....	30,000
Portugal .....	10,000

Allied dead .... 4,750,000

Germany .....	1,750,000
Austria .....	1,000,000
Turkey .....	300,000
Bulgaria .....	50,000

Teuton dead.... 3,100,000

All belligerents.. 7,850,000

This table has been compiled from available data by the New York Evening Post. Except in the case of Great Britain the figures are not authoritative.

## OUR CASUALTIES

Total casualties in the American expeditionary forces up to the signing of the armistice, as announced by General March, were divided as follows:

Killed and died of wounds....	36,154
Died of disease .....	14,811
Died of other causes.....	2,204
Wounded .....	179,625
Prisoners .....	2,163
Missing .....	1,160

Total ..... 236,117

the British and American fleets, and this suggestion was heartily seconded by the American officers.

## The Bolsheviki Movement in Germany

The German revolution seems to be

taking the same course as the Russian. The Imperial German Government has been replaced by a group of moderate Socialists with Ebert as Chancellor just as the Kerensky cabinet succeeded the Czar's Government. But in Germany, as in Russia, the soviets appear to have the real power and may at any moment overthrow the moderates and declare a proletarian dictatorship. In fact this has already happened in Dusseldorf, Bremen, Kiel and other industrial centers. Corresponding to the Bolsheviki of Russia is the Spartacus faction, chiefly composed of the Independent Socialists who refused to support the war and in consequence seceded from the Social Democratic party, which supported the German Government during the war. Ebert and the Majority Socialists are willing to have a constituent assembly elected in January to decide upon the form of government, but the Spartacus faction will fight rather than surrender the Government to the *bourgeoisie*. They demand the repudiation of all public debts, the confiscation of fortunes, the establishment of a six or three hour day and other radical measures. The soviets or Councils of Workmen and Soldiers of Oldenburg, Hamburg, Bremen and Schleswig-Holstein, that is, of the North Sea provinces, have united to form an independent republic with the Free City of Hamburg as the capital.

In southern and Catholic Germany the radical views do not meet with the same acceptance, and Bavaria threatens to secede unless a constituent assembly is soon called and a democratic Government established. At Berlin the Spartacus party is growing in power, altho they have not yet broken with the Ebert Government and have suspended the formation of their proposed Red Guard. The Government has been strengthened by the addition of Karl Kautsky and Edward Bernstein as Under Secretaries of State. Kautsky, altho an Independent Socialist, is an orthodox Marxian and opposed to Bolshevism. The reserve and returned soldiers are in general anti-Bolshevik.

In some respects revolutionary Germany differs decidedly from the old. The soldiers no longer salute their officers but address them as "comrade." Policemen are unarmed or carry only rubber clubs. The red flag has everywhere replaced the Imperial and Royal insignia. Things once *verboten* are now permissible, and strangers no longer have to register at the police station.





International Film

#### WHERE THE YANKS KEEP THE WATCH ON THE RHINE

This view of the famous river shows part of the territory that our troops are occupying now. On the left bank is the town of Boppard, nine miles south of Coblenz

Confessional distinctions are abolished and the Church is to be separated from the State.

**Free Belgium** Belgium is now freed in a triple sense: first from German rule, second from her own antiquated and oppressive laws, and third from the limitations imposed upon her by the European Powers. King Albert delivered his first speech from the throne, to which he has been restored on November 22, in the Parliament Chamber at Brussels. As he entered he stopt to shake hands with Burgomaster Max, who was imprisoned by the Germans; Cardinal Mercier, who protested against the oppression of his people, and General Leman, who defended Liège. General Pershing and Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, were present.

In his speech the King of the Belgians exprest to the Allies and to the United States, the "new and stalwart ally which added the weight of her effort, so great and enthusiastic, to that of the other nations and caused our formidable adversary to totter." He promised his people equal suffrage for all men and equality in the use of French and Flemish. But the most important paragraph is the abrogation of the status of guaranteed neutrality under which Belgium has existed since 1831:

Belgium, victorious and freed from the neutrality that was imposed upon her by states which have been shattered to their foundations by war, will enjoy complete independence. Belgium, reestablished in all its rights, will rule its destinies according to its aspirations and in full sovereignty.

**Cossacks Take Kiev** When the German troops were withdrawn from the Ukraine the question was who would get it, the Bolsheviks of Moscow or the Cossacks of the Don?

The question is apparently answered in the capture of Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine, by General Denikin, the Cossack commander.

The Ukrainians, or Little Russians, who have never been contented under the rule of the Great Russians, a year ago took advantage of the overthrow of the Kerensky Government to break away. The Ukrainian Rada, or national assembly, declared independence and hastened to make peace with Germany at Brest-Litovsk, thus compelling the Bolsheviks of Petrograd to follow suit. Kiev was then in the hands of local Bolsheviks, but they were expelled by German forces and the Rada nominally installed in the capital. But the Rada, not proving sufficiently subservient, the Germans dismissed it and set up a tool of their own, General Skoropadski, as Hetman or Dictator of the Ukraine. A

few months ago he visited Berlin and was received with great honor by the Kaiser's Government. Last summer Kiev was the center of a conspiracy on the part of the Cadets, in which Professor Milyukov was said to be implicated, for the restoration of the autocracy in Great Russia with German help.

The Cossacks of the region east of the Ukraine refused to join either the Ukrainian People's Republic or the Bolshevik Soviet Republic, but declared their independence and formed several provincial governments, such as those of the Don, Kuban, Astrakhan, and Terek. Last July by a treaty signed at Rostov-on-the-Don the several Cossack governments united to form the Federal State of South Russia. In the Cossack movement, as in the Ukrainian, German intrigue has been active. General Krasnov, Hetman (Headman) of the Don Cossacks, openly declared his alliance with Germany, and he was supported in this by the Assembly of the Don army last September. The Bolsheviks assert that 25,000 have been shot under the rule of Krasnov.

Lately it appears that the Kuban General Staff, with its seat at Ekaterinodar, has set up a government of All Russia, which title has been also claimed by the Omsk, Ufa, and various other governments. The Foreign Minister of the Kuban Government is Sazonov, who was the Foreign Minister of the Czar before and during the early part of the war.

In August General Denikin was reported so severely wounded in a fight with the Bolsheviks that he had to be replaced by Orlov. General Alexiev, the former commander in chief of the armies of the Russian Empire, continued to make war against the Bolsheviks with such Cossacks as he could get together. But he died last October, and was

#### THE GREAT WAR

November 21—German fleet surrenders. Americans enter Luxembourg.

November 22—King Albert enters Brussels. Ex-Crown Prince of Prussia exiled to Dutch island of Wieringen.

November 23—Poles capture Lemberg, capital of Galicia, from Ukrainians. Cossacks under Denikin capture Kiev.

November 24—Admiral Kolchak and General Semenov each claims to be dictator of Siberia. Eighty-seven U-boats have been surrendered.

November 25—Bolshevism gaining in Germany. American troops being shipped home.

November 26—Cologne Soviet offers prize of \$20,000 for ex-Kaiser and Crown Prince dead or alive. Rumanians of Transylvania proclaim independence of Hungary.

November 27—Bavarian republic breaks with Berlin. Peru demands indemnity for Chilean riots.



succeeded by Denikin, who has now forced the surrender of Skoropadski, the Dictator of the Ukraine. Shortly before his fall Skoropadski is said to have turned toward the Entente and to have declared for a federal union of all Russia. But the Entente Allies are reported to be supporting Denikin in overthrowing the Ukrainian Government.

**A Coup d'Etat at Omsk** The kaleidoscopic changes of the Russian Government are difficult to follow. Boris Bakhmetev is still nominally Russian Ambassador to the United States, but it is hard to tell sometimes what government he represents. On November 7 he presented to President Wilson an appeal from Nikolai Avksentiev, President of the All-Russian Provisional Government of Omsk, Siberia, asking for American recognition and aid. This Government, the Ambassador said, had the support of "the people of Russia, the regional governments, the convention and committee of the members of the Constituent Assembly and the zemstvos and municipalities." But ten days later Avksentiev was in prison and the supreme power was in the hands of Admiral Kolchak. The *coup d'état* was accomplished by three military officers, who arrested the President and three of his supporters. Premier Vologodsky, who was a member both of the Directorate and of the Siberian Government, disapproved of the arrest of his colleagues, but authorized the dictatorship of Kolchak. The new Dictator in his first proclamation declares his aims to be:

The creation of a fit army, the conquest of Bolshevism, the organization of right and order, so that the people can select the form of government they desire without hindrance and be able to achieve their ideas of liberty.

The All Russian Government has gone to pieces. Having decided to bear the burden of the cross I declare I will not follow the road of reaction or the road of a party struggle which would lead to oblivion.

Admiral Kolchak was in command of the Black Sea fleet when it was seized by the Bolsheviki. In 1917 he came to America to gain support for the Kerensky government. In his present usurpation of power he is supported by General Horvath, who attempted a similar *coup d'état* at Vladivostok a few months ago which was suppressed by the Allies. Horvath was allowed to go free on condition that he declare allegiance to the Omsk Government, which he has now assisted to overthrow. General Semenov, who has been the leader of the anti-Bolshevik forces in Siberia, refuses to support Kolchak and has declared Trans-Baikal Siberia independent. The American State Department is reported to be pleased with Kolchak's act.

**Genealogy of Russian Governments** The fallen Government of Omsk is the fifth that has been set up in the last four months in opposition to the Bolsheviki and by favor of the Allies. The first of this series was that started in July



Bain

**THE PEACE DELEGATE FROM JAPAN**  
Viscount Kato, former Foreign Minister of Japan and in 1912 the Japanese Ambassador to London, is head of the Japanese envoys who will attend the peace conference in France

## MORE MONARCHS GONE

In our issue of November 23 we published the names of twenty-two emperors, kings and princes whom the war had displaced. Below we give a supplementary list of those reported in the two weeks since as abdicated or suspended. On account of the lack of space and high cost of paper we mention only actual rulers. If we should include their heirs and relatives who have lost their rank the names would number 278 for Germany alone.

Ludwig III, King of Bavaria.  
Friedrich II, Grand Duke of Baden.  
Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.  
Adolf, Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe.  
Bernhard Friedrich, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen.  
Heinrich XXIV, Prince of Reuss, elder line.  
Marie-Adelaide, Grand Duchess of Luxemburg.  
Ernst II, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg.  
Gunther, Prince of Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt.

(To be continued)



Nelson Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle  
CANNED!

on the Murmansk coast by Nikolai Tschaikovsky, a revolutionist of the old fashioned sort. It was by virtue of the invitation from this Government that the Allies derive their authority for sending troops to the Arctic coast. But the Tschaikovsky Government was expelled from Archangel even in the presence of the Allied and American troops, so after being set up a second time it assumed a subordinate position to a Government set up in September at Samara, on the Volga, of which Avksentiev, Minister of the Interior in the Kerensky cabinet, was head, and General Alexiev was commander in chief. But Samara was captured by the Bolsheviki, so President Maslov of the Czecho-Slovak National Council organized at Ufa an All-Russian Provisional Government consisting of a directorate of five members, including Avksentiev and Tschaikovsky, who were to be permanently, absolutely and irremovably in power until the Constituent Assembly should meet.

But in October the Ufa Government had to move out of Europe and into Siberia. Here it joined the Government of Omsk, and became the fourth which had been set up in that city. At Omsk there was an opportunity to raise an army under the protection of the Czecho-Slovaks and the Allied troops. But the Czecho-Slovaks are now anxious to return to their native land now that Bohemia is free; and the Allies, since the German peril is over, no longer have the same reason for remaining. If foreign support should be withdrawn it is doubtful if the Omsk or any of the other governments would prove strong enough to check the advance of the Bolsheviki into Asia.

In the course of this migration eastward the Russian Government has gradually shed its radical members. The earlier governments were largely socialistic, altho anti-Bolsheviki. But now the power has passed into the hands of the military, who are apt to be monarchists. Kolchak is strongly anti-Socialist and anti-Semite. The Omsk Directorate still retained some Socialists of the more moderate sort whom the military party was anxious to eliminate, if necessary, by force. The real bone of contention is doubtless the \$325,000,000 in gold which the Czecho-Slovaks took from the Bolsheviki at Kazan and brought to Omsk.

**Civil War in China** While the attention of America has been monopolized by the European war little notice has been paid to the conflict in China, altho this involves the fate of four hundred millions and has cost the lives of many thousands. The southern provinces, with headquarters at Canton, have been thruout the year in rebellion against the Peking Government and the whole country is in disorder. The military governors (tuchuns) of the various provinces have armies of their own and their operations can hardly be distinguished from the organized brigandage that is also devastating the land. The Southerners have appealed to the United



States for intervention in their behalf by letter from Wu Ting-fang, former Minister to Washington, and by envoy in the person of Wang Cheng-ting, who secretly sailed from Shanghai and is now in America. Other leaders of the Southern movement are Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the first President of the republic, and Tang Shao-yi, an American college graduate.

The Southerners call themselves the Constitutional party and their contention is that ex-Premier Tuan Chi-yui violated the constitution when he forcibly dismissed Parliament last June for refusing to declare war against Germany at his demand. The Allied Powers offered strong inducements to China to enter the war, the cancellation of \$70,000,000 indemnity to Germany, the remission of the Boxer indemnity of \$14,000,000 a year and generous loans. The President, Li Yuan-hung, was won over to the Allied cause and Premier Tuan sent a bill to that effect to Parliament with a company of soldiers to see that it was put thru. But Parliament, owing, it is said, to the intrigues of the German Ambassador, Admiral von Hintze, manifested resentment at this show of force and refused to pass the bill. So Tuan dissolved Parliament and declared war anyway. This precipitated a tumult, resulting in a series of rapid changes of government during which the Manchu boy who once was Emperor, was put back on the throne for a reign of ten days. The final outcome was the inauguration on October 16 of Hsu Shi-chang, guardian of the ex-Emperor. The attempt to elect a Vice-President failed, altho \$800,000 is said to have been spent on Parliament in the interest of General Tsao Kun. The current price for votes was \$3000, but the payment was made by checks, which the banks were notified to refuse to honor unless the candidate was elected. The members of Parliament struck at this and demanded \$2000 cash and \$1000 if the election was carried.

President Hsu tried to open peace negotiations with the Cantonese, but they refuse to recognize the validity of his election. Three Northern armies sent against them have been defeated and a large part of the money advanced by the Allies to enable China to make war against Germany or at least against the Bolsheviki has been wasted in this futile strife. The Allies have protested against this and other failures on the part of China to participate in the Great War. The appointment of a Minister to the Vatican is also alleged by them as a pro-German act. In compliance with this protest the Chinese Government recalled its Minister and declined to receive the papal nuncio, Mgr. Petrelui, a friend of Admiral von Hintze. It was reported that the United States had joined with Great Britain in an offer to mediate between the North and the South, but Secretary Lansing declared: "There is not a word of truth in it. It is without any foundation whatever." China has already started her peace delegates for Europe. At the head will be Foreign Minister Lu Cheng-hsiang and with him will be Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister in the United States. China's chief concern at the conference is to secure the return to her of Kiao-chau, the Chinese port formerly held by Germany but taken by Japan early in the war.

#### Peru and Chile Break Relations

On account of anti-Peruvian riots in Iquique and Antofagasta, two of the principal seaport cities of Chile, the Peruvian Government has withdrawn its consuls from Chile. The Chilean Government, fearing similar outbreaks, withdrew its consuls from Peru.

The riots grew out of an old dispute between Chile on one side and Peru and Bolivia on the other concerning the border province of Tacna, which is the northernmost province of Chile next Peru. It is mainly a rainless desert, but

there are silver and copper mines there and extensive nitrate deposits. A railroad runs from its seaport, Arica, forty miles inland to the capital of the province, Tacna, where the decisive battle was fought in 1880 that made the Chileans victorious over the Peruvians and Bolivians. The military success, however, did not prevent the border dispute from continuing to smoulder.

It seems probable that the present diplomatic rupture was induced by the misstatements of the Peruvian consul at Iquique. His authority has since been canceled and the Peruvian Government has made a formal apology to Chile.

#### Argentina's Hardships

The resignation, accepted on November 17, of Argentina's minister to this country, the highly respected Dr. Romula Naon, seems to have direct reference to the political turmoil at Buenos Ayres, where even the resignation of President Irogoyen is freely discussed. The troubles are explained as an outgrowth of the Government's attempt to remain neutral in the war in the beginning thru German influence and general hesitancy, and later in a sort of political self-defense.

It appears certain that Argentina has got into serious financial straits, and the Government's proposal of an income tax as a remedy has increased its unpopularity. The class of persons in Argentina who have fixed or regular incomes is comparatively small. The greater part of the men of means derive their money from agriculture, the results of which vary from year to year with weather, etc., so that it is very hard to figure on returns in advance.

The proposition is to put a tax of 2 per cent on incomes of \$1500, Argentine paper, per annum, and a progressive increase on larger incomes, up to 7 per cent on \$100,000. Further, persons resident abroad will pay a fixed tax of 3 per cent on revenues obtained



© J. R. Reid

#### THE MEN WHO ARE BRINGING OUR TROOPS HOME AGAIN

These officers of the U. S. Navy under Admiral Glenzes directed the trans-Atlantic transportation of our troops to France and are arranging now for their return. Several shiploads of wounded men from France and 7000 American soldiers who were encamped in England sailed last week. From left to right in this photograph are: Admiral Glenzes, Captain DeWitt Blamer, Captain Ray Spear, Flag Lieutenant Lawson, Captain C. B. Morgan, Major Tobbs, U. S. M. C., Captain Fiske, Commander Perkins, Ensign O. B. Jennings, Ensign W. H. Long, Lieutenant C. W. Berwind



from this republic, the same applying to private individuals and corporations, while limited companies and commercial associations generally will be still more heavily taxed. In their case the 2 per cent charge will be applied to profits. The Government would hardly try this, indeed, were it not in sore need of larger revenue. Prices of everything are high, and the war has caused a grave diminution of revenue from imports. Despite economies, \$3,000,000 in gold is required above the expenses last year, \$50,000,000 being necessary as interest on the country's vast debt; moreover, the selling prices of Argentina's products are likely to fall, and shipping remains scarce. At present maize is salable only as fuel. Additional taxation of some kind, therefore, seems unavoidable.

In the Senate on November 21 Senator Lewis introduced a resolution that it is the sense of the Senate that the policy of the United States Government for the future should be that of government ownership of interstate railroads, telegraphs, telephones, and all national lines of communication; that the Government should possess all natural agencies for the production of fuel (firewood apparently excepted); and shall construct and own ships and agencies of water transportation necessary for the merchant marine. This was followed by an extended debate.

On November 22 the Finance Committee reduced the Revenue bill by a further cut amounting to about \$500,000,000. Among the more important decisions were the elimination of the luxury schedule levying 20 per cent on costly articles of clothing and other merchandise and estimated to raise \$184,795,000; elimination of the House tax of 2 cents a gallon on gasoline, estimated to yield \$40,000,000; reduction from 10 to 5 per cent, or about \$200,000,000 in revenue, in rates on many articles classed as semi-luxuries, and a



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**COMMANDING OUR M. P'S IN GERMANY**  
Colonel Arthur Woods, formerly Police Commissioner of New York City, and now on General Pershing's staff, has been appointed to take charge of the American and Allied military police in the territory that our armies are occupying. During his term as Police Commissioner of New York, Colonel Woods cleared the organization of graft and brought it to the highest point of efficiency. It was he who introduced the "kid 'em along" policy in handling crowds

reduction of about one-half in the House rates on tobacco, a cut of about \$54,000,000 in revenue.

A further reduction on the 23d removed the tax on bank checks, but all other stamp taxes were retained. Reductions in various taxes on brokers and on the license fees of proprietors of certain kinds of exhibitions and amusements, were also made.

The Democratic members of the Finance Committee voted unanimously on November 25 to frame a revenue measure for 1920, following the recent recommendation by the Secretary of the Treasury; adding the proviso that this bill shall be so drawn as not to bring in more than \$4,000,000,000 of revenue. With this movement the Republican members of the committee declined to have anything to do, and asserted that a revenue bill of that character will be fought by all the Republicans in the next session, on the ground

that the present Democratic majority has no right to tie the hands of a subsequent Congress.

**Our Policy for Foreign Trade** The mercantile community was much disturbed by a recent statement, emanating from a meeting in New York of bankers and others interested in commerce, that the Government had definitely adopted the policy of restricting the expansion of foreign trade by Americans, and to that end would continue the control of exports and imports—this to permit our European Allies to rehabilitate their commerce without encountering active American competition.

That any such settled policy existed was immediately denied by Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce. "We are going after foreign trade in the usual normal fashion," he declared in vigorous language, "but we will not play the hog. There is a difference between seeking foreign trade in a perfectly normal, natural way, and in playing the hog with both feet in the trough; there is a happy medium."

Mr. Redfield pointed out that at any rate an extraordinary "drive" to capture the markets that had belonged in a certain sense in the past to Great Britain, France, or others, would be impossible because the necessary ships for some time hence would be engaged in post-war duties, or in carrying raw materials to Europe and elsewhere. Beyond that, we owe consideration to the nations by whose sacrifices we have been protected, and thru whose needs we have changed from a debtor nation to a creditor of such magnitude as a few years ago would have been almost inconceivable. Secretary Redfield recalled a speech, made a few weeks ago, in which he told his hearers:

None of us like creditors who press for payment. That is just as true of nations as of men. What of a creditor who sought, while pressing for payment, to seek also the means wherewith others pay? I can



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#### THE FOOD WE BRING TO STARVING EUROPE

These stores at one of the American Red Cross supply depots in Brest are brought by motor trucks from the ships and are distributed to refugees in France. The Red Cross is giving food and clothing also to the starving peoples of the other nations of Europe, including Germany. In July, August and September of 1918 our exported foodstuffs were approximately equal to an average year's total just before the war.



only suggest to you, gentlemen, the delicacy of the situation in which your country and mine now stands. I can only say to you that restraint and fine feeling and high idealism must prevail lest the flag be thought the flag of a hard creditor. You would not have it so.

These sentiments, the Secretary assured the public, animated the present Administration; and he added that no policy had been formulated, nor had any restriction been placed on efforts to increase foreign trade or acquire new markets for American goods.

**Navy Control of the Wireless** The country was somewhat startled by the bills introduced in both houses of Congress, with the President's approval, in the closing hours of the session, to put the Navy in permanent control of wireless telegraphy. The intent of these bills is the acquisition and operation by the Navy Department of all shore wireless stations in the United States used for commercial purposes, with authority to erect new stations and open new offices. Small private plants are not to be included; yet in their statement the Navy officials declare that "a complete monopoly is necessary." Rates are to be fixed in keeping with the service, and special arrangements made for press despatches overseas.

The argument for governmental operation of all high-power stations is that radio signals become international. "Only by the most careful regulation of radio traffic thru international agreement," say the sponsors of the movement, "can the maximum good be obtained, and only by each nation having the operation of radio stations under its direct control can international agreements be properly executed. They also assert that thus far none of the competing companies has made a commercial success; that success is possible only thru monopoly, and that the Government alone is able to acquire and manage a monopoly.

The radio companies protest against this conclusion, and are opposed to the plan, altho they had submitted cheerfully to control as a temporary war measure. Dissent is also expressed in many newspapers, which view the proposed action as another indication of the purpose of the Administration to obtain governmental ownership of all public utilities. Hearings on the bill by Congressional committees will begin on December 12.

**Mr. McAdoo's Retirement** Official announcement was made on November 22 of William G. McAdoo's resignation as Secretary of the Treasury and Director General of Railroads. The reason given by him is that his expenses during his residence in Washington have far exceeded his salary, and so depleted his fortune that he must replenish it. His salary as Secretary was only \$12,000 a year, and he received no compensation as Director General of Railroads (to be resigned on January 1), or as head of the Federal Reserve Board and of several other Federal institutions. The President accepted Mr. McAdoo's resignation in a

letter of warm and unstinted praise, a part of which reads:

I shall not allow our intimate personal relation to deprive me of the pleasure of saying that in my judgment the country has never had an abler, a more resourceful and yet prudent, a more uniformly efficient Secretary of the Treasury; and I say this remembering all the able, devoted, and distinguished men who preceded you. . . . The whole country admires, I am sure, as I do, the skill and executive capacity with which you have handled the great and complex problem of the unified administration of the railways under the stress of war uses, and will regret, as I do, to see you leave that post just as the crest of its difficulty is passed.



THE SERVICE FLAG FOR GENERAL PERSHING

In the window of his father-in-law, Senator Warren's home in Cheyenne, Wyoming, hangs this service star for the commander of the American armies in France. General Pershing's wife and three daughters were burned to death in the Presidio fire in August, 1915.

#### Return of the Railroads

The executive committee of the National Association of the Owners of Railroad Securities announced on November 22 that it had appointed Luther M. Walker general counsel in taking steps to conserve the interests of the holders of railway stocks and bonds in the matter of the return of the railroads to private control. He will be assisted by very eminent lawyers; and his own appointment is regarded as significant, as he has been one of Mr. McAdoo's most important assistants in the Railway Administration, and was formerly chief counsel for the National Industrial Traffic League. No declaration of policy has been made by the association except evidence of its general desire that the intention of Congress, as expressed in the Federal Control act, restore the roads to their owners within a reasonable time after the close of the war. The statement of the executive committee contains the following paragraph:

There is first to be decided the time of such return of the railroads. . . . Under the policy now being pursued charges incident to so-called unification are piling up against them, very difficult for them to repay. The policy in force is destructive of their individual credit. Furthermore, present conditions cannot continue without obliteration of railroads as individual going concerns. If they are to be returned as going concerns, as the Congress, by act,

intended and provided that they should be, this cannot be carried out under methods which are destructive of the very facilities which have been built up by the expenditure of millions of dollars for the promotion of enterprises and convenience of business and the public. The most potent factor in our reconstruction for upbuilding and extending our industrial and agricultural life will be the railroads loosened from their present entanglements.

**Food Prices Regulated** An effort to steady and regulate retail prices of food has been made by the Federal Food Board, which announced on November 24 that all retail stores must display "fair price" schedules that will be furnished by the board. The board not only promises to prosecute retailers, but it invites both the retailers and consumers to notify the board of any excessive charges that come to their attention.

Inspections by the board will be made to make sure that retailers are obeying the law properly, and punishment will follow failure to do so.

Henceforth retail dealers in food (except fresh fruits) must display a printed placard, provided by the Food Board, covering about twenty staple articles, giving the prices the Food Board allows the wholesaler to charge him, the percentage of profit on each article that the Food Board permits him to take and the price the consumer should be asked to pay. The Board believes that by this arrangement the consumer is not only protected against profiteering, but he is constantly and definitely advised of the fair maximum retail and wholesale price of the goods he buys. The schedule gives him the services of the expert market men on the Board.

The Department of Labor has found that the average family expenditure for food was 16 per cent more in September, 1918, than in September, 1917. The highest increase was in Baltimore, reaching more than 23 per cent, and the lowest in Salt Lake City.

#### The War Work Gift

The task of raising the united fund for the seven war work organizations was completed on November 25, when somewhat more than 203 million dollars had been collected. This is said to be the largest outright gift in the history of the world, and is also regarded as an impressive example of cooperation by religious sects of widely varying views. An interesting table showing the distribution of the sources of the fund has been compiled:

Excluding "war chest" districts, the Eastern Army Department, with \$74,600,709 to its credit, raised 110 per cent of its quota; the Central Department, with \$68,739,434, raised 118 per cent; Southeastern, \$9,459,056, or 139 per cent; Southern, \$9,356,580, or 182 per cent; Northeastern, \$19,081,612, or 129 per cent, and the Western, \$10,346,300, or 121 per cent.

Special contributions of particular interest: \$619,346 from men of the army and of the navy; \$1,000,000 from China, or four times what had been asked for; \$11,000 from Russia; \$360,000 from Japan; \$275,000 from Cuba, which was 275 per cent. of her allotment; \$114,000 from Mexico; and \$82,000 from Porto Rico.



# MARSHAL FERDINAND FOCH

BY MARCEL KNECHT

MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE "ASSOCIATION GENERALE DES ALSACIENS-LORRAINS D'AMERIQUE"

THE Poilus called Joffre "our Joffre" or "the Grandfather"; our ablest staff officers, remembering their unequaled teacher of the French War School, often designated General Ferdinand Foch by the affectionate expression "le père Foch," which the simple privates, ignoring the slang of war colleges, took up immediately, giving its full meaning of chief of the great united French family to the word "father."

The General Foch was born in Tarbes, in that historic southwest which gave us Henry IV and Marshal Joffre, we Lorrainers are extremely proud to affirm with right that the young Basque, brought up in our beloved city of Metz, on the banks of picturesque Moselle sung by Ausone and Maurice Barrès, has always remained a Lorrainer, in heart, if not by birth.

He studied at the renowned Jesuit College of St. Clement-les-Metz, the remarkable educational records of which were already well known in France before 1870-71, and are comparable with those of similar American institutions, like Fordham University, Holy Cross College of Worcester, Boston College and Marquette University, Milwaukee.

An old schoolmate of General Foch, M. Loevenbruck, of Verdun, told me some months before the actual war how young Foch impressed his fellow students by his intelligence and his passion for learning. He also loved violent physical exercises and did not dislike hard fighting, boxing and wrestling. He was the great favorite of the professors and of the boys of St. Clement.

Metz evokes such noble souvenirs for a young Frenchman! It had always been the fortress of France until 1871: shadows of great dead certainly inspired the young student. Metz, Toul and Verdun have been sister towns, and each name meant sacrifices and heroism.

Metz and the Moselle had been generous toward their adopted son: has he not displayed the well known tenacity,

the subtle psychology, the unbreakable doggedness, the self-confidence, the marvelous patience which enable Lorraine, even annexed Lorraine, to remain the bulwark of French culture, somewhat an unexploded shell in the breast of Germany!

General Foch has the patriotism and the faith of Joan of Arc, of Drouot, and of General Pau; the idealism, creative power and wide imagination of Claude Lorrain, of Chopin, of Hugo, of Barrès. He possesses a magnetism, a broadmindedness which appealed to every officer and soldier, to every civilian of any country, who approached him. He is a magnificent type, not only of military leadership, but of humanity itself. His gray eyes have the energy of pure steel, and his eagle's nose and acute chin give to his ascetic face a singularly vigorous profile.

Tho having physically suffered in silence for many years, General Foch is sustained, as active and as strong as a cadet of St. Cyr, by his nerves, the high quality and efficiency of which are the secret of French genius.

General Foch ever has the rare ability of controlling his nerves, disciplined helpers of his brain.

When, in Nancy, about August, 1913, we heard that "Foch" had been chosen by the French Government to command the best troops of France, the 20th Army Corps, pride of our capital, everybody, our famous university, daughter of the University of French Strasbourg, our Chambers of Commerce and Industry, our splendid Iron Division of Nancy, Steel Division of Toul, Blue Cavalry Division of Lunéville, went wild with enthusiasm. As the 20th Corps always was the crack unit, the different War Ministers never ceased appointing the best military leaders at its head.

Marshal Canrobert, Generals Langlois, Michal, Pau, Bailloud, among others, have contributed to make the 20th Corps a fighting unit of a quality even

unsurpassed by the Prussian Guard. General H. Langlois, former commander of the 20th Corps, Senator of Nancy, member of the French Academy, for whom all Lorrainers had veneration and whose military leaders in the *Temps* were read all over the world, had appreciated Major Foch when he was himself Director of the War School.

General Langlois died just before the war, and his widow, a noble type of Frenchwoman, who died some months ago, had told me in 1916 these words I never forgot: "My husband admired F. Foch more than any other French commander and loved him as a son."

Foch was the spiritual son of Langlois, whose genial conceptions had been adapted by him to a war constantly modifying its conditions.

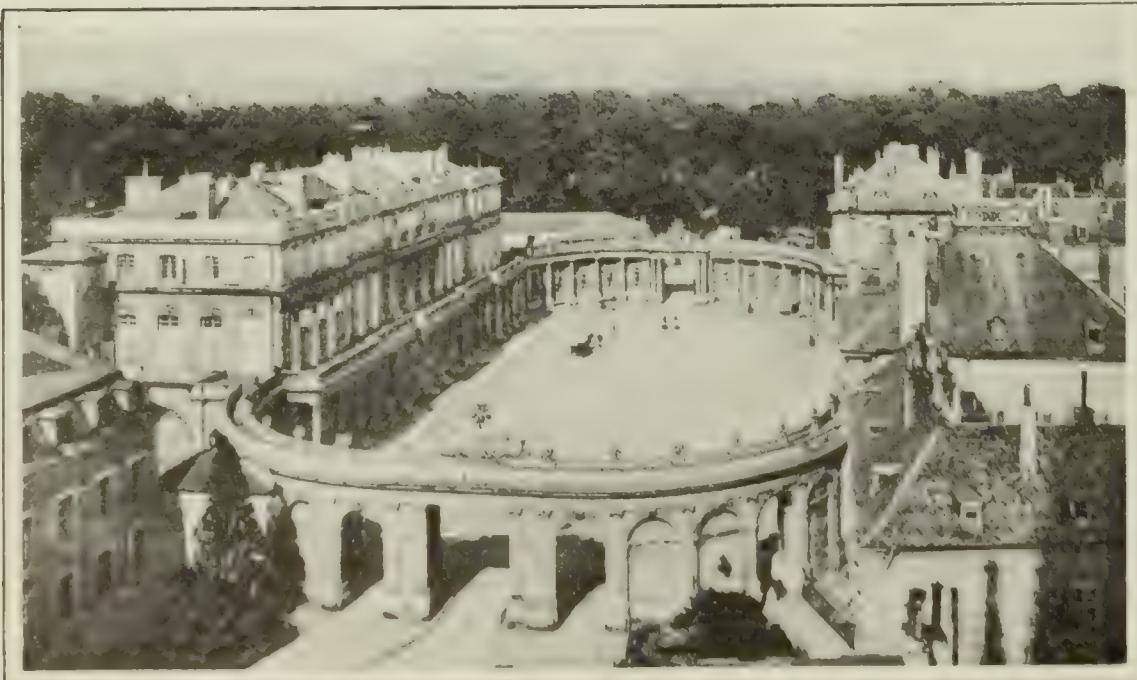
General Foch was one of our rare military leaders who realized that strategy and heroism must be permanently backed up by diplomatic action, unity of command, economic adjustments, and public opinion. General Foch has always been faithful to these principles inspired by his prodigious common sense and his quick imagination, subduing each other.

Before 1913, Foch, who had known Monsieur André Tardieu, the actual Secretary of Franco-American War Affairs, when professor of foreign politics at the War School, was an admirer of Tardieu's foreign daily leaders of the *Temps* and followed with keen interest the campaign of Tardieu for eventual Franco-British military co-operation.

Generals Langlois and de Castelnau had, between 1908 and 1913, visited the camp of Aldershot and followed the maneuvers of the British regular army and of the Territorial forces constituted by Minister Haldane. Foch, always curious and modern, immediately accepted the invitation of the British authorities to inspect their good but small army. In London, and in the military circles, General Foch at once produced a considerable impression, and soon entertained the most cordial relations with his British comrades, attracted by his magnetism.

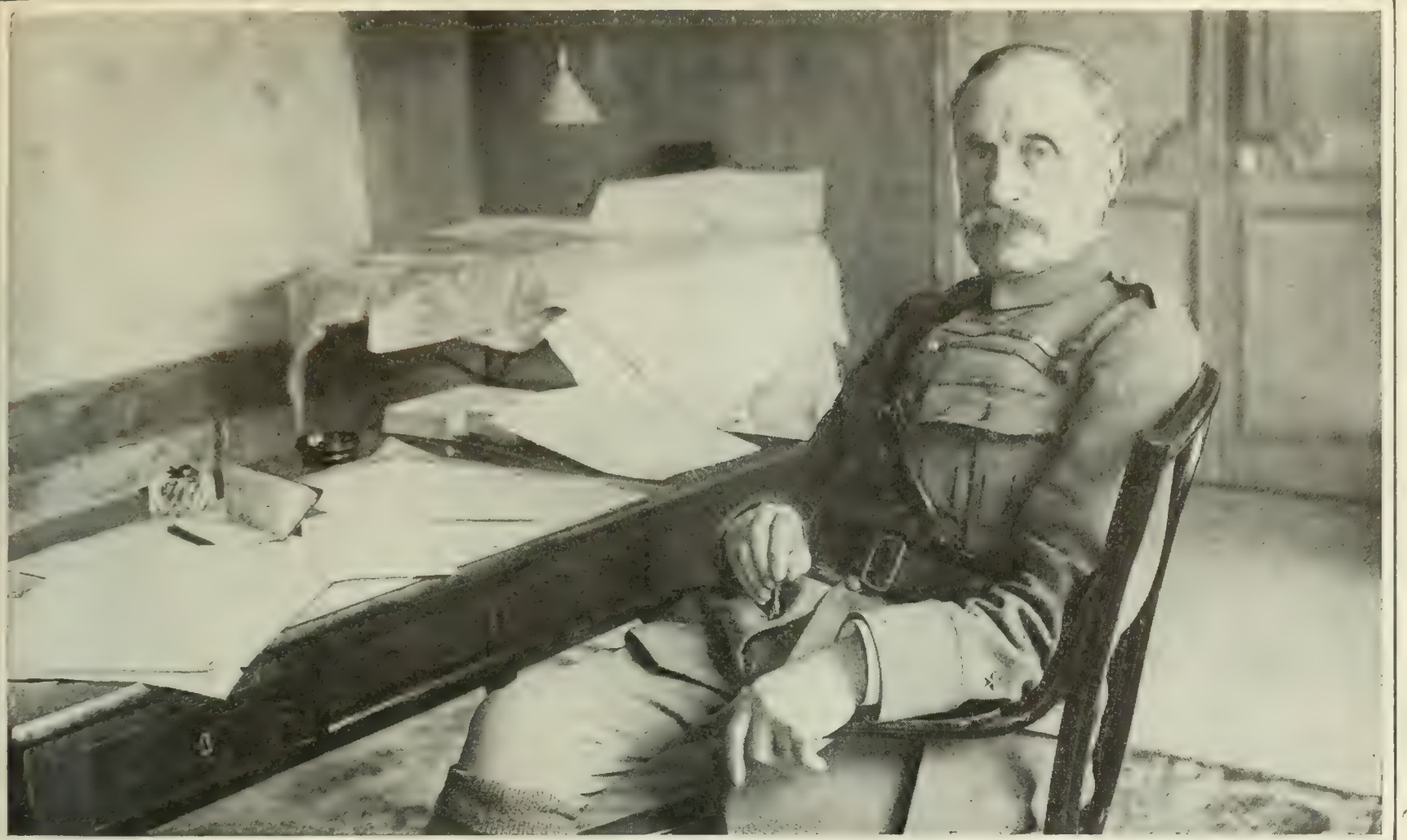
In the spring of 1914, on the Place Stanislas, dear to every Nancy citizen, we saw one morning three British generals. These three generals were General French, now Viscount French, General Grierson, who died at the beginning of the war, and General Wilson, who is the actual chief of staff of Marshal Haig, after having been the British representative at the Interallied War Council.

General Foch, who had shown his visitors his 20th Corps in better shape than ever, and his artillery training camps, could more easily, in October, 1914, when promoted commander in chief of the armies of the northeast, be the authorized intermediary between



The fortress of Nancy, headquarters of General Foch during the early days of the war





French Pictorial Service

"Marshal Foch—hero of the Marne, executive brain of the battle of Ypres, and savior of Nancy and of Lorraine"

the French and the British high command.

General Foch's British friends remained faithful to their guest and comrade of peace times, and it is no wonder that, during the last four years, Great Britain has cherished the personality of Foch and has instantly accepted his supreme leadership.

General Foch commanded the 20th Corps only one year, but still developed its morale and its material. He obtained for his corps new batteries of 120 mm and 155, completing his 75 mm batteries.

He wished to know individually every officer and to give to each colonel a stronger sense of responsibility and of initiative.

The 20th Corps was already a perpetual fire of patriotism and represented an unusual fighting force: it became, under Foch, an intelligent war machine, as sensitive as a delicate clock and as accurate as an instrument of precision.

Nancy has always been, thruout history, the center of important events, of far-reaching consequences.

The victorious first battle of Nancy checked autocratic Charles of Burgundy and saved France. In 1892, the French President, Sadi Carnot, and Constantine, special envoy of Russia, celebrated in Nancy the Franco-Russian alliance, only signed to counteract German militarism, always increasing.

On that same occasion the Bohemian Sokols of Prague were cheered by the popular crowds of Lorraine and of Nancy.

In 1909, during the Nancy International Exhibition, for the first time in the history of Lorraine, Nancy, Lunéville, Toul frantically cheered the London County Council and the British

Parliamentary delegation, laying a wreath of flowers on the statue of Joan of Arc. The review of the 20th Corps by General Sir Alfred Turner was the first adhesion of Lorraine, formerly resentful of Joan of Arc's death, to the Entente Cordiale. German propaganda, ignored by many of us, had always used, especially in Lorraine, this particular weapon against the Franco-British friendship until 1909.

In the first months of 1914, several important events rendered Foch the prominent figure of Nancy, and, examined now from a distance, better illustrate the unknown great part played by Foch and by Nancy in the history of the war.

The Lorraine Academy, the members of which had met General Foch at Lyautey's castle in 1913, invited Stephane Lauzanne, chief editor of *Le Matin*, to address the Nancy population on the Franco-Russian military coöperation.

General Foch, who had accepted to attend the lecture, was unable to do so. At 4 p. m. he had suddenly received an urgent message announcing that General de Castelnau, chief of the French General Staff, had just arrived from Paris in order to visit the "Grand Couronné" of Nancy and its first entrenchments.

During the lecture and the next day Castelnau and Foch visited Amance, Brin, Nomeny, Dombasle, Le Rembetant, where, notwithstanding the hesitation of the General Staff, but with the unforgettable help of Foreign Minister Doumergue, of Lorrainers like Generals Pau and de Castelnau, Congressman Albert Lebrun, Commandant Driant, Louis Marin, Comte de Ludre, R. Mequillet, editor Leon Goulette, trenches and concrete platforms for guns of 120 and 155 were to be organized.

Foch, better than any other, understood the absurd conception of abandoning, in case of a German aggression, the rich and patriotic city of Nancy, the most important center of eastern France.

Tho the first works of the "Grand Couronné" only began in March, 1914, and were to be finished in autumn, 1915, a third of the complete plan, nearly executed, enabled France, in August, 1914, to stop partly the German invasion, to save Nancy and to help Joffre win the victory of the Marne by protecting his right.

After the meeting a banquet was offered to Lauzanne, and its president was General Foch, who, introducing the speaker, delivered a remarkable address on Russia's astounding opportunities and on the necessity of coöperating more intimately with that great Eastern nation. Foch was enthusiastically applauded by many generals, colonels, by the Alsatian patriot and writer, Dr. Bücher, who had specially come from Strasbourg to listen to the two speakers. General Foch astonished his audience when explaining his broad conceptions of foreign politics and of general economic problems; every one understood why Nancy could well be proud of having such a leader.

Some months later, even before any declaration of war, French Lorraine was invaded everywhere by Prussian and Bavarian troops from Metz and Dieuze.

That meant the departure of the regiments of the Iron and Steel Divisions, leaving for the front, singing the "Marseillaise," the "Marche Lorraine," and going religiously to the great sacrifice.

At the headquarters of General Foch, still remaining at the Governor's Palace, during [Continued on page 228]





British Official © Underwood & Underwood

Some of England's youth whose remarkable prowess and courage pulled her up from the third to the first place in aviation

## BRITANNIA RULES THE AIR

Mr. Driggs, who is himself an aviator and an authority on aerial warfare, is writing regularly for *The Independent* on aviation in England and at the front

BY LAURENCE LA TOURETTE DRIGGS

of the Englishman to speak of his talents and

**A**FTER four years of war England suffers most particularly in the natural decimation of that gallant schoolboy youth which gaily volunteered as pioneers in the new science of war aviation. Almost self-taught, mounted upon crude machines that flew but did not maneuver, imperfectly armed and permitted to go aloft on dangerous quests with solely their wits to guide them, those brave boys, could they now return, would be amazed to find the high military standard which aviation in England has attained.

England in those early days of aviation was not in truth far behind other belligerent nations in matters of equipment and training. Then the science itself was new. Pioneers in every nation were compelled to blaze the trail. Thru their experience only has aviation been so wonderfully developed.

Germany, concededly, led the world in aeroplane motors if not in aeroplane design. France, with intrepid ideas of her own, had conquered the air in ways of her own, and thru the individual heroism of her early airmen had established records beyond the reach of the less imaginative Hun. England stood third at the beginning of the war. With a handful of hopeful amateurs who vainly urged official recognition of the importance of aircraft in warfare, British aviation then occupied a position but one grade higher than existed in the United States, where man first flew.

England stood third!

In the States it is our impression that Great Britain still occupies third position in the air. The Huns have

flooded our press with exciting stories of the prowess of their von Richthofens, their Immelmans and Boelkes. We Americans love a hero. Whether it be a racehorse, a prizefighter, a baseball star or a movie actor, the personal characteristics of the hero become intimately known to the public and his portrait adorns every household in the land. Which is perhaps an excellent fashion and one which tends to awaken emulation and rivalry in others.

Hence, when Guynemer of France shot down four enemy aeroplanes on May 25, 1917, at that time a world record, all America studied his youthful features with interest and affection. When von Richthofen was killed in combat within the British lines on April 19, 1918, every newspaper in our land published the photograph of the great air fighter who had conquered eighty enemy aeroplanes in combat. But where were the British airmen, and what were they doing all this time?

When Bishop returned home to Canada on leave in the fall of 1917 a reporter at the wharf learned that he had shot down forty-six Huns while in the British Air Service. And the British had never mentioned it! Most extraordinary national modesty, this! Wonder if the British have any other stout fellows like Bishop in aviation!

A study of the official awards of military decorations for exceptional valor in air revealed the fact that a hundred or more British pilots had been victorious over their handful of Huns and in the vivid parlance of the day had become "Aces." Collecting these names and scores, I published the list in conjunction with the lists of French and German "Accs," and undeniably Britain stood third. Knowing the reluctance

conscious of the British scorn of advertising, I took pains to express my belief that the true British "score" was undoubtedly in excess of the figures published. But even in my own mind Great Britain stood third.

Now on the spot amid the fighting squadrons of the British aviators I am making an amazing discovery. Raymond Collishaw, a Canadian, whose name has probably never been mentioned in America, has brought down more aeroplanes in combat than von Richthofen claimed. An Irishman named Edward Mannock has a total of seventy-one enemy aeroplanes shot down, and tho he is one of the best loved officers in the British service, his name and marvelous exploits have never penetrated the veil of official modesty.

Colonel William A. Bishop, having amassed seventy-two victories, the last five of which he added to his score the morning after he had received orders to return to London, reluctantly came home to find he had been given charge of organizing the all-Canadian flying units. His office is a rendezvous for all airmen home on leave, where they smoke his cigarets and call him "Bill" and relate to him the latest doings of his fellows at the front.

At one of these gatherings was illustrated the eternal joyousness of the spirit of aviation. In an automobile accident at the front two pilots of a fighting squadron were killed in the smash. The "Ace" who was telling the story had sat beside the chauffeur and held on his lap a fellow pilot who was then flying at the front with a wooden leg.

"I came to in the hospital," continued the narrator, "and there beside me lay



old Scotty, cursing mad because he had broken his old wooden leg. Otherwise he didn't have a scratch."

And the group howled with laughter at old Scotty's plight without a thought of the two lost friends who had in the same accident "gone West."

James B. McCudden, an Englishman, and like Bishop the holder of a Victoria Cross, was killed by a forced landing amid trees last July. He had destroyed 57 aeroplanes and one drachen of the enemy.

McLaren and McElroy, both Canadians, are accredited with 48 and 46, respectively. Robert A. Little, a New Zealander, comes between them with a score of 47. Albert Ball, another Englishman and V. C. man, shot down 43 enemy aircraft before he was killed in combat on May 9, 1918.

Henry W. Wollett and Philip F. Fullard, both of England, have also 43 each. "Taffy" Jones, a merry little Welshman who stutters in his speech but has eyes that pick up a Hun machine several miles beyond the vision of any other pilot in his aerodrome, follows with the present score of 40. Captain A. W. B. Proctor of Canada and Major Roderic B. Dallas of New Zealand each have 39 Hun machines to their credit.

Captain W. G. Claxton, a Canadian, has 37. Captain F. R. McCall, also a Canadian and from the same squadron, has 34, which is the same number credited to Major Frank G. Quigley, an Englishman. Major Albert D. Carter and Captain Andrew E. McKeever, both Canadians, have 31 victories apiece.

Captain Cedric E. Howell and Captain M. B. Frew won 30 victories each while in the same squadron fighting in Italy. Major Andrews and Captain James Slater are also accredited with 30 machines each.

Nineteen other British pilots have accounted for upwards of 20 each. And some forty younger members of the Royal Air Force, whose names I have, are well over 10 victories each and are rapidly accumulating more.

Elliott Springs of South Carolina, who was elected by Bishop with two other Americans to form members of his new squadron last spring, now has a squadron of his own and on August 1st last had destroyed his fifteenth Hun. Reed Landis, son of Judge Landis of Chicago, has also shot down 15 German aeroplanes since his enlistment with the British. Several other Americans with lesser scores are doing equally brilliant work with the R. A. F.

It is needless to compare the total scores of the British airmen as a whole with the victories claimed by the Huns. Suffice it to say that up to October 1, 1918, the twenty leading British scores as above listed exceed by over 100 the total claimed by the twenty best air fighters of Hunland. More significant still, only five of these twenty Huns remain while over one half of the British star twenty still survive. And the French and Italian airmen are still to be counted.

This revelation of British proficiency in the air is in truth startling. It has not been given to the world for reasons that to an Englishman seem ample but to an American seem self-depreciating. The authorities most justly maintain that Corporal Tom Snooks in the trenches is doing his whole duty as devotedly as is the most brilliant fighting "Ace."

Even in the air service the bombing pilot and the spotter of artillery fire expose themselves to the same dangers that surround the fighting pilot, but they are deprived of the opportunities of shooting down number-

less enemy aeroplanes because that is not their function. It is therefore unjust to throw the limelight of publicity upon the fighting pilot while no personal mention is made of his equally heroic brother.

All of which is quite true. But human desires cannot be regulated by official dampers. In the face of enemy propaganda which advertises so extensively the prowess of the Hun pilot and the danger of antagonizing him, it is a distinct pleasure to know that the British pilots have antagonized him and overthrown him.

A more important lesson which these facts may teach is the conclusion in America that the English school of air training must of necessity be extraordinarily good and worthy of imitation if the young graduates therefrom can pull England from Third Place to First Place in the Air. Remembering always that the cream of England's schoolboys has suffered by these four years of war, and that America's eager youth are deserving of the very best training that it is possible to secure, what more conclusive evidence can be produced in recommendation of British air training than the success it has attained?

The lure of aviation attracts the chivalrous and pride of our youth. This has been true with all the nations at war.

Almost a common denominator of human characteristics runs thru the great fighting aces that I have known, be they British, French or American. And from the testimony of some of our pilots who have become acquainted with several of the Hun airmen of note, admirable qualities have not been found wanting even in them.

Fearlessness, gaiety, cleverness, courteousness, thoughtfulness and a debonair and polished wit is found in each of them. Modesty of the truest sort crowns the virtues of these gallant boys. Never did the yellow streak appear.

And this is the class in England that leaped forward first from the classrooms of their aristocratic schools to enlist in aviation. Their sacrifice taught their nation a terrible lesson. From that moment began the unswerving plan to give this youth its due in both machines and training. That plan has now resulted in the finest schooling for air pilots to be found anywhere in the world.

It will be noticed that Canada claims a very large proportion of the leading Aces of Great Britain. Ten of the twenty hail from Canada. In the entire air force of Great Britain some 60 per cent are said to be Canadians.

This local superiority might be explained by the fact that they breathe the same air as Americans, or more logically from the fact that aviation was almost unknown in Canada at the beginning of the war and that these enlistments filled the places of English boys who had first chosen aviation. The Royal Air Force is, moreover, ten times its 1915 strength.



(C) G. V. Buck, from Underwood & Underwood

William Avery Bishop, of Toronto, Canada, lieutenant colonel in the British army, who downed seventy-two enemy planes, and has received the Victoria Cross and the Cross of the Legion of Honor, first class. His active fighting days ended when he was appointed to the British Air Board



# FOUR ENGLISH HOSPITALS

BY HAMILTON HOLT

MY first realization of what

Thomas Jefferson meant when he called war "the greatest scourge of mankind" came to me when I visited four of England's greatest hospitals for the wounded. These hospitals were Sidcup, where living tissue is grafted on men's faces to make new noses, ears and mouths; Wandsworth, where facial masks are

designed to cover eyeless sockets and shot-away cheeks and jaws; Roehampton, where new arms and legs are manufactured; and St. Dunstan's, where the blind are cared for and taught that even the most terribly handicapped life is worth living. These hospitals show England at her best and each marks a marvelous advance in the science and art of healing.

Sidcup Hospital lies in the open country a few minutes' run by train beyond the suburbs of London. It was originally an old medieval brick manor house situated in a park filled with those ancient gnarled oak trees so familiar in Victorian etchings. It has now been given permanently as a hospital for those poor fellows whose faces have been mutilated beyond recognition by the exponents of "Kultur." Here they are taken in hand and truly marvelous results have been obtained. The face is the mirror of the mind, the medium thru which the soul finds expression, but the Germans have transformed the most attractive features into something diabolical. An eye, maybe, is missing and in its place is seen a hideous socket with a bloodshot rim. Mobile lips on which smiles were wont to play are now all askew. The mouth



(C) Ernest L. Smerdon

"At St. Dunstan's the blind are taught crafts so that they need not be dependent"

may be nothing but a formless cavity without a tooth, or more frightful yet, a jagged slit stretching from chin to forehead. Such facial wounds are the most horrible outcome of modern warfare. They are repulsive to every one who sees them, and to those who have to bear such disfigurements they must be appalling.

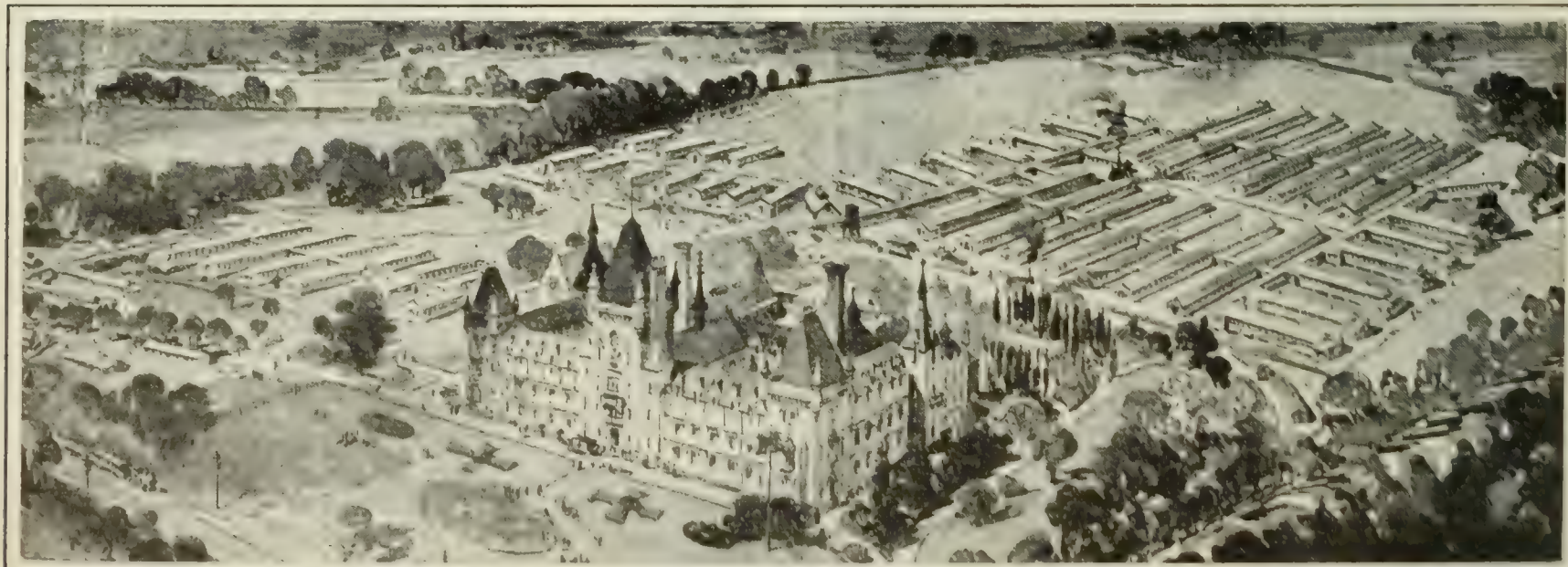
When Dr. Carrel made his famous discovery that cells taken from the human body are capable under certain conditions of reproducing themselves indefinitely, he perhaps did not fully realize the practical application of his discovery. It remained for a group of young surgeons in London to apply his principles to the human wreckage of the war and thus save from suicide thousands of men who would have preferred death to returning as objects of loathing to their families and friends.

The surgeon in chief of the hospital showed us about. But with the usual British modesty, he made me promise I would not mention his name in connection with anything I might write about his institution. He first took us into the room in which were hung on the four walls plaster casts of men's faces, before and after treatment. He explained to us the surgical process

usually employed in restoring facial mutilations. Suppose a man has had his face so crushed that he has only a hole where his nose ought to be. The problem is to create a new living nose. The doctors will first procure an old picture to learn how the patient used to look. This will be the guide toward which all attempts at restoration will be made. The patient will then be put un-

der ether and a piece of his rib or shin bone will be taken and inserted in a slit in his forehead, which will then be sewn up. After the skin has grown over the bone and the bone has attached itself to the ligaments, another operation is performed by which the bone is turned down on its lower axis and brought down to serve as the basis of the nose. Slits are cut into the skin on the cheeks on either side of the nose and on the upper lip. The flaps of skin thus released are brought over the nose and grafted on the gristle. After this is healed the flesh is massaged and trimmed until finally the man has a Greek or Roman nose perhaps better than his original organ.

We next made a tour of inspection of the wards, where we saw the men in all the various stages of treatment. The faces of some were almost too revolting to look at. Others were just on the point of being sent home cured, with faces almost as good as new. We talked to many of the men and tho they said the treatment seemed unending and was very painful, yet they were all most happy with the results. I was told that surgeons from all the Allied nations have made pilgrimages to this hospital to learn the newest methods



A general view of Wandsworth Hospital, once a famous schoolhouse, where now artificial cheeks and jaws are modeled





Samples of the marvelous work of creating new faces being accomplished by British surgeons in the Sidcup Hospital

of grafting live flesh on old foundations, and no doubt England's great pioneer work in this branch of surgery will soon be available for use thruout the world.

After tea with the staff at the old manor house, a "Waac," who turned out to be the wife of the hospital's chief anesthetician, drove us to the train in a high-powered car. When we landed at the Charing Cross station in London half an hour later, a hospital train was just pulling in, bringing the English wounded direct from the Flanders front, where the great German drive was still at its fiercest. There must have been fifty khaki colored Red Cross automobiles drawn up under the great dome of the station waiting for the boys who had been trying to stem the German tide. A cordon of policemen was holding the crowd back. The driveway from the entrance of the station to the main street was flanked by two lines of spectators waiting to see the wounded carried out. It was about six in the evening and the crowd was composed mostly of shopgirls and widows in mourning on their way home after the day's work. Two slatternly women wearing men's straw hats were walking up and down selling crocuses to the throng, and almost every one bought some. I noticed a couple of bright eyed little wizened old ladies, each with a handful of cigarets, and a neighbor told me these same women met all the incoming trains of wounded, for the thing a wounded soldier loves next to a word from home is a cigaret.

In a few minutes the stretcher bearers had filled the first ambulance and it started down the lane of drab women. First a murmur and then a sigh rose from the spectators. As the car passed along the crowd rushed out and threw crocuses and cigarets in behind.

Each ambulance had four cots in it, in each of which lay a wounded soldier, while in the aisle between the cots crouched a trained nurse. The eyes of most of the crowd glistened and many were weeping, and I could hear such murmurs as "Poor boys," "The brave fellows," etc., as they passed along. But if the bystanders were deeply moved, not so the boys. Most of them waved their hands or smiled as the flowers rained upon them, tho I noticed two or three whose white lips quavered tho their eyes still faintly smiled their gratitude for being home in Blighty again. The crowd stayed until every one of the fifty ambulances had passed, each one pelted with flowers. Then it quietly dispersed and the smoky sta-

tion went on again about its normal business.

The second hospital we visited was the General Hospital at Wandsworth, where the new art of plastic surgery is practised. Most of the patients were officers. The genial colonel in charge took us about. Before the war the hospital was a famous old schoolhouse, but it now has been converted into one of England's greatest medical institutions. The colonel told me that when the war began he called a large number of the leading English painters and sculptors and said to them in effect: "Now, you painters, quit painting Lady Guineveres and peaceful vine-clad, thatched cottages, and you sculptors, stop fashioning marble busts of Venus and Apollo; but all of you, while the war lasts, devote your talents to remodeling your fellow countrymen." So when a wounded soldier was received at the hospital with an eye or part of a cheek gone, the sculptor would take a plaster cast of the mutilated side of the face and then with the aid of a pre-war photograph and casts and measurements of the uninjured side, would fashion a new model to fit the hollow, and when his job was done the painter would come and paint the flesh tints upon it. I have seen men with artificial jaws that ten feet away could not be distinguished from real jaws. I have seen a soldier with an artificial eye and cheek that he could put on when walking down the street and take out when he got home. No one would recognize it as false unless his attention was called to it.

Francis Derwent Wood was the artist who has been chiefly responsible for making these plaster casts. Before the war he was a painter of the Royal Academy, where he had had many pictures on exhibition. In 1915 he enlisted as a private in the British army, but was detailed to this hospital, where he speedily received recognition and was eventually put in a splint department where he developed the art of plastic surgery to its present point of perfection. We visited his office, which was a molder's workshop, studio and consulting room in one. On the walls were to be seen a strange collection of facial masks and records in plaster and photography. I herewith reproduce some of

the pictures which he gave me. I noticed artificial ears as flexible looking and pink as tho they were made of flesh and blood, noses in part or in their entirety with the cheeks added, and eyes that looked up over the fake spectacles as naturally as tho they were real organs of sight.

The process of making the artificial masks is roughly as follows: First, the face is smeared with oil and vaseline and the wound cavity is filled up with dressing and cotton wool. This preparation is then covered over with gold beater's skin and the nostrils filled with cotton wool, in order that the plaster will not stick to the face. The plastic surgeon is now ready to begin his work. His one desire is to restore the features and make them natural. He first puts the plaster on the face. After the mold has dried it is removed and placed on one side to be thoroly hardened before the next step, with French chalk on its inner surface.

Then Captain Wood reconstructs the destroyed features from the model taken from the negative of this cast. Everything depends finally on the efficiency of the various arrangements to the comfort of the patient. After the mask is completed a thin covering of cream colored spirit-enamel is put on as the best basis for the painting. The eyebrows are now painted with a brush, but the eyelashes are made with a thin metallic foil and cut fine with scissors. The restoration of such faces

had been made a matter of special study for three years in England, and is a triumph of surgery in skilful and experienced hands. So fine indeed is the work that the most frightful faces can be made to look natural except when one is very close to them.

I was agreeably pleased to see how cheerful, comfortable and homelike the ward rooms were for the convalescent officers. While I do not especially admire the English nurse's costume with its enormous starched white muslin headdress, everything else seemed more attractive than anything I saw subsequently in the French or American hospitals. I was especially impressed with the red curtains at the windows and the red blankets on the beds in all the ward rooms and the skyblue convalescent uniforms. [Continued on page 334]



"High jinks in Ward E," from a magazine edited by the wounded



# WHAT THE WAR MEANT TO THE U-BOAT

BY HERMAN WHITAKER

OUT in the harbor a thirty-vessel convoy was nosing up to its anchors. The hiss of steam, rattle of the winches, carried across the water and up the hill to where, from his office windows, the Base Admiral watched the departure. His gaze centered on one ship, a fine steamer which, with her cargo of twelve thousand tons of meat, was worth fully three million dollars. Her potential values, however, far exceeded that figure, for the meat stood for human flesh; the flesh of women and children in France and England; for the thews and sinews of millions of soldiers who must be well fed if the world was to escape the German yoke.

The ship was commanded by a Scotch skipper, an admirable character, upright, courageous, self-reliant, the finest of seamen but, unfortunately, hard in the mouth. Before the convoy system was established he had voyaged a score of times thru the submarine zone, winning his way to safety by seamanship and daring. A torpedo had once shaved his bows. Another had almost clipt off his stern. He had fought half a dozen artillery battles and gotten away with it. All of which had raised his opinion of himself and his ship fairly close to Omnipotence. He hated the naval discipline of convoys as much as their slow speed and had bolted them twice. The fact was in the Base Admiral's mind when he turned to his chief of staff.

"McGregor, down there, has bolted twice. I have advised his owners to replace him, but they won't. Sooner or later if he isn't stopped, the U-boats will get him. Radio N—— to watch him closely."

The order was duly noted by the senior commander of the destroyer group that escorted the convoy to sea, and when his chief executive reported a few hours later that McGregor was edging out of his column, the destroyer went after him like a dog in chase of a bolting sheep.

"Who do you think you are, anyway?" The senior commander "bawled him out" thru a megaphone. "The Lord High Admiral, heigh? Try that again and I'll put an officer on your bridge and recommend that your papers be canceled."

"That ought to hold him," he remarked to his chief executive as McGregor came back to his line. "But I'll bet you the old chap is raving. His crew will need to step lively during the next few hours."

And raving the McGregor surely was. If printed here his remarks, as afterward reported by his crew, would burn a hole in the page. He, a master of twenty years standing, to be ordered about by a damned Yank! He, that had outfought, outwitted, outrun more U-boats than the entire American flotilla had seen in the course of its operations! He, with a sixteen knot ship to be held down to an eight knot crawl! Put an officer on his bridge, would they!

*Mr. Whitaker, who cruised with our destroyer flotilla in the submarine zone, points out in the following article the great disadvantages under which a U-boat fights. In previous articles in The Independent Mr. Whitaker has discussed other phases of the war at sea, and fighting on land and in the air*



WELL IN HAND!

*This cartoon, which appeared in the "Passing Show" of London, is a tribute to Admiral Beatty, First Lord of the British Admiralty, for his success in handling the submarine situation and the triumph of the British navy in the underseas war*

Cancel his papers, hey? And so forth with profuse marginal notes and profane trimmings.

If a plausible excuse in the shape of a fog that fell like a thick gray blanket over the convoy had not been furnished, these fulminations, no doubt, would presently have subsided. He would hardly have dared violate such specific orders. But when the fog lifted toward evening the convoy was scattered over the seas to the horizon and came scuttering back like frightened chickens in response to the destroyers' radio cluckings—all but McGregor, who was out of sight. Next news of him came in an agonized call from a point just over the horizon.

"I'm torpedoed! Sinking! Submarine shelling boats! Come at once!"

Too late! On the wide and lonely ocean that had just engulfed that fine ship with her sorely needed food, the potential flesh of thousands, they found two shell-torn boats full of wounded and dying men.

In the crestfallen, troubled man who sat in their midst it were difficult to recognize the old hard mouth who had raved on his bridge a few hours before. He was repentant, of course, but the tears that squeezed out of his hard eyes and washed the iron furrows of his face could not restore that fine ship with her sorely needed cargo, nor heal the wounds of his crew. From one point of view his conduct was criminal. I have heard men call for him to be hanged. Yet it was natural; inspired by the same spirit that has kept a thousand

of his kind voyaging those dangerous seas; the same spirit that had brought him and many another like him, off best in U-boat duels; the same spirit that animated that fine old skipper of the North Sea, who, with both legs shot off and his vessel sinking, ordered his crew to throw him and the code books into the sea together. So let us allow his repentance and permit the incident, unfortunately one of many, to serve to illustrate at once the merits and faults of the convoy system.

A certain number of destroyers to a certain number of merchant vessels was required for perfect safety; and that convoys of thirty vessels with half that number of destroyers were practically safe was proved at least to my satisfaction, during a cruise I made when a number of our vessels escorted a total of sixty vessels a distance of 1800 miles in ten days thru waters infested with submarines. To the right and left, ahead and astern, U-boats were constantly being reported. Often we crost their courses. No doubt they had us under observation most of the time. But, mark this! we sank the only one that had the nerve to attack us and sent its crew of four officers and thirty-six men back to our base. Another significant fact—while we passed in safety, unescorted vessels were being sunk all around us. Five were torpedoed, indeed, in less than four hours; three of them went to the bottom. As a matter of fact, the bulk of the U-boat bag was taken from unescorted ships.

If this be true, the question naturally arises—why were merchant ships ever allowed to go out alone? The answer is simple—there were not destroyers enough to go around. So the American and British naval authorities were doing the best they could. By the use of small patrols of boats, "blimps" and hydroplanes, they managed to keep large areas of home waters safe for local traffic and to keep certain sea lanes open thru which fast merchant vessels could escape to the high seas beyond the danger zone. Once in a while the U-boats broke into these protected areas, however, tho they found it a costly business that usually ended in their extermination.

Another reason why vessels were permitted to go out alone touches the convoy system's chief disadvantage—it reduced tonnage, or carrying capacity, first by delays waiting for escorts; second by limiting the speed of fast ships. This meant that less material could be moved under the convoy system than by free ships.

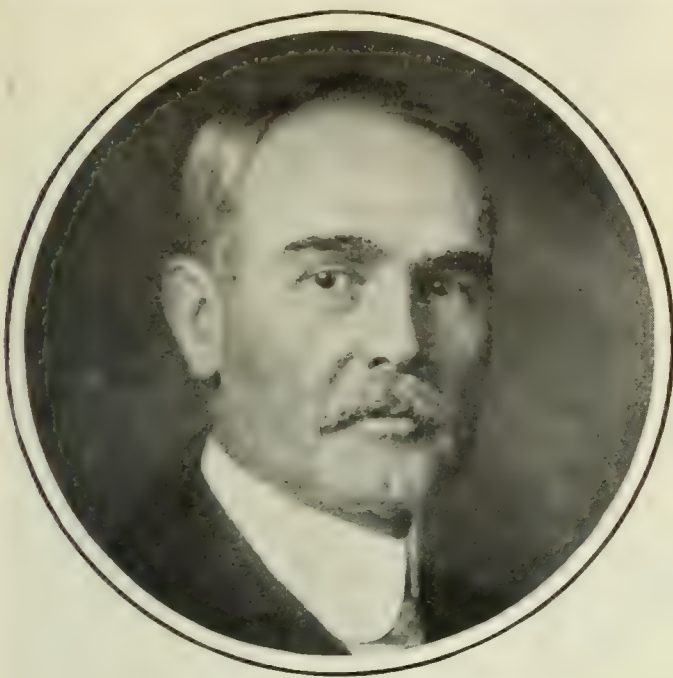
The limitations and advantages of convoys being thus understood, let us consider those of the U-boats. Instead of being as free as the fish, they were compelled to operate within quite narrow lines while exposed to many risks that do not menace surface craft. Think of the uncharted rocks, tips of underseas mountains, that must project up into the deep [Continued on page 346]



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL

## WARTIME LEADERS GOING BACK TO PRIVATE BUSINESS

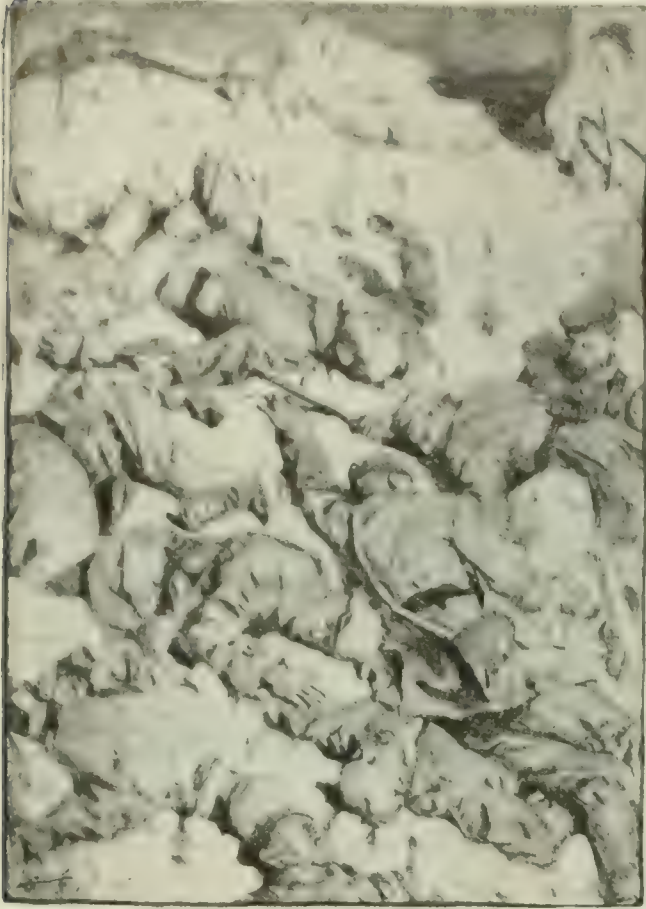
*With the pressure of war needs past many of the big men of the country who left their own affairs to serve the Government are planning to return to private business. The Director of Air Service, John D. Ryan (left), who is also Assistant Secretary of War, resigned last week. Frank P. Walsh (right), joint chairman with William H. Taft of the War Labor Board, has offered his resignation to return to his law practise*



## SECRETARY McADOO RESIGNS NINE JOBS

*To recoup his health and personal finances William G. McAdoo resigns as: Secretary of the Treasury, Director General of Railroads, Member of Federal Reserve Board, Member of Farm Loan Board, Director of International High Commission, Head of War Risk Insurance Bureau, Head of Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance Bureau, Member of War Cabinet, Head of the Capital Issues Committee*





## HAIL TO THE ALLIES!

The artists' tribute to the warrior is being expressed by an official War Salon held at the American Art Galleries in New York from December 9 to December 24, at which will be exhibited several hundred representative drawings, paintings, lithographs, etchings and pieces of sculpture made in honor of the armies that fought so gallantly in France. On this page we are reproducing half a dozen of the best works commemorating the bravery and fortitude of the French, British, Belgian, Italian and American troops. Moral as well as physical courage, kindness and protection are among the themes these artists have chosen to honor those who have died or who the living have given the best of their lives



### BEFORE THE RAMPARTS OF VERDUN

A French artist made this drawing of the gallant stand his fellow countrymen made to hold the fortress of Verdun against the onslaughts of an enemy numerically superior. He has portrayed unforgettably the meaning of the "supreme sacrifice"



### OUR SOLDIERS: THEY HOLD WELL

Another tribute to the poilus' fighting courage under heavy odds. At the left is a stretch of British battle-front in Flanders where the marshy ground pitted with shell holes full of water is indeed a picture of horrible desolation



AN AMERICAN PROTECTING BELGIAN CHILDREN

### THE BLIND CHAPLAIN AND PARALYZED SOLDIER



"I SHALL TELL NOTHING"



## MUSTERING OUT THE CAMPS

The demobilization orders struck Camp Dix, New Jersey, among the first; 23,600 soldiers there were ordered discharged, leaving only four battalions of the 153d Depot Brigade besides the permanent camp organization



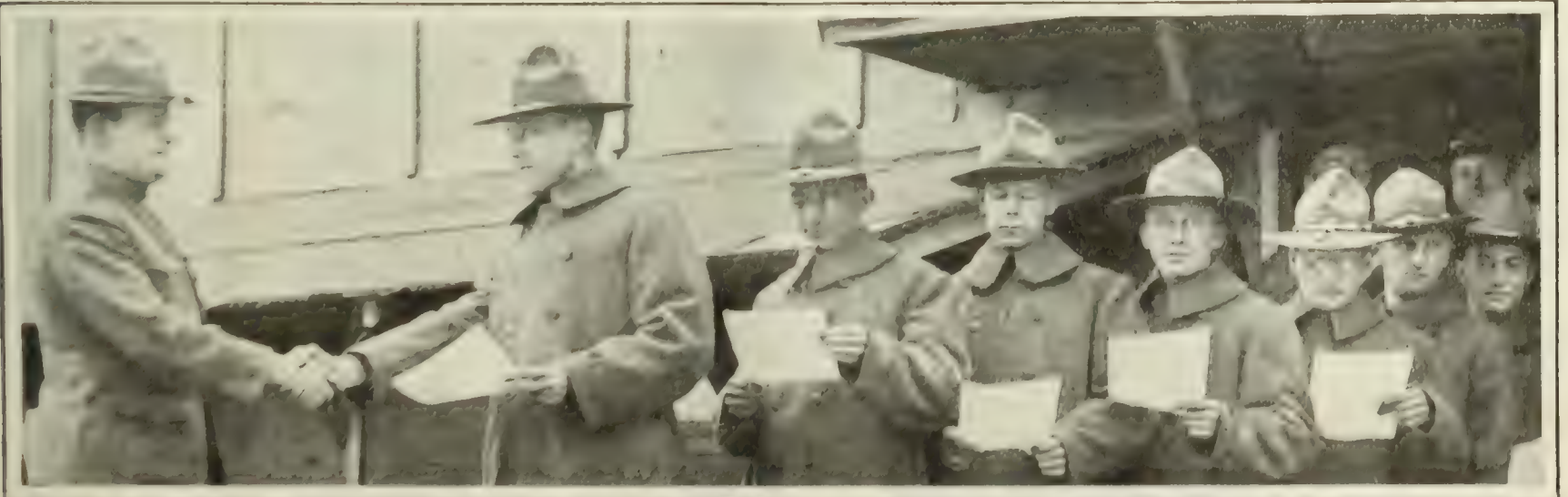
Central News

### THE CHIEF OF STAFF, CAMP COMMANDANT AND SECRETARY OF WAR

The demobilization at Camp Dix was honored by a preliminary review of the troops by General Peyton C. March, and Secretary of War Baker. General Hugh S. Scott, who is standing between the other two men in this photograph, was the former Chief of Staff

### GET YOUR DISCHARGE PAPERS

Each soldier gets his certificate of honorable discharge before he is actually mustered out



Central News

### "THE SOLDIERS' FAREWELL"

Papers in hand these men are ready to leave camp. But one gathers from the photograph that none is glad to say good-by



© Underwood & Underwood

### WHEN IT'S OVER, OVER THERE

These men were waiting their orders to go overseas when the news of the signing of the armistice changed their plans by bringing orders of discharge instead of embarkation. Now they're all packed up, mascot included, and saying a fond farewell



# CONFESSIONS OF A MOTION PICTURE PRESS AGENT

## II. THE BIG FILM CORPORATION

*This is the second of a series of three articles dealing with the inner side of the motion picture industry, by the author of "A Theatrical Press Agent's Confession and Apology." The first of these articles was published in The Independent of August 24*

Alas! too true. In my hurry of leaving for the Western Eldorado, and eagerness to please the good-natured broker, I had completely forgotten about the wily boss' deep-laid scheme of creating a demand for our pieces of engraved paper by warning the public away from them.

"A daily journal," continued the president, "saw your press notice and my ad, and started an investigation. The publisher called here with what purported to be my previous business record, including an outrageous allegation that I had wrecked a life insurance company down South, and threatened an exposé of Montezuma methods. It took the best efforts of my lawyer and an unusually fat space-contract to call him off. I see," added the president disapprovingly, "that I must put a publicity manager over your department to guard against such mistakes in future."

But nevertheless and despite my ill-timed praise, Montezuma stock continued to sell like lots in an Oklahoma land boom, and we all buckled down to making ready for our New York opening under the supervision of Brutus's publicity manager, the latter being known as the Healer from his propensity for mental science. The president had taken a Broadway theater under a yearly rental of \$85,000. The problem-

*Courtesy Famous Players-Lasky Corporation*

*"Elaborately built structures were fired and shipping was blown up to provide a 200-foot 'flash' in a 5000 foot picture"*

in-council was how to start operations. Finally the suggestion of Catiline, a clever ad writer who had the executive's ear, was adopted.

"The way to do it," he urged, "is to sell your best movie seats at three dollars. Fix up the theater like an aristocratic villa, put in loges and tea rooms for the Fifth Avenue set, station beautiful girls as ushers, and add philharmonic concerts led by a great conductor. Create the atmosphere, my dear sir, create the atmosphere. Fifth Avenue will lead, and the hoi-polloi will follow!"

This advice suited the president exactly. He had mixt much with the rich in his stock operations, and he had visions of a picture palace more "exclusive" than any legitimate theater, with himself as the swallow-tailed host welcoming the votaries of fashion and chuckling over the vast crowds of the trailing populace. Much cash was spent in altering the theater, invitations were issued to the Four Hundred, and the box office was opened to the vulgar. The newspapers grasped at the novelty and printed our announcements at length. We were all very hopeful.

On the afternoon of the opening I had a presentiment that things were not right, which strengthened to a certainty when I looked at the full racks of non-complimentary seats and learned that the entire week's advance sales amounted to only \$96.75! As night drew on, none of fashion's votaries loomed up in the offing. [Continued on page 344]

*Courtesy Famous Players-Lasky Corporation*

*"Grandiose ideas of production ruled everybody." This scene is from a later picture, and shows fighting on the "Pyramid Temple"*

I was now to be initiated into the workings of a great film concern, the kind which greets you with its offerings on fixed days of each week at your favorite picture theater, and causes you to wonder at the nature of the personalities behind it. Much of what I shall describe is not typical, but the modes of distribution and the relations of stars to the parent company have a general application.

The Montezuma Film Corporation, having been founded on the fame of its producing directors, capitalized that fame by selling stock. This new enterprise had hired me as press agent and sent me at my request on a trip to the West Coast studios before the opening of the New York press campaign. The president of the company (hereinafter known as Brutus) was about the busiest man alive; as a marshal of financial phalanxes and battalions he had no superior. On returning to New York I knew from his expression of countenance that my Los Angeles flying trip had been a strategic error.

"You got us into a peck of trouble by your hasty going away," remarked Brutus.

"How is that?"

"You gave my broker an article, which he had printed in the Wall Street papers, to the effect that Montezuma Film was a fine 'buy' and we heartily recommended it to investors. Didn't you remember I had just inserted a page advertisement in the dailies advising the investing public NOT to buy our stock?"



*Courtesy Famous Players-Lasky Corporation*

*Restaurants were built inside of studios and cabaret entertainments of enormous cost were given to the "patrons," who ate real food and drank vintage wines*



# The Countryside

A MONTHLY SECTION DEVOTED TO SENSIBLE AND EFFICIENT COUNTRYSIDE LIVING : BETTER HOUSES : BETTER ROOMS : BETTER GARDENS : BETTER ROADS AND BETTER TOWNS FOR THOSE WHOSE INTERESTS LIE BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE FARM

Of the fifty million tons of coal that must be saved in the United States, the home-fires have assumed the responsibility of conserving fifteen million tons.

Efficiency and intelligence in lighting our homes is one method of conserving fuel, because artificial gas is manufactured from coal and oil, and electric current is generated also by coal except in those instances when hydraulic power is used. Kerosene can not be offered as a substitute, because more is needed than we are producing. It is the source of heat for our boys in hospitals and homes over there where the price of coal is prohibitive. We must depend, therefore, on gas and electricity, but we must use them conservatively.

Artificial light may be saved by a longer use of daylight; by never leaving lights burning in an unoccupied room; by the installation of electric bulbs which are of the correct power for the use they are to perform; by the removal of unnecessary lights; by the elimination of the carbon-filament electric lamp and its substitution by the tungsten; by the elimination of the open flame gas burner and its substitution by the incandescent mantle; by the economical management of every bulb or burner; by shades of the right texture; by light-diffusing color-schemes in our rooms, and by the gathering together of the family around a few sources of illumination.

Beyond our windows, day lingers longer than we give it entrance into our homes. By raising our shades to the very tops of the sashes and drawing chairs and tables into the windows, at least fifteen minutes more of brightness from outside may serve us. Windows are sometimes made sources of shadow by light-absorbing curtains of rich and heavy texture. During the present period of war necessity these should be removed.

To have just the right amount of light in relation to the space to be illumined and the work to be done, is what conservation asks of us. To tax our eyesight or shroud our homes in gloom would be to throw away health and usefulness.

Conservation asks only that waste shall cease. Particularly, it asks that we shall turn out lights when we leave a room unoccupied. The use of switches in controlling



*"In a dining room where conversation precludes close occupation general illumination from the ceiling is preferable and may be constructed on the indirect principle"*

## OH, SAY, CAN YOU SEE?

Prepared for The Independent  
by the United States Fuel Administration

electric lights makes thrift easy by extinguishing many lamps thru the pressure of one button. It has its dangers, also, for it may light more lamps than are required. To obviate this extravagance, unnecessary lights should be turned off at the brackets so as not to be controlled by the switch, or they may be removed entirely.

The chain-pull by-pass should be put on all gas fixtures and brackets, reducing to a minimum the trouble of lighting a burner while groping in a dark room.

For an occupation on which we must concentrate our sight after daylight has ended, we need a fifty-watt lamp or two twenty-five-watt lamps placed on a table, or two incandescent gas mantles also arranged in a drop-light. In a dining room or any apartment where conversation precludes close occupation, a general illumination from the ceiling is preferable. This may be constructed on the indirect principle, the lamps shedding their brightness on wall and ceiling which diffuse it thru the room, or on the semi-indirect principle according to which a certain portion of the light descends directly from the source to the objects below. It is impossible to suggest arbitrarily the number and power of lights needed for general illumination, for this is contingent upon the size, shape and decorations of the apartment, but one efficient light is more economical than two or more inefficient ones, and frequently it will be found that one-third of a cluster can be removed if

the one or two bulbs or mantles left are of good candle power.

The carbon-filament bulb is wasteful. The tungsten lamp uses about half the fuel to supply twice the illumination, and reduces the cost of current by one-half. All conservationists will install tungstens at once thruout their homes. Similarly, the incandescent gas mantle should replace the open flame gas burner. Five incandescent mantles burned in the place of flat-flame burners during four hours a day will save in a year one ton of coal and at the same time will give us at half the cost twice the amount of light which flat-flame burners give.

The damaged or smoked gas mantle is wasteful of gas. It becomes a waster in a similar manner and to the same degree as the flat-

flame burner. To defer the hour when the mantle becomes inefficient, it is wise to light the inverted mantle from below and the upright one from above.

The selection of globes and shades which diffuse the light over the places where it is needed, is important and interesting. At the present time aesthetic preferences must sometimes give way to the dictates of economy. Silk shades unless they are very pale and lined with highly glazed satin, consume the light to a degree not permissible at this period. Art shades made of pieces of stained glass leaded together are destined to a period of desuetude in all patriotic homes. Paper, parchment and linen shades in white, tan, cream, yellow, pale green, pale blue or rose pink, lined with white glazed paper shed the light downward efficiently. Where light is used purely for occupational purposes, no shade is more useful than the old-fashioned one of green or amber porcelain lined with white.

Light-colored walls and woodwork are greater economizers of light than would be realized without experiments and experience. Altho we may not do much repapering and painting, we can pack away dark table covers, cushions, curtains, and lamp shades. We can bring some of our lighter furniture, such as wicker, into the apartment where most light is burned and move into occasional rooms some of the heavy mahogany, cherry and teakwood.





# What to Do in December

A GARDEN GUIDE BY HUGH FINDLAY

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURE IN SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE



## THE GREENHOUSE

**Christmas Gifts** Poinsettia should be kept in a warm place free from draft. Apply a little dried blood which may be bought from any seed house. Keep the soil moist but never wet. Dried blood, heat, sufficient moisture and sunlight are needed.

Jerusalem Cherry. Keep in a cool place but not in a draft, otherwise the leaves will turn yellow and drop off.

Ornamental Peppers. Give plenty of water but keep the plant cool.

Cyclamen. Do not place where there is much sun and always keep the plant cool.

Begonia (Gloire de Lorraine). Keep all the dead bloom picked off and new bloom will appear. Keep the soil moist. Apply a small pinch of nitrate of soda each week and water freely.

Bulbs of hyacinth, tulip, daffodil and crocus make worth while gifts. If planted in December and kept in a cool place for six to eight weeks and finally brought to the light they will make a fine display of bloom early in the spring.

**Roses** December is the backward month for long stems and perfect bloom.

Keep all yellow leaves from bush and bed. Top dress the surface soil with sheep manure and bone meal. If well decayed cow manure from the pastures may be secured chop this up fine and mix a little fine bone dust and mulch the bushes. Stir the surface soil very lightly. Keep the red spider in check by spraying with a strong force of clear water on bright days. Fumigate by burning tobacco stems moistened with water and also nicotine paper.

**Bulbs** All bulbs to be forced for Christmas bloom should be placed where they have bottom heat. Narcissi planted in flats for cut flowers should be watered freely and kept in a warm house. Give as much sunlight as possible. Feed the plant a weak solution of liquid cow manure. Blooms that have opened early may be held back by keeping the plant in a cool, dark place. Keep the soil moist but not wet. Calla lilies may be planted now in one-half decayed cow manure and one-half decayed sod chopped up fine, and garden loam. All side shoots should be kept cut off. Apply water freely.

**Sweet Peas** This is the month when the enemy of the sweet pea puts in an appearance. If the plants are kept healthy there will be little danger from red spider. All dried plants, killed by injury or decay, should be removed and burned. Use extreme care in fumigating. The fumes must be kept cool by moistening the tobacco stems, otherwise the pea vine foliage will become spotted and dry.

**Palms, Ferns and Foliage Plants** Wash the foliage of palms with whale oil soap and clean water.

Place the palm of the hand on the underside of the foliage and with the sponge in the other hand wash the top of the palm leaf. Care should be exercised not to crack or injure the foliage. Wash the foliage off with clean water the following day. If scale insects are lodged where the sponge does not remove them use a soft tooth brush and whale oil soap. Never use oil to make the foliage shine, this practise stops up the breathing pores and smothers the plant. Ferns should be kept warm and moist. If scale appear on the foliage, make a thick suds of fish oil soap, place the fingers over the surface soil to keep the ball of soil in the pot, invert the plant and dip the foliage in the suds. This should be done several times. A soft tooth brush will then easily dislodge the scale. Clean the foliage by handling the plant in the

same way, but washing it in clear water. The water should have the chill taken off.

There are no finer foliage plants for Christmas decoration than a collection of the Dracaena and the Rex Begonias. These plants require the sun, clean air free from gas and sufficient moisture. The Begonias lose their leaves if allowed to chill.

**Cuttings** The latter part of the month, make cuttings of carnations, chrysanthemums and most of the bedding plants. Always use clear sand in the propagating bed to prevent disease. Water the cuttings freely. Shade for a few days. Never jam the cuttings into the sand. Do not allow air spaces about the base of cuttings, pack the sand tightly about them.

**Seedage** For an early spring bloom sow the seed of stock, candytuft, zinnia, calendula, balsam, calliopsis and anterrhinum. Sow the seed in shallow flats, cover it with a very light coating of sand. Shade the flats until the seed germinates, then remove the covering. Do not keep the soil wet or the greenhouse too warm.

**Vegetables** If your greenhouse is near a base hospital you could do no greater service than to raise fresh vegetables for the sick soldiers. The following list of vegetables may be grown in a cool house: Grand Rapid loose leaf lettuce, beets (Crosley's improved Egyptian), carrots (French forcing), radish (French breakfast). Intensive culture may be practised by sowing the seed of the radish between the lettuce plants. If aphides appear scatter tobacco stems over the surface and under the foliage. Rhubarb and asparagus may also be forced in a cool house.

The following vegetables require a warm house: Snap beans, cucumbers and tomatoes.

## VEGETABLE GARDEN

**Onions and Spinach** If the spring onions and winter spinach have not been mulched with straw, this is the last call for that work. It is not so much the freezing as it is the freezing and thawing of the plants that destroys them.

**Lettuce and Parsley** There is no better plant to raise in the hotbed than Grand Rapid lettuce. Ventilate on bright days. Close down the glass so as to get the heat of the afternoon sun and then use straw mats to hold the heat in. Shutters may also be used after the severe weather sets in. Parsley will stand the cold but should not be frozen.

**South** Where the soil is fit to work, plant the smooth varieties of peas, New Zealand spinach, endive, early Charlestown Wakefield cabbage. White potatoes are sometimes planted the last of the month and three to six inches of soil thrown over the seed. They are dormant until early spring and then come up before the soil is fit to work. Early Southern crops reach the Northern markets five to six weeks before the Jersey crops are ready.

**Mulch** Both the asparagus and rhubarb beds should be mulched heavily with stable manure. Do not neglect this, for it means, if properly done, a big crop next year.

**Manure** It is not a bad practise to haul the manure directly to the fields. This saves much time in the spring when so many things should be done. Do not leave the manure in piles where the fertilizer will leach out in spots but scatter it evenly on the surface.

**Storage** Remove all decayed or decaying vegetables or fruit. All bad odors should be eliminated. Keep out the frost. Let in fresh air during the mild weather. Add more soil to the out-of-door

pits so as to keep the vegetables below the frost line. Keep a lamp burning in the cellar on severe nights. Keep a pan of water near the lamp. In the morning ventilate so as to admit fresh air. Sort over vegetables, especially potatoes and fruit. Keep mice and rats out by placing tin about the edges of the cellar.

## FRUITS AND BERRIES

**Orchard** Protect newly planted fruit trees from rabbits and mice by wrapping the trunk with tar paper. If wire is used be sure to make it stationary with stakes, otherwise the movement of the wire caused by the wind will girdle the tree. The protection should be two feet high. Place this collar a little below the surface soil so that rabbits and mice may not burrow under it. All weeds and grass should be removed. Clean up the orchard. Burn branches and wood. This is a good month to gather the eggs of the tent caterpillar from the young limbs.

**Black Knot** Clean out all hedgerows of wild cherry and plums. Burn. This will not only destroy the tent caterpillar but will destroy the much dreaded black knot. These wild trees also harbor the San Jose scale.

**Grapes** Mulch the surface soil heavily with stable manure and scatter about the vine a liberal application of coarse bone meal. Prune so as to leave two to four buds on each cane that is to become a leader. There should be about five or six leaders to a single vine. Make cuttings now and pack in sand. Three buds to a cutting. Remove all cuttings not desired and burn.

**Spray Material** It costs from fifteen to twenty-five cents to spray a tree thirty years old. It pays. Buy your supply of lime sulfur and arsenate of lead now. Sulfaside is a practical spray for apples, peaches, pears, plums and cherries if applied just before the bloom opens. Two ounces of sulfaside and three teaspoonfuls of arsenate of lead to three gallons of water will check disease and destroy the chewing insects.

**Strawberries** If you have not already mulched your strawberries this is the month to do it. This is the last call.

## FLOWER GARDEN

**Roses** All the tender roses should be protected by this time. A little soil banked about the bush would help to protect it. Add a good rose book to your collection of garden books.

**Flower Beds** The wild flower garden should be covered with from two to eight inches of leaves. Hold these in place by the use of pine boughs. Mulch all shrub beds heavily with stable manure. A little coarse bone meal mixt with the manure will add greatly to the fertility. Keep a heavy blanket of straw over the bulb beds. Branches laid on the straw will help to hold the snow, which is a very satisfactory covering. Do not use stable manure around evergreens.

**Garden Friends** It is not only your duty but it is a practical bit of forethought to protect the birds. Place a large piece of suet on the limb of a tree or on the bark. The suet may be hung in a net or held in place by a wire screen. It should always be out of the reach of cats. Keep the nuthatches, juncos and woodpeckers about your garden and orchard. They not only destroy the eggs of insects but destroy as well the grubs in early spring. A little water should be placed each day where the birds may come and drink.



# WHEN AND HOW TO PRUNE

BY WILLIAM C. McCOLLOM



*Prune clean, close against the trunk*

**A**LTHO fruits can hardly be considered a staple such as wheat, they are just as necessary to the good health of the community. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes and other fruits should be a part of our everyday diet. The time has long since passed when the back yard had its wheat patch, but it is different with fruit, for any country dweller may have at least a few trees. There is a fascination in growing one's own fruit, but unfortunately we are compelled to admit that our professional orchardists are the only ones producing fruit on anything like a proper basis. The principal factor that contributes to the success of the orchardists is modern scientific pruning, the constant, consistent habit of removing superfluous growth so that the energies of the plant's resources may be forced into the proper channels.

Nature always pruned during winter, the high winds and heavy snows freeing the tree of its dead wood. Modern pruning does not confine itself to dead wood. Where live wood is cut, the earlier it is done the better chance it will have of healing before the sap starts running. There is only one exception to the general practise of fall pruning: in some cases tender plants will winter kill beyond the point of cutting. This necessitates going over the plants again after the severe weather has passed. This is true of tender roses, hydrangeas, etc., but as most of these tender plants are protected in some manner over the winter their pruning is rather a separate matter.

Fall or early winter pruning is very necessary with some types of trees and shrubs. Plants of any kind that have open porous wood, such as grapes and maples, will bleed to a dangerous degree if cut in spring when the sap becomes active. By

pruning in fall the cuts will be properly healed by the time the sap becomes active.

Lilacs, forsythias, spires and other flowering shrubs of this type should not be pruned in fall. One can't make any hard and fast rule as to time, as each requires individual treatment, but they should be pruned immediately after they have finished flowering. These plants all produce flowers on mature wood and any cutting prior to the flowering season is simply reducing the quantity of bloom.

One of the finest arts in gardening is the proper pruning of fruiting trees and shrubs. Each type varies according to its habits. Apples, pears and cherries fruit on spurs which are found on the mature wood; peaches, plums and apricots produce on new wood with some fruiting buds show-



*Removing scaly bark that protects insects*

Cane fruits that produce on new wood formed on the previous season's growth must be reduced in proportion to the plant's growth. This applies to raspberries and blackberries. The cane should be cut back about one-third and all canes that have previously fruited should be cut to the ground, as after they have once fruited they are no longer of any value. Currants and gooseberries are best pruned by removing each season a few of the older and less productive branches.

When pruning plants of this character we have only to consider our desires. If we want a plant low and squatty we cut out the top, if we would have it tall and pyramidal we cut in from the sides. One can't change the habits of the tree, but one can make a runt out of a stately oak if one's taste is bad enough to want it. Trees and shrubs will invariably throw their growth to the outside, becoming dense and heavy. This is the desire of the plant to push its growth up to the sunshine and air, and if this continues it will cause a quantity of long, thin, top heavy branches. Such trees are damaged by storms, but if the outside growth is occasionally thinned this danger will be relieved, for the branches will be sturdier in every way. Don't take a saw and determine to do five years' work in as many minutes. Pruning must be done consistently to attain one's objects. All branches that cross and will eventually rub together must be removed clean. If this is done when they are small, before they attain prominence in the structure of the tree, they will never be missed, but if left until they are large the removal may temporarily ruin the shape of the plant.

In all pruning operations special care should be exercised that all cuts are absolutely clean, leav- [Continued on page 337]



*A well pruned young tree—a few strong branches are better than many weak ones*

ing on the old wood in some cases; cane fruits produce on wood formed the previous season, and currants and gooseberries fruit on buds which form on the old wood but especially the younger and more vigorous branches.

Young plants of any kind should be pruned vigorously, for at this stage growth which forms the nucleus of a healthy fruit bearing tree is desired. Altho some pride themselves on the fruiting of small trees it is far from being a good practise. Assuming that a small apple tree has just been planted, the main stem or leader branch should be cut back at least one-third its length, and the lateral branches reduced the same proportion. This kind of pruning starts the tree into a heavy vigorous growth and the general principles can be applied to all classes of fruit trees. The second season the growth can be reduced about one-fourth, assuming, of course, that the growth has been normal. The third season about one-eighth of the current season's growth can be removed, and from this time on the pruning can become more general.

When a tree has reached a point where its fruiting possibilities are developed it will require somewhat different treatment. The cutting should consist of the removal of superfluous wood and the controlling of the shape of the tree. Superfluous wood is the thin weak interior branches.



*From currants, remove old shoots entirely*

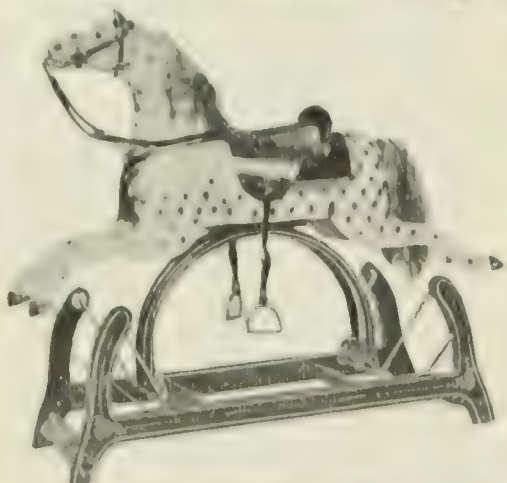


*Fall is the proper time to prune grapes*



# AMERICAN MADE TOYS

During the past two years American toy makers have much increased their output, to keep the children happy with mechanical, electrical, musical, military, instructive and pleasing toys for indoors and outdoors. Old favorites and new claimants for Christmas attention crowd the counters. These few illustrations may help you to a patriotic and loyal choice.



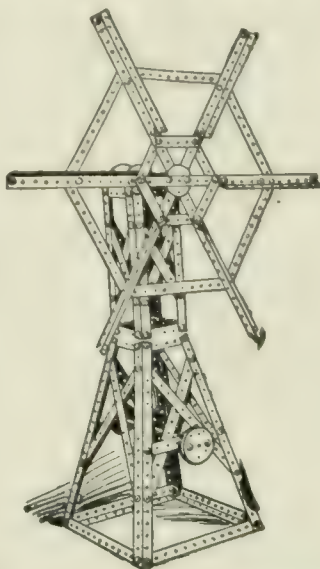
Imagination and this reliable steed will carry a boy far afield on many thrilling and exciting adventures



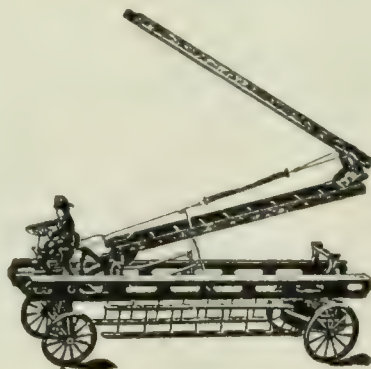
This automatic armored car moves vigorously, firing its gun and emitting smoke



The armored train may for a time claim right of way over passengers and freight



To the patient, mechanical mind the possibilities of steel construction are absorbing



This automatic fire truck comes right up to the house and hoists its ladder

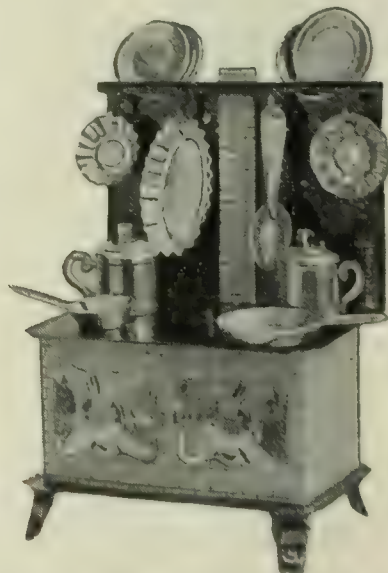
Nothing ever will lessen the interest in the world's chief toy—the doll. They are of many nationalities and costumes



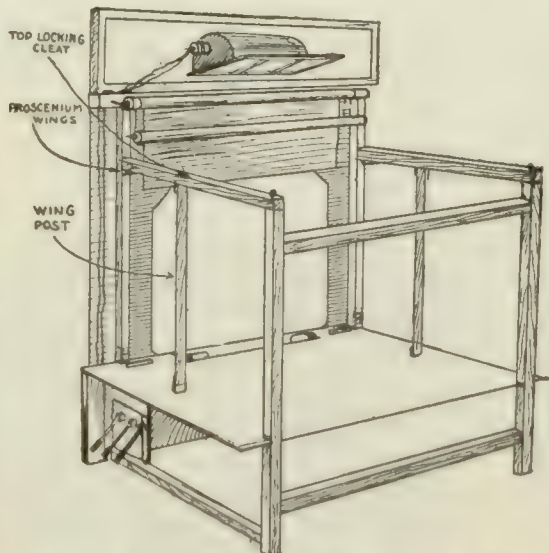
Here is a new drum that beats a fine roll—with no sticks!



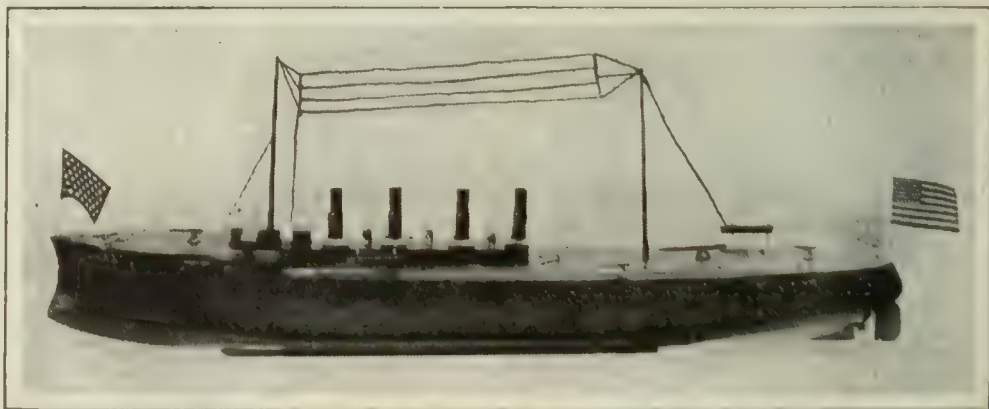
The camouflaged tank climbs rapidly and fires surprisingly



For the rainy day when dolls and "playing house" are full consolation—a stove completely equipt



Here is excitement and charm! A real, workable, thoroly practical small theater



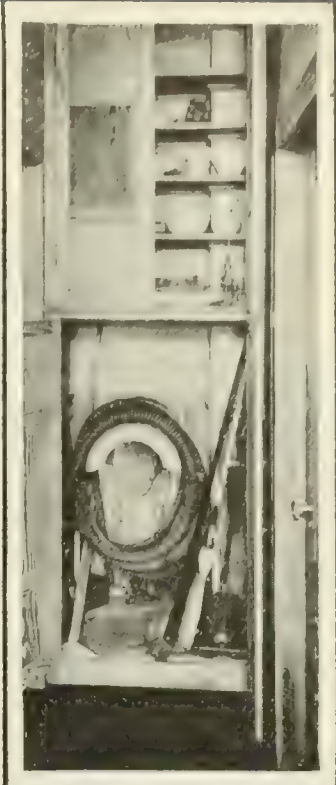
Three feet long, this accurate model of the U. S. S. Scout Cruiser "Chester" goes rapidly thru the water, electrically propelled. It has a complete wireless apparatus



# CLOSETS BUILT TO FIT

BY WINNIFRED FALES

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MARY H. NORTHEND



The platter problem is solved by separate shelves. This plate warmer is built in and is conveniently near the dish closet. Contents should decide the size and division of the kitchen cupboard. Coiling the vacuum cleaner hose will save space.

IN advertising a house to let, the most tempting bait the wily real estate person can dangle before feminine eyes consists of five magic syllables: "ample closet space." But unfortunately the coveted closets often prove a hopeless misfit—mere holes in the wall—whose dimensions bear no conceivable relation to those of the objects they are meant to house, and which in consequence are consumers of space, energy and patience.

Probably the ordinary clothes closet is the worst offender, with the dish closet a close rival. The first-named belongs to one of two types: a huge dark cavern with rows of iron hooks along the sides, or a recess just too shallow to permit the installation of a pole and hangers, and burrowing so far into the partition on either side of the door that the removal or replacement of garments in the extreme ends is practically impossible.

Such closets are the last word in inefficiency; yet they are by no means beyond redemption. In the "cave" type, a pole can be introduced along one side from front to back, supported by wooden or iron brackets projecting from the wall; and in a closet of unusual width and depth, as one extending beneath a stairway, poles may be installed on three sides. Even the single pole, however, will more than quadruple the original capacity, if furnished with hangers of the thin, flat, wooden type, a dozen of which occupy less than four inches of space.

Above the poles a hat shelf can be built, or two shelves placed the right distance apart may have the enclosed space divided into compartments with drop fronts, thus effectually protecting the contents from dust.

The broad, shallow type of closet can be treated in either of two ways. It can be enlarged by building on a three or four inch projection, thus making it deep enough for a pole to be run along the center, or its capacity can be increased without alterations by the in-

stallation of a telescoping steel rod fastened by one end to the rear wall. This device has a movable section, furnished with hangers, which can be drawn forward thru the doorway when the closet is opened, thus affording ready access to the garments hung at the back. If double doors can be substituted for the single one, so as to do away with the dark "pockets" at either end, two sets of rods and hangers can be installed, thus utilizing the closet's capacity to the full.

In planning a new dish cupboard or remodeling an old one, the chief consideration is the depth and spacing of the shelves. As a rule they are too wide, and almost without exception they are so far apart that from one-fourth to one-third of the total closet capacity is wasted. It is neither essential nor desirable to have the shelves spaced with mathematical regularity. Instead, decide what each shelf is to hold, measure the height of the tallest object to be placed thereon, and add two inches to give the distance between that shelf and the next above.

Platters are always a problem. One platter laid flat on a shelf is a space waster. A stack of platters high enough to fill the space between shelves is heavy and difficult to handle, and to place the platters on edge at the back of the shelf behind the

other dishes is a standing invitation to disaster. One housewife solved the problem by building into a narrow pantry closet a set of shelves only two inches or so apart, each for a single platter. A similar compartment was provided for serving trays, but in this case it was found more feasible to slip the trays edgewise between vertical partitions than to set them flat on shelves.

In this same pantry the depths of a series of drawers were intelligently varied to suit their respective contents, namely; flat silver, small pieces of hollow ware, table linen and dish towels. The silver drawers were subdivided into suitable compartments for knives, forks and spoons of different kinds and sizes. Another ingenious device was a plate warmer connected with the steam heating plant. This occupied a built-to-fit recess, and being enclosed only by slatted shutters, warmed the pantry as well as the dishes.

One important but often omitted convenience in the kitchen department is a special closet dedicated to brooms, mops, brushes and the suction sweeper. A tall, very narrow closet is the logical choice unless the house has a stationary vacuum cleaning system, in which case more space will be required for storing the bulky hose. As the accompanying illustration shows, the hose may conveniently be coiled around

a curved wooden support nailed to the rear wall of the closet. The closet in question has one grave defect. It should have been high enough to permit the hanging of brooms and mops against the side walls, clear of the floor.

An upstairs broom closet is a valuable step saver, and it is seldom that space for one cannot be found in the upper hall, built into a partition so that the front is flush with the wall surface. It should be no larger than necessary to hold a broom, brush, dustpan, and a chemically treated dry mop for dusting floor borders, with a shelf or two above for dusters and soaps.

[Continued on page 336]



No cramming here, everything can be placed at once by its size.



A place for everything, large and small, is found in this sewing room.



# THE PEACE STATUS OF AUTOMOBILES

By JOHN R. EUSTIS

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT MOTOR SERVICE

CLOSELY following the signing of the armistice certain governmental restrictions affecting the manufacture, sale and use of motor vehicles were revoked, in fact practically all except those of special taxation, and at this writing it seems probable that these will be materially reduced from the figures given in this department of The Independent two months ago. As a result the general feeling in motor travel and motor transportation circles is that the lid has been lifted, and that the rapid extension of these valuable economic factors, halted temporarily by the emergencies arising from our participation in the war and by lack of proper governmental appraisal of their worth, could now proceed unhampered.

One of the restrictions removed was that prohibiting the holding of automobile shows, and this was particularly well received as these annual exhibitions have played an important part in the remarkable progress of the motor vehicle, and are now held in every city of any importance throughout the United States. This ban, however, was not strictly enforced as several automobile shows have been held in the past two months, and the signing of the armistice came during the actual running of the annual Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Automobile Show. In view of this situation the recent action of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce in deciding not to hold the big annual national exhibitions in New York and Chicago this winter is of special interest. This action, however, will not prevent the holding of other automobile shows, for already the New York Automobile Dealers' Association has announced that it will hold a show next February or March, which will differ from those of former years only in the promoting organization, and similar action is expected in Chicago before these words appear in print. Practically every other established automobile show will be held, the dates being from a month to six weeks later in the season.

Because of the bearing which it has on the questions now uppermost in the average motorist's mind, namely the quantity, character and price of automobiles during the coming six months or full year, the statement made by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce in abandoning the national shows is of interest. It reads as follows: "The manufacturers decided, by an overwhelming vote, not to hold national shows at New York and Chicago in the winter of 1919. They were actuated by the belief that it would not be possible to prepare such exhibitions as will do justice to their desire to present, at the proper time, such a display as will be representa-

tive of the industry and properly celebrate the victory in which it has had so prominent and successful a part." Before this announcement appeared various newspapers made comments on the decision to the effect that the real reason was that some manufacturers were so deep in war work other than motor vehicle production, that they could not be ready to take advantage of the benefits of the big shows this winter, while others had a surplus stock of cars on hand which it was desirable to dispose of before offering new models. One prominent New York newspaper asserted that the surplus of new cars in storage at this time exceeded thirty-five thousand, which fact is mentioned here because it is both true and conservative. In other words the buying of passenger cars during the past year has been even more curtailed than the production.

Another viewpoint of the foregoing question is contained in the following statement from the N. A. C. C. concerning the same meeting of manufacturers at which the show decision was reached. "It was brought out at the meeting that the normal production of passenger automobiles for 1918 would have been about 2,000,000, as 1,718,000 were produced in 1917. The output was curtailed voluntarily thirty per cent last March, and again in July was reduced to fifty per cent of the production rate last year. Under this curtailed program it was estimated that the output in 1918 would be less than 1,000,000, creating an artificial shortage of approximately 1,000,000 cars for the year." If this statement means that there will be a market in the United States during 1919 for a million passenger cars it is highly conservative; if it intended to convey the idea that there will be a market for a million of these vehicles in addition to a normal market of two million it is the exact reverse. The conditions which have curtailed the buying of automobiles in the past twelve months will continue with only gradual diminishment for many months to come. Incidentally the variance in attitude on the show question between the makers and the dealers indicates that it is not the latter who are carrying the surplus stocks of passenger cars.

The automobile industry faces serious problems as a result of the advent of peace, and they are serious because of the extent and wholeheartedness with which the makers entered into war work, and undertook the production of a variety of munitions and other war materials wholly foreign to motor vehicle manufacture. An idea of these problems is contained in a subsequent N. A. C. C. announcement, extracts of which follow: "The manufacturers are all

anxious to resume the production of passenger cars and trucks for civilian use as quickly as possible, but necessarily it will take some time to accomplish this, especially for the larger makers whose facilities were practically engaged wholly in war work, much of it entirely foreign to motor vehicles. . . . Under the instructions of the War Industries Board the passenger car manufacturers have striven during the last four months to liquidate their stocks of materials on hand in order to get on a 100 per cent war basis. . . . From three to four months will be required to secure deliveries of parts and materials for the construction of regular models, and during this period there must be readjustment not only of materials, but of machinery, finances and labor. This will necessarily restrict production to approximately the present seventy-five per cent basis during the coming winter. When it is realized that the industry which did a business of \$1,250,000,000 in automobiles and trucks in 1917 took on \$1,000,000,000 of war contracts, the stupendous task of reconversion will be realized. . . . The high prices at which parts and materials have been and will be purchased, and the high wages paid to labor will necessitate the maintenance of present prices of cars and trucks until the manufacturers are able to get back into large volume production and prices of materials are lowered."

The motorist may therefore feel assured that there will be no shortage of passenger cars during the coming year and that the prevailing prices will be generally maintained for some months to come at least. Further, there will be few if any radical changes in design, altho new models, so called, will be forthcoming. It is true that the military use of passenger cars has brought developments that will be incorporated in automobiles of the near future, but as in other years we may expect to have these largely introduced by the European manufacturers. Special taxation may be expected to continue for at least a year, and it is significant that most manufacturers have adopted a standard clause for sales contracts which obligates purchasers to repay the makers the amount of any future tax which the Government may levy on the particular vehicle involved in the transaction. The fuel situation will not become normal until the heavy export requirements fall off as the production and transportation of oil from the fields in southeastern Europe and Russia are restored and naval disarmament begins. There is, however, little likelihood of any further restrictions in this connection, such as the "gasless Sundays" of recent memory.

## THE IDEAL NATION

BY WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL

PASTOR OF THE BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NEW YORK CITY.

A Paraphrase of the XVth Psalm, in terms of National and International Life.

1. Lord, what nation shall stand before Thee, and be counted worthy to dwell in Thy world?

2. One that is upright in all its dealings, and has no guile in its diplomacy or in its heart;

3. One that does not play the spy upon its neighbor, nor harm a friendly nation, nor despise or calumniate other peoples;

4. One that will have no dealings with international reprobates, but honors such nations as fear God and deal honorably; one that keeps its promises, and holds sacred its plighted word, even to its own military and economic disadvantage;

5. One that does not exploit weaker nations for the sake of material rewards, nor make unholy gain at the expense of the innocent.





In developing the New Steel Golf Shaft A. G. Spalding & Bros. have relieved an alarming situation and performed a real service for the game—since it is no longer possible to obtain fine hickory in quantities. And although it is made of steel this shaft will not rust because it is protected from the elements by the Parker Process.

## “This Rustproof Steel Shaft Gives a Longer, Sweeter Drive than Wood”

With hard second growth hickory fast disappearing, the day of the good wood golf shaft is almost o’er.

For the good of the game and the golfer, Allen Lard, the noted engineer and golfer of Chevy Chase, has produced a counterpart of the fine hickory shaft in a masterpiece of chrome vanadium steel.

To insure strength the cold drawn high carbon tube is ribbed—to absorb the shock and create the pleasant “feel” of the hickory the steel is slotted as shown in the illustration—and to make this metal shaft practical in all kinds of weather it is *protected from rust by the Parker Process*.

### *Is Your Own Product Proof Against Rust?*

Is your own product proof against rust—or do you have to sell it to your customer with the tacit admission that sooner or later it will corrode—and waste away in service?

Every manufacturer who uses steel or iron in any way will find much of interest in the new Parker Process book for industrial executives—a concise treatise on rustproofing which explains how the Parker Process is now used on metal articles from household ranges to fountain pens—from automobiles to building hardware—and how easily you can apply it to your own product without interfering in any way with your present manufacturing plans. Your copy will be sent immediately upon request.

PARKER RUST PROOF COMPANY of AMERICA  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

# PARKER PROCESS

## RUST PROOFS IRON AND STEEL



## FOUR ENGLISH HOSPITALS

(Continued from page 321)

that the patients were. It gave the whole place a very warm, colorful and cheery atmosphere.

Queen Mary's Auxiliary Hospital at Roehampton was the third hospital we visited. It is under the command of General McLeod. "Hope Welcomes All Who Enter Here" is the motto over the doorway. It is indeed necessary to bring such hope to the disabled men who come here armless and legless. These men are not only given new limbs but are taught some useful occupation while they are in the institution.

The hospital does not take men from the first moment they are wounded but only after the stumps of the arms and legs have healed up and are ready to have the artificial limbs put upon them.

The commandant first conducted us to where a man with an artificial arm was spading up a garden. As far as I could see he could shovel earth over his shoulder as well as any digger whole armed. The whole of his right arm had been amputated but his artificial arm was moved by straps attached to his shoulders. He had unscrewed his artificial hand at the wrist and the spade was attached to a hook at the stump.

We next went into the hut where artificial legs were manufactured. These are made from light seasoned willow and of course are hollow, with a genuine laced up boot at the bottom. When only one leg is gone there is no difficulty in making a new one which will serve almost as well as the old. The difficulty comes when both legs are gone, especially if they have been amputated near the hip. In this case the two new artificial legs are usually made shorter by four or five inches than the old ones. This is because the nearer the ground one is the easier it is to balance. The patient, however, in this case, has to be taught to walk all over again. After the legs are first put on he propels himself between two parallel bars balancing and guiding himself with his hands. It is very hard work at first and I noticed the men had to stop at frequent intervals to rest and wipe the moisture from their foreheads. I met one fellow with both legs amputated who had learned his loss so well that he not only could walk but could run and jump. I saw him take a running start along the hallway and jump out of a side door into the garden four feet below. The jolt of landing did not seem to discompose him at all.

All the artificial legs have joints at the knee, ankle, toe, etc. Of course, as a patient walks along his legs tend to remain stiff at the knee. Otherwise the leg might double up. When he wants to sit down he pushes a button at the thigh and the knee bends. A man with two complete artificial legs usually has to carry a cane, but if his legs have been cut off at the knee he can walk almost as well as ever. The armless and legless men are all taught trades and have no difficulty in getting jobs. In addition to whatever a soldier may get at his trade the Government gives him a pension of 27s 6d a week.

The hospital has a capacity for 900 patients, and when I was there 700 were undergoing treatment. Already 14,000 have been graduated from the institution. No Americans had yet been sent to this hospital, but the commandant said he expected them shortly. About forty per cent of the men return to their old trades. The Government gives them complete training for at least six months in electricity, carpentry, shorthand, typewriting or bookkeeping.

The colonel said it was really an inspiration to work with these men. It was not a matter of money with them, for they are

assured of their pensions for life. But they are determined to make the most of their opportunities and that spirit overcomes all handicaps.

The saddest sight I saw in England, perhaps the saddest sight I saw in Europe, was St. Dunstan's Hospital, where 900 groping men were living—men who would never see the light of the sun for the rest of their lives. St. Dunstan's, Regent Park, was once the home of the old reprobate Marquis of Steyne, the chief villain in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." In recent years it has been the London home of the American financier, Otto Kahn. But when the war broke out Mr. Kahn gave it to a distinguished committee under the chairmanship of Sir Arthur Pierson, the well known blind publisher. As I said, St. Dunstan's was the saddest sight I saw in England, but it was sad only to the visitor, for I can truly say that I have never seen such real happiness in my life as was exhibited by the inmates of this peaceful homelike hospital. Everywhere was joyfulness, cheerfulness and bright smiles. In most of the rooms I found them singing at their work. Each patient has individual instruction and it warmed one's heart to see some good Samaritan English girl teaching an eager soldier how to make daylight out of his darkness. Down the middle of each room I noticed strips of oilcloth so that the men could walk by the feel of their feet. When they have to traverse some difficult place—say from one hut to another—a railing is put up so that they can guide themselves by the touch of the hand. Before the railing turns a hump announces it. I went into the assembly hall where the plays and musicales are given. The plays are just the same as would be presented in any theater except that it is not necessary to have scenery, property or costumes. We looked into a room where a nurse was teaching a dozen men the art of massaging, an art at which they become most adept. We then went thru the huts where they were learning basket weaving, carpentry, shoemaking, cabinet making and loom weaving. In another room we saw them being taught Braille. In an out hut we found them learning how to raise chickens and rabbits.

In the carpentry department a blind man had become so proficient that he was made foreman. He told me that they seldom allowed a man to take up his old trade, for a man had very fixed ideas on that subject and is not therefore teachable. They almost invariably start him on something far removed from his old occupation so that he can have no grounds for arguing about the way he is being taught. But wherever we went in that old historic country place we could feel its splendid spirit. No wonder it has been called "The Happiest House in London."

Most of the blind had broken noses or smashed faces, but as they will never see how they look it is not thought necessary to ask them to undergo the severe treatment such as they would receive in the Sidecup or Wandsworth hospitals simply to make them more sightly to their friends and relations. I am told that many women take compassion on these men and marry them, especially women whose lovers or husbands have been killed at the front.

For purposes of admission no man is considered eligible to St. Dunstan's unless his sight is considered so injured that he is incapable of earning an independent existence. There are many therefore who can distinguish light, tho a large majority are absolutely blind. It is said that it is far better for a man to go blind young

FOR  
MOTOR CAR  
UPHOLSTERY

CHASE

Leatherwove

"'Tis like the hide in most respects  
In some respects 'tis better"

Made by Sanford Mills

**America's Foremost  
Upholstery Fabric**

**T**ODAY more than ever, thrifty housewives and motorists should be interested in re-upholstering—the most economical way to brighten up the home furniture, and improve the appearance of the motor-car.

Leather is scarce and costly, therefore Chase Leatherwove, which by the way is purchased by the U. S. Government for upholstery purposes, should be considered.

It has all the merits of hide at less cost—beautiful, durable, weather and stain proof, sanitary, and plenty of patterns to choose from.

Ask your furniture dealer for Chase Leatherwove or write us. For upholstery use Leatherwove Galloway or Leatherwove Gibraltar.

Other grades for scores of uses.

**L. C. CHASE & CO., BOSTON**  
NEW YORK DETROIT CHICAGO  
SAN FRANCISCO

Leaders in Mass. Manufacturing  
Since 1847.

FOR  
FURNITURE  
UPHOLSTERY



than to lose his sight after middle age. Youth's buoyancy and powers of repair, mental as well as physical, and its inherent faculty of living in and for the present make it more possible for blinded youth to start life over than for the middle aged.

I was told that one of the most important points in the training at St. Dunstan's is the teaching of independence. Blind men are instinctively timid and dependent. The greatest pains therefore are taken to teach them to shift for themselves.

Whatever occupation the men train for practically all of them learn to master Braille and the typewriter. Every man is given a typewriter as his own personal possession when he has passed the writing test imposed. The reason that typewriting is taught—except to those who have learned shorthand before—is because the handwriting of a blind man very soon deteriorates almost to the point of illegibility.

The curriculum is divided into two class room periods, two and a half hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon. No matter how badly a man is afflicted something can always be found for him to do. I was told of the case of one who had not only lost both his eyes but both arms and legs. He was taught to lecture for the hospital. He was sent all over the United Kingdom and was said to be a wonderful money getter for the institution.

The men are taught to play as well as work. They row, swim, and have running races and contests of war. Even drill is regularly practised. There are two dances every week, one a lesson and one a "regular ball," to which each one may invite a lady friend. Debating is also very popular.

As I have said at the beginning of this article nothing is more creditable to the English humanitarian spirit than her hospitals. While I was in London I noticed the following advertisement in the *Times*: "Blood transfusion. Only chance of life for soldier's orphan. Immediate offers from healthy adults to Child Welfare Inquiry Office, 845, Salisbury House, E. D. 2. Telephone: London Wall 5169." I learned that many hundreds of offers were made in response to this advertisement and volunteers came forth from almost every class, including officers, soldiers, sailors and wage earning girls. Even wounded soldiers have gone out of their way to say that they were perfectly fit and would like to help a soldier's child. A boy of seventeen offered his blood "for the kid because his father died for me," and a soldier's wife with her little children around her said, "I am pretty strong, and I'd like to do it just as if it were one of my own." This is the spirit of England toward those who suffer.

In conclusion may I assure American fathers and mothers that if their wounded boys have been sent to an English hospital they can rest absolutely certain that everything that medical science can do will be done for them and that England will treat them just as tenderly as her own.

And further, any American boy who visits England on his leave of absence will find England as truly Blighty for him as it is for the Tommies. The English people have already many organizations to welcome him and they will take the best of care of him whether in illness or health. We Americans often get the impression that the English are a cold and self-sufficient people, but the real explanation of their reserve is that they are shy and have an almost abnormal fear that other people may think them obtrusive. There is no warmer heart at bottom than the English heart, and any of our boys who have been cared for in English hospitals or welcomed in English homes will never misunderstand the magnanimity and generous hearts of our cousins across the sea.

## A Welcome Xmas Gift for any member of the family

**\$1**

Postpaid

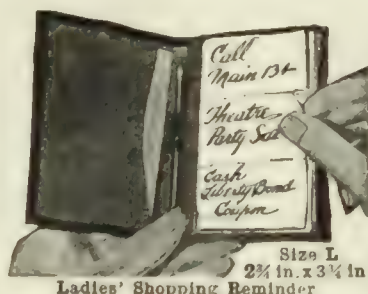
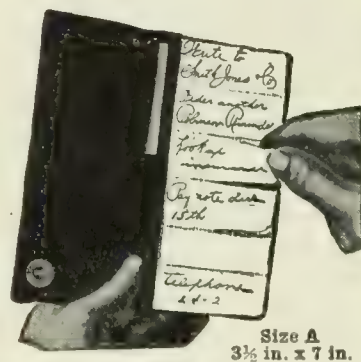
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Each Memo Separate  
Tear Out When  
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Genuine Seal or Morocco	2.25	3.00
Ladies' Shopping Reminder, 2½ in. x 3¼ in. with pencil and extra filler,	\$1.00; in patent leather, \$1.25.	

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## "Home-Making, as a Profession"

A 100-pp. illus. handbook—FREE. Home-study Domestic Science Course, fitting for well-paid positions and home efficiency. Am. School of Home Economics, 529 W. 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

## BE A BANKER

Prepare by mail in spare time for this attractive profession in which there are great opportunities for both men and women. Send at once for free book, "How to Become a Banker," by EDGAR G. ALCOCK, President, American School of Banking, 22 McLene Bldg., Columbus, O.

## METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY



offers a two and one-half years course of training. Each pupil nurse receives an allowance of from \$10 to \$15 a month in addition to maintenance and uniforms.

Minimum age 18 years. Requirements, at least one year of high school or equivalent. Classes are formed each month.

Blackwell's Island is an historic spot. It is removed from the rush and noise of the city, yet so near New York as to be part of it. The palatial nurses' home, with its extensive and attractive grounds, is an ideal place to live in.

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## CLOSETS BUILT TO FIT

(Continued from page 331)

A more elaborate application of the built-to-fit idea may be made in the sewing room closet. One of the best examples known to the writer is the double closet illustrated. One half is fitted with a pole and hangers which provide a place for partly made garments. Above are well spaced shelves on which fabrics and pieces are arranged in boxes. In the other half of the closet, a roomy lower compartment contains a dress form, folding table and hem marker. In the upper half are drawers for "findings" and shelves filled with plainly labeled boxes containing patterns, linings, laces, and miscellaneous trimmings.

In another home one end of the upper hall was fitted up as a sewing room, and in place of a regulation closet with doors, a cabinet equally divided between drawers and drop front compartments was built into the partition on one side.

To be in the highest degree efficient, the deeper drawers of the sewing room closet should be supplemented by two or more very shallow ones properly subdivided to hold sewing silk and cotton, pins, needles, hooks and eyes and other small utilities, and there should be a special cedar-lined compartment with a tightly fitting door, in which to keep woolen fabrics, fur and feather trimmings.

As every housewife knows, a superfluity of closets is inconceivable; therefore, in planning a new home every jog and niche should be turned to account. Even the small spaces beneath windows and in the ends of projecting chimney breasts are convertible into fascinating little cupboards for shoes, toys, or books. Wherever possible the uses of each closet should be definitely determined in advance and its dimensions and interior arrangement regulated accordingly. If for some structural reason it proves expedient to build a closet deeper than is actually needed, at least make the shelves of the right proportion, as this tends to a convenient and orderly arrangement of their contents and reduces the surface area that must be cleaned periodically. It is not necessary that all of the shelves of a closet be spaced alike, tho this, unfortunately, is the common practise. In building bookshelves, for example, the usual plan is to make them all of one width and separated by the same number of inches; whereas there should be at the bottom one or more broad shelves fitted to receive the largest volumes, while those above are both narrower and nearer together, the gradation being varied to meet the requirements of individual libraries.

Paradoxical tho it may appear, it is the closets with the largest amount of unused space that are the most crowded. In one typical, architect-planned china closet, wherein, for lack of room, glasses are perilously pyramided and unrelated plates and dishes are stacked in tottering piles, there are by actual measurement more than thirty-four cubic feet—or approximately 33 1/3 per cent—of empty space. By reducing the distance between shelves and inserting additional ones in the space thus gained, the congestion could be entirely relieved and the housewife's time and temper saved much needless wear and tear, to say nothing of the reduction in breakage.

The specifications for an efficient and space conserving closet are so simple and easy to follow that it is amazing how seldom a model specimen can be found. They may be summed up in two short sentences, thus:

First measure the contents.  
Then build to fit.



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## WHEN AND HOW TO PRUNE

(Continued from page 329)

ing no bark scars. When removing a branch the saw should be held against the trunk so that no stub is left behind to decay. On large branches an undercut is necessary to prevent the stripping of the bark and the consequent scar.

All wounds should be treated with tree paint to preserve the wood until the bark lip has grown over and sealed the wound. Branches of less than one-half inch in diameter can be removed with pruning shears sharp enough so that the wood is not bruised. A pair of long handled tree pruners will be useful for cutting small branches that can't be reached from the ground with hand shears.

In England, where in the finer details of gardening they seem to be further advanced than we, root pruning is practised quite extensively. Altho root pruning is more generally employed in the cultivation of fruits, it is often used to make ornamental plants more uniform. The result of root pruning is a slower but denser and hardier growth.

Fruiting trees that have attained a size where they should begin to produce, but for various reasons are inclined to throw all their strength into new growth, can be made productive by the proper pruning of the roots.

A trench must be dug around the base of the tree. The diameter is governed by the size and type of tree but ordinarily a tree of four-inch caliper will require a diameter of four feet. Dig below the base of the tree and sever any tap root that may have developed, and fill the trench with good top soil with the addition of some of the more concentrated form of fertilizers such as bone or tankage. No manure should be used as it is conducive to a soft sappy growth, which it is the purpose of the root pruning to abolish.

Girdling has the same effect on a tree as root pruning, reducing the flow of sap to the top of the tree and checking the growth. Root pruning is considerably more work than girdling but is preferred for the beginner because unless properly practised girdling is dangerous.

Girdling is the removal of a small strip of bark just above the base of the tree. In no case should it entirely encircle the tree. The width of the strip should be about one-quarter inch. This will heal quickly and the tree will be none the worse for the cutting.

Trees and shrubs of all kinds should be pruned immediately after planting, to remove some part of the wood to counterbalance the necessary loss of roots in the planting operation.

Trees that lift with a large quantity of fibrous roots need not be pruned as severely as those that have only a few coarse heavy roots with little fiber. Hard wooded trees such as oaks, beech, etc., will require more vigorous cutting than soft wooded trees like the poplar or maple.

Fruiting trees must be cut hard. If they don't start into a healthy vigorous growth they will be of little use. Evergreens can be gone over carefully with a sharp knife removing the growth evenly so as not to show any scars. Those intended for formal plantings can be sheared with a hedge shearer.

If this consistent removal of the growth in proportion to the plant's losses in the planting operation is attended to, it will reduce the enormous loss following planting of various kinds.

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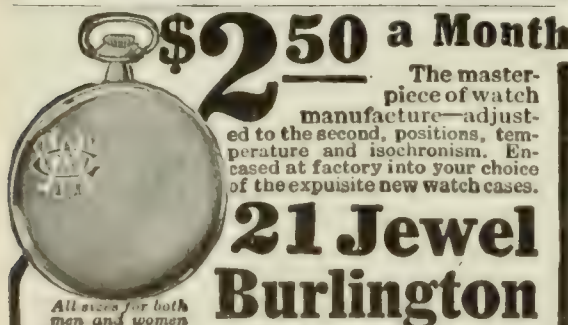


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## MARSHAL FERDINAND FOCH

(Continued from page 317)

the first days of August, 1914, there reigned a wonderful activity. Around Foch, splendid officers: his assistant chief Colonel Des Mazis and his aid, Captain Cordier, who both died like heroes; among his staff officers, three eminent strategists, Colonel D'Ambly, now a general, and Majors Biesse and Navel. The regiments of the Iron Division were utterly prepared; they had been commanded and trained, during 1913 and 1914, by colonels and general officers like Grossetti, the hero of the Marne and of Ypres, Maistre, Pouydraguin, the ablest general of the famous Alpine Chasseurs divisions, etc.

Just in the early days of August territorial troops composed of hardened Lorraine peasants came to relieve the guard of General Foch at the Governor's Palace; one of these men, excited by the mobilization, under the burning sun of summer, became suddenly insane, and taking his rifle went on shooting wildly all around the square. His comrades tried to take hold of him but, for some minutes there was a good deal of confusion on the place.

Suddenly, at a window of the palace, appeared General Foch. Pale and worn out by his intensive work, his eyes sad and pitiful. He made a sign with his hand, expressing his wish to stop without violence this first tragedy of the war, and to forgive the poor wretch, victim of his insanity.

General Foch personified at that same moment the idealistic spirit of France, devoted and crucified, only fighting for humanity and suffering more than any other nation.

The staff of General Foch then followed the Twentieth Corps slowly advancing, leaving on its left the fine Seventieth Division, composed of the reserve regiment of the Twentieth Corps, commanded by General Fayolle, to guard the city of Nancy, brave and resigned. Then began the life of the front: the staff and its services reached in a few days a little village on the Franco-German frontier called Rechicourt-La-petite, and there, in a modest schoolhouse, Foch established his headquarters.

Keeping some officers at Rechicourt to control the staff work, General Foch used to pass his entire days and sometimes his nights visiting various parts of the front, cheering up the soldiers.

At first the French drive seemed a success: the Twentieth Corps, striking hard, advanced toward Dieuze and Chateau-Salins, where the French flag is floating now.

The enthusiasm of the officers and of the privates was unabatable. The Twentieth Corps was indeed among the rare units possessing some heavy guns of 120 mm. and of 155 mm. Next to the Eighth Artillery of Nancy and the Thirty-ninth of Toul, they had also with them the best artillery regiment of France, the Sixtieth of Mailly, in which every officer, every gunner, was a crack shot.

General Foch worked every minute with clearness of sight, with conscience, with thoroughness, and inspired with the same spirit his officers, who tried their best to fulfil his wish for strong discipline and for immediate results. All were deeply impressed by his genius.

One afternoon, the officers keeping watch at Rechicourt, heard for several hours a terrific bombardment along the front and suddenly, about 7 p. m., were informed that at Morhange, thru the weakening of some other units, horribly destroyed by the heavy German guns, the Twentieth Corps had been obliged to abandon its position.

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In perfect order, like in a parade, the Twentieth Corps with its heroic divisions, retreating calmly, defending themselves doggedly, without being broken or pierced, returned toward Nancy and the valley of River Meurthe. During that tragic night Foch organized his headquarters in four different villages, successively abandoning each under enemy pressure. All the soldiers, sad but confident, were commenting, in their hard trials, on the wonderful spectacle they had seen on the high road of annexed Lorraine: their regiments retreating one by one, pursued by German Uhlans and Jaegers, but protected by the gunners of the Sixtieth Artillery.

When the last battalions, the last squadrons, had passed by in a safer zone, Foch, silent, erect, unshakable, the symbol of heroic France, from a field near the road and the batteries of the Sixtieth, was still there, calmly encouraging by gestures the artillery officers. The latter under the eye of Foch were manning their 75's with such an art that the Twentieth Corps, that same night, postponed the brutal German advance on the capital of French Lorraine.

Castelnau, who commanded the army of the "Grand Couronné," has been rightly called the Victor of Nancy: General Foch, whose Twentieth Corps immolated itself, deserves also the gratitude of France. The city of Nancy, the arms of which bear, on a thistle, the double inscription: "Non inultus premor!" "Qui s'y frotte s'y pique!" gave with joy its citizenship to Castelnau and to Foch, its saviors.

Foch commanded during the first period of the Battle of Nancy the Twentieth Corps, and whether from St. Nicholas-du-Port, Manoncourt, or from Dombasle, he showed his masterly leadership and self-control.

General Foch was in constant conferences with General de Castelnau, who knew his old Twentieth Corps and fully appreciated the rare capacities of its chief.

In those early days of the Battle of Nancy, when we feared that the beautiful city with the golden gates would be taken, General Foch, completely worn out, but still showing in his eyes his absolute hope, encouraged the soldiers who, after such a retreat, were fighting one to four, sometimes without food, sometimes without shells or bullets.

When these first "poilus" of the Twentieth Corps saw in the distance the car of General Foch with its tricolor flag, they were at once comforted and forgot their terrific strain.

One night the staff left Manoncourt and put up at Dombasle, nearer the fighting line. The whole night the infantry fire was progressing and the shells were falling every hour closer and closer. An extremely violent German attack was taking place.

Foch left during the night, with a part of his staff, to inspect the brigades and watch the offensive waves.

The next morning he suddenly came back alone with his aide.

He told his orderly to get his luggage ready in ten minutes, and with a calm but grave expression announced to an officer that he was ordered by General Joffre to yield the command of the Twentieth Corps to his friend, General Maurice Balfourier.

He added that it was a great sorrow for him to leave such a magnificent unit with which he had seen hard times. He had to go at once, for he was appointed commander of a new army, just created, and intended to fight in the center of Joffre's army.

Those who saw on his intelligent face so expressive a deep sadness, only attributed it to his departure. We knew later that France had... (Continued on page 347)

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# THE NEW BOOKS

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THE war changed many things of long tradition. Not the least of these is the old familiar alphabet, which would seem to be one thing that would remain the same. The telephone has proved the trickiness of sundry letters of the alphabet, and the Signal Corps had their difficulties until they invented substitutes for the offending members. Thus, M became Emma and the Machine Gunners, the M. G.'s, were promptly dubbed the Emma Gees by the nickname loving soldier.

Captain McBride was a private in the Twenty-first Canadian Infantry, Machine Gun Section, when it went across in the fall of 1914. He was in the thick of the fight from the very beginning and saw all the fighting along the famous Ypres salient, which brought such undying fame to the Canadian troops. Promoted to the rank of captain in the field, he is now an instructor in the United States army, released from active service, probably because, as he says:

The evolution of machine-gun tactics is, perhaps, the most outstanding feature of the whole war. From being, as it was considered four years ago, merely an emergency weapon or, as the textbook writers were pleased to call it, "a weapon of opportunity," it has become the most important single weapon in use in any army, not even excepting the artillery. A properly directed machine-gun barrage is far more difficult to traverse than anything the artillery can put down, and the combination of artillery and machine guns working together, whether on the offensive or defensive, represents the highest point ever attained in the effective use of fire in battle.

Such being the case, it is no wonder that the tales of the exploits of the Emma Gees are among the most thrilling and daring that the war has to offer. Told in the vividly simple style of Captain McBride, these stories leave us breathless and marveling that men could do the things that he has done and still be alive to tell the tale.

*The Emma Gees*, by Captain Herbert W. McBride. Bobbs-Merrill. \$1.50.

## The Heart of a Soldier

MAJOR MACLEAN WATT is not afraid of sentiment, and has the talent of the Gael for expressing tears in laughter, and laughter in tears. The sights and sounds of battlefield, trench and hospital sweep thru these pages with glimpses of horror, but it is with the heart of the soldier that the writer is concerned; the casual heroism of the daily round, the humor in the midst of peril, the exaltation that conquers fear, the simple trust that carries a man thru the gates of death.

"Where are you wounded, old chap?" asked the orderly.

"Hoots," he replied, "I'm no wounded at a'. Fling me anywhere. Look after the rest."

"Look after the rest" seems to be the cry which reveals the rock-bottom of a man's character, laid bare by the war.

Songs by the author are scattered thru the book, and besides the stories of soldiers the Padre has some wise words to say about the church after the war:

More of St. Francis than of Ignatius or Dominic. . . . Christ, not Presbyterian nor popish nor Episcopalian nor Baptist . . . ; the State as a real part of the purpose of God . . . in the clearing of national life . . . a free chance for free men, . . . and God above, beneath, within and around all.

*The Heart of a Soldier*, by Major Maclean Watt, George H. Doran Co. \$1.85.



One of the many quaint illustrations from "The French Twins," by Lucy F. Perkins

## Trucking to the Trenches

THOUSANDS of men driving thousands of wagons and motors filled with tens of thousands of dollars worth of shells—this was a common sight on the roads that lead to the front. In one of the five-day pushes was a young American boy who had enlisted as a truck driver before his own country entered the war. For five days and nights, thanks to a wrecked supply train, he ate nothing but half a can of salmon, some hard-tack and chocolate. For two days and nights he never left the wheel. He tells about it in his letters home which have appeared under the title of *Trucking to the Trenches*:

Forty-eight hours with your fingers cramped around a steering-wheel—rain beating in your face and stinging your eyes till they cried and stung and stuck half shut—straining to see in the dark—fighting the wheel and fighting sleep, knowing that if the latter got you the other would, too—passing the wrecks of carloads of troops that had toppled over and wounded their charges—fighting that which we most dread, the fire that underneath in the brake-bands creeps toward the gas-tanks before you know it's there.

*Trucking to the Trenches*, by John Kautz. Houghton, Mifflin Company. \$1.

## Fairy Tales from Many Lands

THE fairies seem to have planned a special peace celebration of their own this Christmas; so many of them have paraded into print with gay colored illustrations and stories of never-failing happy endings. *English Fairy Tales*, retold by F. A. Steel, is, all things considered, the best book of fairy stories published this season. All the old favorites are included: Jack and the Beanstalk, Tom-Thumb, Red Riding Hood, Dick Whittington, The Three Feathers, The Fish and the Ring, The Golden Ball and lots of others; they are written in a style equally suitable to be read aloud or for the children to read to themselves; and they are illustrated in color by the master

of interpretations of fantasy, Arthur Rackham, who has a faculty of making giants and elves and witches and fairies look perfectly plausible and lifelike.

In contrast to the *English Fairy Tales*, which are familiar friends to most of us, there are published this year three books of fairy tales from other nations. The fairies and their magic are the same in every country, but the setting and the conversation of the "humans" are an interesting reflection of the different nationalities. In the *Spanish Fairy Book*, for instance, "the castle of Floridel and the Palace of Pombat stood front to front, separated only by the marvelous Blue Lake," and everything that happened in the story took place amid royal pomp. In the *Dutch Fairy Tales*, on the other hand, "Klaas Van Bommel lived where cows were plentiful. Klaas was a farmer's boy. He had rye bread and fresh milk for breakfast. There was always plenty to eat at the Van Bommel's house." And the *Hindu Fairy Tales* begin, "If you should visit the very old city of Benares, you would find in one of the little villages that lie in dreamless sleep on the surrounding hills the ruins of an old school. Buddha, the greatest of all teachers, was head master."

All these stories have the charm of fairy magic and adventure and they are incidentally instructive in national customs and traditions. The three books are all excellently illustrated.

*English Fairy Tales*, retold by F. A. Steel, illustrated by Arthur Rackham. Macmillan Co. \$2.50. *The Spanish Fairy Book*, by Gertrudis Segovia, translated by Elizabeth V. Quinn. F. A. Stokes Co. \$1.50. *Dutch Fairy Tales*, by William Elliot Griffis. T. Y. Crowell Co. \$1.25. *Hindu Fairy Tales*, retold by Florence Griswold. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.25.

## Two Children of Reims

OUT of all the books that have been written on the war there is one especially for the children—the story of the part that Pierre and Pierrette played in winning the war for France. These French twins lived in Reims with their mother while their father was off fighting Germans and when he was sent home wounded they helped rescue him from a fire that German bombs set in the Cathedral hospital. Later they met Sam and Jim of the Foreign Legion and helped them catch a German spy. Lucy Fitch Perkins has told their story with a skill that makes its appeal to both children and grown-ups. Scattered thruout the book are numerous excellent pencil sketches of Pierre and Pierrette and their friends, including the Raveled-Out Dog.

*The French Twins*, by Lucy Fitch Perkins. Houghton, Mifflin Co. \$1.25.

## Jane, Joseph and John

NOT since "The Child's Garden of Verses," by Robert Louis Stevenson, has there been a book of verses that will please the youngsters so much as *Jane, Joseph and John*, by Ralph Bergengren. He wastes no time in trying to write down to the children; he just makes up poems about the things that children themselves think and do—and say to each other. And all the poems are pleasantly consistent about rhyming. Here is Joseph's tribute to the worms:

When the earth is turned in spring  
The worms are fat as anything.



The birds come flying all around  
To eat the worms right off the ground.  
They like worms just as much as I  
Like bread and milk and apple pie.  
And once, when I was very young,  
I put a worm right on my tongue.  
I didn't like the taste a bit,  
And so I didn't swallow it.  
But oh, it makes my Mother squirm  
Because she thinks I ate that worm.

*Jane, Joseph and John*, by Ralph Bergengren.  
Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press. \$2.50.

## Stories—Fairy and Otherwise

IT is not often that one finds a book that speaks so straight to the heart of childhood as this. Its simple, wholesome charm appeals as well to the child that is alive, tho hidden and half-smothered, in the breast of the most demure grown-up. It has a wealth of suggestion for an endless array of other stories, fairy and otherwise, that a seeking mother can find in its pages.

*The Little House in the Fairy Wood*, by Ethel Cook Eliot. Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.

## Stories of Patriotism

THE CHILDREN OF FRANCE. (Henry Altemus Co., Philadelphia.) Stories for children of the heroism and self-sacrifice of the children of France in the Great War.

I AM AN AMERICAN, by Sara Cone Bryant. (Houghton, Mifflin Co., \$1.25.) Little lessons for children in civics, American history and the Great War, told with great patriotic appeal.

LEST WE FORGET. World War Stories by John Gilbert Thompson and Inez Bigwood. (Silver, Burdett & Co.) The outstanding events of the Great War told briefly, simply and in a manner that will appeal to children.

MY COUNTRY, by Grace A. Turkington. (Ginn & Co., Boston.) A text book in civics and patriotism for children, leading gradually from an explanation of what America is and stands for, to chapters on law and government.

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(Continued from page 326)

Where were they? Some one suggested that "Society" does not show up until 8:30 or nine o'clock. We waited patiently. The crowd of pass holders now began to make their appearance, intermingled with an occasional purchaser. There were few carriages, possibly two dozen couples in evening dress, the others all in street clothes. By nine o'clock it had dawned on the most obtuse that the Four Hundred had stayed away but had sent its cooks, grooms, waiting maids and butlers!

Brutus remained sanguine, as befitted an exponent of New Thought. "It will take five or six weeks to get them coming," he explained. "Anyhow, Society isn't back in town yet—we shouldn't have issued our invitation so early." It was the fact, however, that we didn't sell a hundred of our \$3 seats thruout the entire season, nor did "Society" ever show up in any numbers. Catiline, clever adsmith tho he was, had fooled himself and us on the amusement psychology of the millionaire who likes to take the movies incognito and reserves display for the opera. Plain, ordinary people were scared away by the stiff prices.

Brutus stuck it out for months to constantly diminishing receipts which at the end scarcely paid the weekly rent. Then in disgust he turned the management of the theater over to a Broadway personage who is fond of styling himself the "Go-Git-Em Guy." The latter cut the prices to twenty-five and fifty cents, camouflaged the lobby, decorated the stage, trimmed the pictures, and introduced warblers of popular ditties. These innovations set the business soaring, and the remainder of the season was on at least a partly self-supporting basis.

The happenings recorded above would have proved a tragedy to a theatrical showman who must necessarily create an immediate demand for his goods or close up shop. With the large film corporation, however, the New York opening is "window dressing." Success or non-success of its rented Broadway theater is after all a minor matter compared to the national and world-wide distribution of its films. Armed with the sincere laudations given to our weekly output by the metropolitan critics, we address ourselves to the country at large. Sales branches were established in all the important cities, contracts were entered into with thousands of little and big picture houses, and from Oshkosh to San Antonio and from Bangor to Aberdeen signs like this were emblazoned on their fronts:

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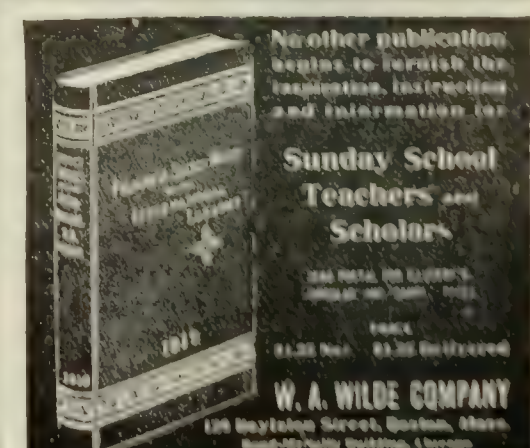
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With the approach of New Year's the first black clouds appeared on the horizon. An omen of this was when the telephone company cut off our service, sending the president hurrying downtown for cash to meet the bill. Trade editors greeted me with doubtful welcome, declaring the "ad" bills long overdue and stating their disinclination to pasture a "dead one" with free publicity. Next, a tidal wave of economy struck the office. Heads were lopped off in every direction, private telephoning was forbidden, vouchers were scrutinized, and expenditure was curtailed. Gossip was rife on the street that we would soon go bankrupt. Nevertheless Brutus got another firm of very powerful Wall Street magnates interested, and we continued to plod on.

How came Montezuma so near to wreckage after only five months of operation? Sales were tremendous; the films were displacing those of older concerns everywhere. The first reason was the staggering expense of conducting twenty-eight separate branch distributing businesses in as many cities, together with the home office "overhead." The second reason, equally important, was the contract entered into with the studio producers by which we paid them at the rate of \$40,000 for every long picture and \$20,000 for each short one—about \$6,000,000 per annum. The highly famed directors had named their own figure, and it was breaking Montezuma's back. Grandiose ideas of production ruled everybody. A sub-director would be getting \$25,000 a year, and even featured players would receive a moiety of that amount. The most expensive locations were rented, yachts and railroad trains were chartered, free automobiles were for everybody, elaborately built structures were fired and shipping was blown up to provide a 200-foot flash in a 5000-foot picture.

I shall not bother the reader with the detailed after-history of Montezuma in its stock market ups and downs, its quarrels with the directors, and its kaleidoscopic changes of management. A year and a half later it was bruited about that the parent corporation owed one of the studio producers \$800,000 and another one \$600,000. The huge returns they had counted on simply weren't in the business, and they were obliged to get out. Went, too, all the high-priced stars, the fancy-salaried home officials, and the whole blind system of production waste. The Montezuma makes "cheap" pictures now; the financiers in charge would shy at a famous stellar name as they would at the Kaiser's.

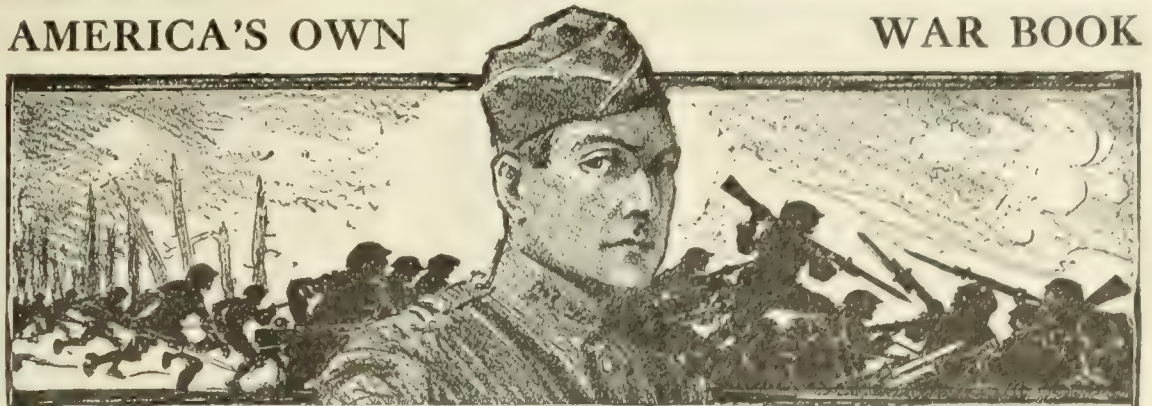
As to the "old gang," most of them are widely scattered. The directors-general found a rival corporation willing to pay them big prices for their work, tho under a reduced scale of production and with fewer companies. The Healer has returned to his healing, Catiline to his advertising desk, and Brutus busies himself with a production company, while the "Go-Get-Em Guy" has built theaters, established an exhibitors' circuit, and is reputed to draw a princely salary as an adviser in chief to a prominent film maker. Long since I became an independent scribbler.

The gigantic, rapidly shifting and (if I may so call it) mushroom character of film enterprise is illustrated by the brief history I have been recounting. As a highly speculative and hazardous game, it far outclasses the old-time theater with the latter's solid foundation of theater syndicates and proprietorship. Nobody can corner the 12,000 picture theaters of the United States, just as nobody can corner producing talent, and so I think that the future of the films will ever present new and unexpected angles to the fascinated observer.

(To be concluded in a later issue)

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## WHAT THE WAR MEANT TO THE U-BOAT

(Continued from page 322)

lanes along which the U boat blunders like a blind fish; the mine fields, both British and German, it must avoid; floating mines that have broken from their moorings; the treacherous tides, traps, decoys, nets, that make a U boat journey a blind hazard.

To these special risks have to be added the usual sea dangers, and the war risks—the "blimps," hydroplanes dropping their bombs from the sky, the little patrol boats, and finally, the destroyer, which remains the U-boat's chief foe.

There are also decided limitations in submarine navigation and operation. The popular idea of a U-boat emerging and diving again with porpoise ease is quite erroneous. If she attempts to go down at an angle of more than twelve degrees, her battery tanks overflow, leaving her a helpless, floating hulk. Abrupt dives are also very dangerous. A submarine commander told me that his hair had often stood on end when, on a quick dive, his vessel went down and down till he thought he could never stop her. Doubtless, many a U-boat has gone headlong into the deeps where the terrific pressure would crash her iron sides like an egg shell. Once on the surface, a large U-boat would require several minutes to submerge, and if she were seen by a destroyer, her fate was sealed; for no matter what depth she might go, the telltale wake floats up to the surface. A depth mine dropt at its head closes the incident.

Neither can a U-boat cruise indefinitely under water. Seventy to one hundred miles is about the limit. After that it must come up to recharge its batteries while steaming along the surface.

Surface cruising also has its limits. At low speeds a submarine's radius runs up to six or seven thousand miles, but a good deal of this mileage is used up in coming and going between the hunting grounds and the base, and if much high speed work is done in long stern chases after fleeing merchant vessels the mileage is further cut down. A U-boat can stay away from its base between twenty and twenty-five days.

To extend this time limit many attempts were made to establish supply bases in the hunting waters. Food could be obtained, of course, from captured ships; but fuel came less easily. One ingenious commander used to cache barrels of fuel oil and petrol, loot from tankers, at the bottom of the sea in a sheltered cove. But one day an insignificant marker buoy in the middle of an "oil spot" betrayed him. The customary procedure would have been to carry off the barrels; but, with a flash of genius, the British commander removed the bungs, poured a few gallons of picric acid, a powerful explosive, into each barrel, then sunk them again. In racing automobiles a few drops of picric acid is sometimes added to the petrol to give it a "kick," but it has to be done very carefully or the engine is liable to be wrecked; so it does not require very much imagination to picture the fate of that particular U-boat.

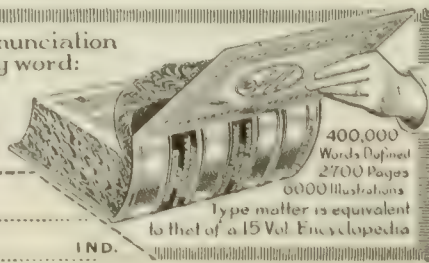
Summing up the U-boat's potentialities, we find that it is limited in cruising radius and operations; is exposed to extra sea and war risks; is, in fact, a hunted creature. The loss of the vessels, it should be remembered, was aggravated by that of the torpedoes they carried. The smaller boats usually carried ten; the larger and later types about twenty. Now a torpedo is an extremely complex piece of mechanism that takes months of time and thousands of dollars to build. Accordingly, if a U boat was sunk outward bound with twenty torpedoes, their loss was more serious than that of the vessel.

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## MARSHAL FERDINAND FOCH

(Continued from page 339)

been on the verge of defeat. General Foch realized that his country was in great need.

General Foch arrived at the Marne sector just in time to find a lieutenant, whom he had asked to work on his new staff. Heretofore, the lieutenant had been serving on General Joffre's staff, and happy to work once more with his former director of the War School, became a devoted aide of the new army commander.

Lieutenant André Tardieu had the patriotic joy of seeing General Foch make his immortal offensive against the Prussian guard, with the help of Grossetti and of the Moorish troops.

After the victories of Nancy and of the Marne, General Foch took the command of the French armies of the northeast: from Doullens, then from French Flanders, General Foch, still accompanied by Lieutenant Tardieu, succeeded in checking the German rush to the seacoast, and will remain famous in the war's history by his perfect understanding with the new great British armies and with Kitchener, French and Haig.

Foch was also the executive brain of the bloody battle of Ypres. Knowing the high value and spirit of his commanders, Generals Grossetti, Balfourier, Dubois, Humbert, he was unceasingly in close co-operation with the British and Belgian staffs, planning new operations, and next to his marvelous deeds of Nancy and of La Marne, Ypres, Dixmude will always be associated with the name of Foch.

Like Castelnau, keeping his calmness in spite of three beloved sons killed, like Pouydraguin, losing his two sons, General Foch was winning the battles of humanity, trying to forget that in the rear, an heroic mother of France, Madame Foch, was already in mourning for their only son, a courageous, splendid second lieutenant of St. Cyr, and for one of their two sons-in-law, a brave among the brave, Captain Becourt, of Nancy, killed at the head of his Twenty-sixth battalion of Blue Devils, around the iron mines of French Lorraine.

General Foch has always, in the worst of his deep grief, continued to serve his country.

At sixty-seven years of age he has adapted himself to these four years of war, and he has been the supreme and victorious leader of all allied armies on the ravaged soil of France.

General Petain, whom General Foch admires, is his worthy assistant. With leaders like Foch and Petain, the allied troops and the French armies have won the greatest victory of history.

After having served bravely as captain of Chasseurs, Foch's lieutenant, Mr. André Tardieu, became last year French High Commissioner to the United States, where with the American departments he had organized the absolute coördination of the military, naval and economic resources.

A former lieutenant colonel of the Fifth Hussars of Nancy, General Weygand, whom Foch highly appreciated before the war, represented France and General Foch at the Inter Allied War Council of Versailles.

And, touching symbol of Franco-American unity about Alsace-Lorraine, the general impulse of President Wilson induced General Pershing, whose family left Alsace two centuries ago, to come to this country, to offer his soldiers the flower of America, to General Foch, an alumnus and adopted son of Metz, savior of Nancy and of Lorraine.

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## The Independent Lesson Plans

### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT  
HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

*TO THE TEACHER:* Ask every pupil to read  
as much of *The Independent* as possible, and to  
prepare at home written answers to two or three  
questions. When you call upon a pupil in class  
ask the pupil to step to the front of the room,  
to lay the written answer on the teacher's desk,  
and to speak without notes, unless notes are  
specifically suggested by the question. Then call  
for one supporting opinion concerning the  
thought presented, and for one dissenting opin-  
ion. Close the discussion by a vote of the class,  
and an expression of your own opinion. Make  
the work spontaneous, spirited, and original.  
Build up a vigorous Americanism founded on re-  
liable information concerning present-day events,  
conditions, and thought.

#### I. Work for Young Students.

1. Cut out any five pictures from this number  
of *The Independent* and write an original  
story which these pictures will illustrate.
2. Write a suitable letter based on any adver-  
tisement in *The Independent*.
3. Write a description of any picture in *The  
Independent*.
4. Write an original Christmas story based on  
the page headed "American Made Toys."
5. Tell simply and clearly the story of recent  
events that have taken place in Germany.
6. Imagine that you were a cabin boy on one  
of the British battleships at the time of the  
surrender of the German fleet. Tell your  
story as you might have told it to your  
parents on reaching home.
7. Your Chinese laundryman tells you that he  
has heard there is trouble in China. Give a  
simple explanation of the present Chinese  
situation, assuming that your hearer can  
understand the very simplest English.
8. Give the words that one of your boy friends  
might use in describing a group of Cossacks  
seen at a circus. Answer him by giving an  
account of what Cossacks are now doing in  
Russia.

#### II. Work for More Advanced Students.

1. Show in what ways the news in this num-  
ber of *The Independent* is related to the  
theme of "A Tale of Two Cities."
2. Give the speech that the King of the Bel-  
gians might have made in expressing appre-  
ciation of the work of the Allies.
3. Write a paragraph so ingeniously worded  
that it will emphasize the statistics given  
concerning losses in the war.
4. Draw from this number of *The Independent*  
suitable material for a speech on "True  
Democracy."
5. Give a speech supporting, or opposing, the  
proposition: "The League of Nations should  
insist upon total disarmament."
6. Read aloud Rupert Brooke's poem in "The  
Sensible Thing." (a) What is the thought  
in the first section of the poem? (b) What  
is the thought of the second section? (c)  
How does the poem affect the reader? (d)  
Show in what ways this poem is like beauti-  
ful music produced by a skillful violinist.
7. Choose sides for a contest based on "What  
Do You Know?" When both sides have had  
sufficient preparation hold the contest. The  
teacher should act as judge, and the award  
should go to the side presenting the greater  
number of correct answers.
8. Show the relation between "The Vision of  
Sir Launfal" and the work of doctors in  
English war hospitals.
9. Prove from Hamilton Holt's article that  
the world of today is in some respects bet-  
ter than the world of *Ivanhoe* or *Henry V.*
10. In a tenderly written paragraph in rhythm-  
ical prose—or in verse if you wish—express  
your opinion on either of the following sub-  
jects: (a) Soldiers who sacrificed them-  
selves for civilization; (b) Humanitarian  
spirit toward the wounded.
11. Your father is planning a new house. You  
hear your mother say something about  
closets. Give your father a few brief sug-  
gestions drawn from the article "Closets  
Built to Fit."
12. Imagine that you are to introduce to an  
audience Major Bishop of the British Army.  
Give your speech of introduction, empha-  
sizing the work of British aviators and of  
Major Bishop in particular.
13. Develop the following topic: "Great Crises  
in the Life of Marshal Foch."
14. Give a speech summarizing Marshal Foch's  
noteworthy characteristics.

### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, I.H.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE,  
NEW YORK CITY

#### I. The World in Revolution—"Reconstruc- tion," "The Bolshevik Movement in Germany," "Cossacks Take Kiev," "A Coup d'Etat at Omsk," "Genealogy of Russian Governments," "Civil War in China."

1. "If the Great War had ended as it began  
... the settlement would have been com-  
paratively easy." Under these conditions  
what would have been the settlement if the  
Central Powers had won? If the Allies had  
won?
2. Compare the end of the present war with  
the end of (a) the Napoleonic Wars, (b)  
the Crimean War, (c) the Franco-Prussian  
War, (d) the Russo-Japanese War, (e) the  
Balkan Wars. Why is the present situa-  
tion more complex than that at the end of  
the five wars mentioned?
3. What evidence do you find in the *Story of  
the Week* to justify the statement: "Not  
since the Middle Ages has so large a portion  
of the earth's surface been given over to  
anarchy," etc.?
4. "The German revolution seems to be taking  
the same course as the Russian." What is  
the evidence in proof of this statement?
5. To what party in Russia does the "Spar-  
tacus" faction correspond? the moderate So-  
cialist faction? the Bourgeois faction?
6. "In southern and Catholic Germany the  
radical views do not meet with the same  
acceptance," etc. Why not?
7. Trace the history of the revolutionary move-  
ment in Ukraine. In Great Russia. In Si-  
beria. Do you see any evidence of the estab-  
lishment of permanent governments in these  
regions?
8. What relation has the present civil war in  
China to the interference of Japan in that  
country during the past four years?
9. What claims and counterclaims will China  
and Japan probably make at the coming  
peace conference? How will these claims  
probably be settled?

#### II. The Glory and the Tragedy of War—"Britannia Rules the Air," "What the War Meant to the U-Boat," "Four English Hospitals."

1. Upon the basis of the first article and of  
any other available sources write an account  
of the achievements of the aerial service  
of England, France and Germany. An ac-  
count of the exploits of Guynemer, von  
Richthofen, Bishop or some other "ace."
2. What are the advantages and the disadvan-  
tages under which the submarines operated  
during the war?
3. "If this be true, the question naturally  
arises—why were merchant ships ever al-  
lowed to go out alone?" Answer.
4. What feelings does Mr. Holt's article arouse  
in you?

#### III. Military Preparedness or Disarmament —"National and International Pre- paredness."

1. "... the very cornerstone of a League of  
Nations must be total disarmament." What  
is the ground upon which the author makes  
this statement?
2. "The people ... are sick of the whole  
business; but the political men and many  
of the great business men ... still believe  
that their only security is in the develop-  
ment of organized forces." How do you ac-  
count for this difference?
3. Do you agree with the writer's summary of  
the situation as given in the last sentence  
of the editorial?

#### IV. The Peace Conference—"The President on the Firing Line."

1. Is *The Independent* in favor of the Presi-  
dent's journey to Europe? Are you?
2. What are the American peace aims? How  
do they differ from those of the European  
powers?
3. Is it possible or desirable for America to  
return to her detached international posi-  
tion?

#### V. Government Control—"Congress," "Navy Control of Wireless," "Return of the Railroads."

1. What evidence do you find in these news  
items that the Administration is working  
for government ownership of transpor-  
tation lines? What evidence of opposition to  
government ownership?
2. Is the sentiment in favor of government  
ownership growing stronger or declining?



The price of The Independent is ten cents a copy, four dollars a year. Postage to foreign countries in the Postal Union \$1.75 extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter March 28, 1918, under Act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1918, by The Independent. The Chautauquan, founded 1880, incorporated with The Independent, June 1, 1914

Hamilton Holt Editor  
Harold Howland Associate Editor  
Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

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# The Independent

Founded 1848

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

## HARPER'S WEEKLY

119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

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Karl V. S. Howland, President  
Frederic E. Dickinson, Secretary Wesley W. Ferrin, Treasurer

**NATIONAL EFFICIENCY**  
A monthly section devoted to business, personal and national efficiency. Official organ of the National Efficiency Society. Published in the third issue of The Independent each month

**THE COUNTRYSIDE**  
Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## POETS OF TODAY

War and love have always been the themes that poets oftenest embroider; in the experiences of the last four years they have come to dominate our poetry altogether. From the men who fought we have their hot personal reactions of determination, horror and the poignant longing for home contacts. A. Newberry Choyce, a young English lieutenant, writes of them with somewhat the simplicity and flavor of Rupert Brooke's war sonnets. His book of poems, "Memory," is published by John Lane & Co.

### ATTACK AT DAWN

Evening sky  
With gold and carmine glowing.  
Roaring still  
The guns that never rest.  
And I—  
Stifling one wild aching in my breast  
For every flower that's growing  
Upon a homeland hill.

And at the dawn will come  
Death  
To write a roll of fame  
Where crimson blood is flowing;  
While I look on with half-held breath  
And think of Autumn fields at home  
Where poppies are aflame—  
And wonder will he write my name.

"No Man's Land" is a compelling glimpse of the soul-stirring horror that may overtake a soldier:

### NO MAN'S LAND

I crawled in a spirit-haunted place  
Made wild by many a screaming shell.  
And here and there a dead man's face  
Lay like a livid track to Hell.

For Night had spread the jagged lands  
With covering veil of sable skies;  
Yet War still clenched his crimson hands  
And hunted me with gleaming eyes.

I crawled in a spirit-haunted place  
Made wild by souls that moan and mourn;  
And Death leered by with mangled face—  
Ah God, I prayed, I prayed for dawn.

Sometimes it seems that war hurts most far away from the battlefield in the homes where mothers and sisters and wives are waiting for their soldiers to come home. Mary Carolyn Davies, a young American poet, speaks eloquently for them in "The Drums in Our Street," published by the Macmillan Company:

### IN OUR STREET

The war has wakened me to see  
The greatness in the clerk across the way,  
The high nobility  
In my next neighbor whom I never saw  
With anything of awe  
Until I knew her sons had gone—three tall  
And awkward youths. She sings about the  
hall

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And porch, at sweeping, and is happier  
Than all the town. I sometimes look at her  
And wonder, and wish that I, too, could  
be gay.

The lanky clerk who never seemed to care  
About big things—he went. There was an  
air  
Of being on great projects, in his face,  
A trace  
Of kingliness I'd not have thought of there.  
There were songs within him, tho his lips  
were dumb.

Because of these two, I,  
Tho I am cowardly, try  
To keep from weeping when no letters  
come—

## THE NEW PLAYS

Smiles, tears and tender recollections mingle closely as one watches *Home Again*, founded on James Whitcomb Riley's poems. Tim Murphy as the raggedy man and Macklyn Arbuckle as the fake doctor achieve triumphs, while the children capture every heart. (The Playhouse.)

Cyril Harcourt and Norman Trevor and, indeed, all the cast of *A Place in the Sun* are far too good actors to be wasted on so trivial and trite a piece. There are several conversational sparkles, but the general effect is heavy. (Comedy Theater.)

As refreshing and entertaining as when it was new, and doubly welcome amid much war melodrama is the revival of *Daddy Long Legs*. With Ruth Chatterton and Henry Miller. (Henry Miller's Theater.)

The Gilbert and Sullivan operas given by the Society of American Singers are more than a match for the present day productions both in musicality and in timeliness. The *Mikado* and the *Pirates of Penzance* seem written especially to satirize the follies of today. And modern pseudo-military choruses could learn much from the company of jolly tars in *H. M. S. Pinafore*. (Park Theater.)

With its usual artistic simplicity the French theater this week gives a forceful presentation of Ibsen's *Rosmersholm*. (French Theatre du Vieux Colombier.)

Jane Cowl is the actress *par excellence* of tears and hysterical emotion. As an American telephone girl on the battlefield her ability finds full scope in *The Crowded Hour*. (Selwyn Theater.)

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

**LORD BERESFORD**—The peace must be signed in Berlin.

**THE EX-CROWN PRINCE**—I have not renounced anything.

**EX-KAISER**—America must be punished for her actions.

**DR. SOLE**—In England a haughty spirit of victory prevails.

**CHARLIE CHAPLIN**—There is such a thing as being too funny.

**SECRETARY MCADOO**—I would not turn my hand over for any office.

**H. S. MENCKEN**—Women take a heavy, unhealthy pleasure in suffering.

**CHARLES E. HUGHES**—In saving the world we have lost our republic.

**HORATIO BOTTOMLEY**—Germany should be subjected to a period of economic slavery until she has paid an indemnity of \$50,000,000,000.

**SECRETARY REDFIELD**—If it is permitted me to urge a few words of practical advice to American industry I should say to them, beware of the temptation hastily to lay rash hands upon wages.

**PROF. H. M. KALLEN**—The Bolsheviks most of all have helped to make the war not only a war for democracy, but a war at last of democracy and by democracy.



# How I Learned The Knack of Forceful Speaking

One Man's Accidental Discovery of the Most Potent Power in Business and the Quick Advantage It Gave HIM

An Actual Episode in the Writer's Progress

"LET'S go," said Hill, laying on the desk before me a newspaper clipping. "We're sure to have some fun out of it and meet some of the old crowd."

The item was an open invitation to all former residents of the small city that Charlie Hill and I thought of as our "home town" to attend a get-together dinner of former residents of the place.

I was enthusiastic about it and met Hill on the following Friday evening at the hotel where the meeting had been called. Familiar faces were everywhere even before we got to the banquet room. It seemed as if half of the friendly old town had descended on the hotel in a body.

As we finished dinner the chairman rapped for silence and the crowd quieted down expectantly. Speaker after speaker was applauded generously and each one of them had something interesting to say about people or things back home. Hill, myself and a dozen more in our group were enjoying a regular neighborhood reunion when the blow fell.

"We are further with us tonight."

honored to have began the chairman and continued with a flattering eulogy of the next speaker. I sat listening eagerly for the name, hoping it would be some old friend that I had not yet seen, when he ended up by looking directly at me, calling me by name and with a wave of his hand indicating that I should rise and say something to my fellow townspeople.

I was stunned. I hadn't considered even the possibility of such a thing. I had no idea what to say. A thousand things raced through my mind, none of them appropriate. I tried to think of a story, a reminiscence, an anecdote, anything to carry the thing off and get back in my chair. I rose slowly, hands in my pockets, and opened my mouth to speak, hoping that a kind Providence would send me words to use and thoughts to express.

I hate to recall what followed. It is so painful to me that I have made every effort to forget it. Those few minutes are practically a blank in my mind. Hill, who was sitting next to me, told me afterwards that he could not make much out of my remarks and that, through nervousness, I jingled the keys in my pocket so continually while I was on my feet that it sounded like a sleigh-bell accompaniment. I know that I sat down abruptly in the middle of a word and didn't look up from my coffee cup for many minutes afterward. It was the most embarrassing moment I have ever known in my life.

Worse yet, I had done myself a terrible injustice. I was perfectly able to talk to a group of men and had done so many a time in business, although looking back on it I realize that I had always thought of the right word just a little too late to use it and never quite got the hang of rounding off the last sentence so that the strongest possible impression was left with my hearers. I was just about average when it came to informal speaking. But the "home town" dinner had been the first time I had been expected to stand up without notice and say something in a voice that could be heard by some two hundred people. I shudder to this day as I think of it, yet the greatest good fortune of my career has sprung from that humiliating occasion.

I wanted to apologize to someone for the embarrassment I had caused my hearers that night for I knew they suffered with me in my mumbling monologue. I looked up the man who had been chairman at the meeting—a man who had attained a prominent position in the city of our adoption. He asked me to lunch with him very cordially and when I brought up the subject of the weakness that I had shown he interrupted to say that he was glad I mentioned it.

"Never mind apologizing," he continued. "I was on the point of getting in touch with you when you telephoned. I want to tell you something that I have learned in several active years of business during which I have seen men rise and fall and in most cases I have known the inside causes of their success or failure.

"If some experienced man had told me what I am going to tell you I would have been spared many years of almost fruitless effort. I have found that one of the very cornerstones of success in any line is the ability to talk forcefully, concisely, pleasantly and to the point whether it is to one man or to a thousand. Speech is the most important vehicle of the mind. It doesn't matter what you know if you can't tell it in the right way when the time comes, you might just as well not know it. The very intonation of every word is important. In the modern world personality is the groundwork of progress and personality is chiefly expressed in spoken words. What you say and the way you say it will make or break your career."

Before we parted that day I learned of the work of Doctor Frederick Houk Law, a man who is devoting his life to teaching business men how to talk. He was recommended by the very man who had uncov-

ered my weak point and I got in touch at once with him.

It has only been a few months since I first followed Dr. Law's suggestions but the results that I can definitely trace to them seem incredible to those who do not realize the tremendous power of trained, forceful speech. Last week I addressed a gathering of 3000 people at a rally of our firm's employees. I talked as naturally as I am writing this and the point I urged with my hearers was carried unanimously.

I have learned to secure complete attention to what I was saying; to speak with the right inflection and intonation; to make my words and sentences forceful and convincing; how and when to use humor; how to start a talk, and, perhaps as important as anything, when to stop. For more practical, every day use, I have learned how to give directions, to explain things, to give oral reports, to dictate effective letters, and how to be brief as well as fluent. My vocabulary has enlarged so that I am able to select the exact word I want and use it with confidence.

My income has almost doubled, and at the present rate of increase will soon actually do so. The priceless hint that reached me through that most miserable, embarrassing moment of my life has been worth more than ten years of actual business experience to me and its value grows as my prospects widen.

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# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## THE DUTY OF THE HOUR

**T**HERE can be no doubt that President Wilson is now at the crisis of his career. Having safely piloted the ship of state thru the direst storm of history, he finds himself compelled to put to sea again on the greatest quest ever undertaken by an American. Breaking the traditions of a century he goes to France to throw the great weight of his personal prestige into the forthcoming parliament of the nations where the course of history will be determined for years to come and where the world, as Mr. Roosevelt has said, will have to abjure half-way measures and decide between Utopia and Hell.

The hour is grave, for now that the pressure of war has been relieved the rats will be venturing out of their holes and selfishness will again begin to stalk abroad. The aristocrats of England, the Bourbons of France, the Machiavellis of Italy and the standpatters of America are already raising the cry of politics and business as usual—the two “processes,” to use the President’s term, that above all else should never continue again “as usual.”

There are rocks ahead at Paris. There are rocks behind at home. The President’s appeal to elect a Democratic house was resented by the country, as the recent election has demonstrated. The announcement of the personnel of his Peace Commission caused bewilderment and disappointment. And now we hear the rumblings in the Senate. Roosevelt and Taft ignored the upper house and their great arbitration treaties came to naught. President Wilson should at least have had a Democratic and a Republican senator with

him on the Peace Commission. The Senate is always jealous of its prerogatives and he would have done well to placate it by concessions. He will need every ounce of support he can get when he comes back with his League of Nations treaty to be ratified.

But the issue in its fundamentals rests squarely upon the American people. The President can be depended on to do all that he can do at the conference. Congress will surely act if the American people unmistakably demand the United States enter a League of Nations. So far our people are favorable to the idea, but they are not as enthusiastic as they should be. They must rouse themselves as the people of Europe have already done.

The next few weeks will be decisive for the future of the world. The League to Enforce Peace, we are glad to hear, will hold conventions all over the country. But that is not enough. Religious, political and educational organizations should make their voices heard. Labor and capital should speak out. The press should expound and it should explain.

Unless our children and our children’s children are to go thru again what we have suffered the world must be organized to prevent future wars thru a League of Free Nations buttressed by every human sanction, moral, economic and military.

There is no other solution. Coöperation will have to be substituted for competition in international affairs if the blood of our heroic dead which now reddens the clay of France shall not have been shed in vain.

## WHEREIN WE WERE PREPARED

**A**MERICA was not prepared for war in any military sense. The creation of a great army in a year and a half and getting half of it overseas was a large achievement in which we may take satisfaction. The navy also was brought into good condition and enlarged, and its performance has been honorable. We hope that the occasion will not arise and we shall doubtless do our part toward bringing about such a reorganization of international relations as will make it less likely to arise, but the experiences of these four years have taught us not to put our trust in hope and not to prophesy.

That we were able to create an army and to be of some substantial use was a consequence of a real preparedness of another kind. So also was our important achievement in helping the Entente Allies to finance the war, in supplying them with munitions before we declared war, and in helping to feed their armies and civilian populations from the beginning. The preparedness which made these things possible was our effective industrial business and intellectual organization with all which that implies of driving power to make it yield results; and these were the splendid products of our individualistic democracy.

No one who had opportunity to see what our engineers accomplished in France could ever doubt that we had developed here a marvelous power to take a critical situation in hand, and to do great things in a material way swiftly and substantially. Other illustrations might be named, but this example is representative of all. The same sort of thing had been done before in building the Panama Canal. In both instances the work was performed under Government authority and control, but the power to do it, the knowledge and the energy, had been developed in our vast private enterprises: in building the most extensive and complex network of railways in the world; in building and rebuilding our commercial and industrial cities; in upbuilding prodigious manufacturing interests, and, most significant of all, in creating our schools, our colleges and universities. Practically all of this achievement had been begun and carried forward by individual initiative and under individual responsibility, and the process had created, as a by-product, a wide-awake, ready, resourceful and self-reliant population.

These are truths not to be forgotten as we now look into the future. Individualism can be a healthy growth, or it can



become rank, disregardful of right, and self-destructive. It can be unfair. It can be narrow and arrogant. It can exploit. And experience has demonstrated that to prevent these tendencies individualism must be offset and held within bounds by various forms and activities of collectivism. Government itself, let us not forget, is collectivism. Law and due process of law, let us ever remember, are collectivism. They exist, and we believe in them and maintain them, because without them individualism becomes anarchism. Experience has demonstrated also that to prosper and be comfortable we must have such works of collectivism as public highways maintained by taxation, instead of by tolls, and public schools, instead of private schools only. Experience has demonstrated also that we must have boards of health and a sanitary administration to some extent restrictive of personal liberty, and that we must protect children and sometimes adults against economic exploitation.

It is probable that we have not reached the expedient limit of collectivism. The experiences of the war indicate that we have not. Nothing has happened, however, to justify the conclusion that we ought now to go over to a socialistic program. On the contrary, a fair review of the facts lead irresistibly to the conclusion that the part that we have been able to take in the war has been respectable precisely because we have thus far been neither anarchistic nor socialistic, but sturdily individualistic; all in all individualistic within reasonable bounds. Any experiment in social reorganization or policy that should result in any impairment of that personal resourcefulness which is, after all, the only possible preparation for the unexpected, would be a supreme disaster.

## SECRECY VERSUS DEMOCRACY

THOSE who protest that we have gained nothing from the overthrow of the German Government since the people have participated equally with their rulers in the iniquities of the war, fail to comprehend that the question is not one of guilt but of security. Doubtless reparation must be exacted from any German Government, however constituted, on behalf of the nations victimized by the war; but the great gain lies in the passing of a great menace.

Democracies, it is true, may be aggressive and unscrupulous; perhaps the German democracy may be so. But it was not only its military resources and lack of moral restraints that made the late German Empire dangerous to its neighbors, there is also a readiness for instant offensive warfare and a capacity for elaborate intrigue impossible in a democracy. Popular government means government by public opinion. You cannot conspire thru a megaphone.

Suppose, for example, that President Wilson should hit on the bright idea of a war of conquest against Spitzbergen. If he followed the German model, all that would be necessary would be to call a midnight conference at the White House with General Pershing, Mr. Baker and a few other of his confederates. If the military chiefs assured him that the army and navy were in readiness he would tell them that he had long desired—in fact ever since three o'clock that afternoon—to make his reign glorious by the conquest of Spitzbergen. He would then call in his private secretary and dictate a proclamation beginning "Spitzbergen has forced the sword into my peace-loving hand. Up and at them!" The navy would sail at six o'clock and every good American would learn with his breakfast coffee that he was a belligerent.

But under our own system of government he would have to proceed differently. A thousand newspapers, one at a time, would have to be converted to the anti-Spitzbergen policy. The President would have to tour the country from end to end to bring the pressure of public sentiment to bear on a timid and irresolute Congress. When the army and

navy increases came up for a vote they would be made the football of politics for six months before a penny was granted. Inconvenient demands would be made for the publication of diplomatic correspondence. Pacifists and Socialists would have time to agitate; bankers would have time to get frightened. By the time the country had been converted to the war policy, Spitzbergen would know all about the American plans, would have rebuilt its navy, introduced compulsory military service, and found formidable allies in Turkestan, Kamschatka and Madagascar. A cat when once let out of the bag, no longer has nine lives!

## SOVIETS AND BOLSHEVIKI

SEVERAL subscribers ask us for "a simple definition of soviet and Bolsheviki." How can one give a simple definition of anything so complex and indefinite as Russian politics? But we will do the best we can to oblige. A soviet is the executive committee of a labor union. The Bolsheviki are the people who are running the Russian soviets. The former is a kind of political machinery derived from industrial organizations. The latter is the particular party now in control of the machinery in Russia. It is the same difference as exists in our own country between governmental institutions and political parties. The Democratic party is not Congress—altho some Democrats seem to think it is. Within a few months the Republicans will be in control, but the Congress will remain as before. So in Russia Lenine, Trotzky and the rest of the gang may be deposed at any time. We have heard every week for over a year that they were about to leave, so it must be so. But the soviet seems to be a very stable institution and might survive their fall or bob up again in some form. It has been adopted in Germany in spite of the fact that the Germans look upon the Russians as utter barbarians from whom they have nothing to learn. And in Germany the soviets are working much more smoothly and efficiently than in Russia in carrying on the revolutionary transformation of politics and industry. But only a few of the German soviets are under the control of the Spartacus faction of Socialists, which corresponds to the Bolsheviki of Russia.

The Bolsheviki are the extremists of socialism, the whole-hoggers, the come-outers, the bitter-enders, the no-compromisers, the intransigents. Those old Russian revolutionists, whom we used to call "Nihilists" and "Anarchists," and whom we used to shudder at even while we sympathized, are looked upon by the Bolsheviki as hopelessly old fashioned and reactionary, no better than we bourgeois republicans or wealthy aristocrats. The present government of Russia is not a democracy and does not profess to be. It is what it calls itself, a dictatorship of the proletariat, the rule of the working class, an inverted autocracy. From all we hear there is as little freedom and less security than under the Czar. The Bolsheviki leaders came into power by violence and maintain themselves by the same means. There are some interesting constructive features in their program, but so far as can be learned they have done little toward carrying them out.

But the soviet as a form of government is not necessarily undemocratic. In fact it has frequently been advocated as more democratic than our system of geographical division. It may take two forms. In one the grouping is by trades; in the other by industries. For instance, in the first all those doing the same sort of work in different establishments would come together and elect representatives to a common assembly as now in a labor convention, where the structural iron riveters', the hod carriers', the school teachers' and the pretzel varnishers' unions are represented according to their numbers. This may be called gild socialism. In the other form all the people in a certain factory, the managers, the clerks, the machinists, the stokers and the cleaners, would unite to elect representatives to the govern-



ing body. This is syndicalism. It is the sort of organization that would exist if all the employees and directors of a plant, but nobody else, had each one share of stock in the corporation. If every one in the community belonged to some trade union or syndicate as is the intention, then obviously the representation would be as democratic as when all the people in Tompkins County or between Fortieth and Sixtieth streets, regardless of occupation, voted as a unit. But evidently the electoral results would be quite different from the same electorate.

The Independent on July 20, 1918, published a long article, "A Primer of Russian Psychology," on the origin of the soviet and the genealogy of the Bolsheviks, and we do not wish to repeat what was so recently said. But we may recall that the soviet or workmen's council first became a political power in the abortive revolution of 1905 and proving effective then was revived in the successful revolution of 1917. The army being the important factor in the movement, the soviet or council of soldiers' delegates had to be admitted. The navy also had to be given representation in the central soviet. Thus the peasants, or some of them, were brought in and finally the combined all Russian soviet of workmen's, soldiers', sailors' and peasants' delegates met and elected a board of People's Commissioners, which has been ever since the real government of Russia. Both forms of representation are practised, the gild and the syndicalist form of socialism, but the tendency is toward the syndicalist type. Apparently any group can form a union and elect its soviet which will be represented in the soviet of soviets. The lawyers would have their union—corresponding to the bar association; the bankers—if they are allowed to exist—would have theirs, but since they would be represented in proportion to their numbers these classes would not exercise as much influence as they now do in politics. Obviously the whole scheme is incoherent and irregular in Russia, but if it is carried out in Germany we shall expect it will be systematized as rigidly as the German army. The soviet idea is obviously very much like what we are familiar with in federated unions, clubs, corporations and associations. What perplexes us is to see these replace the whole system of political machinery that we regard as so essential. The soviet is designed to sweep aside as unnecessary all such things as kings, presidents, parliaments, legislatures, courts, cabinets, capitalists, landlords, employees, armies, nations, classes and boundary lines. We may call this as absurd, as impossible, or as wicked as we please, but since it is just now the only government of a hundred million Russians and fifty million Germans we are obliged to try to understand it.

## THE DANGERS OF PROPHECY

THAT estimable gentleman and cautious statistician, the late Colonel Carroll D. Wright, objected to prophecy, even when he had the figures. He understood, what is no mystery to common sense but is perplexing to enthusiasm, the nice and important distinction between prophecy and scientific prediction: prophecy being only a guess suggested by a part of the facts or by facts carelessly observed or measured, whereas scientific prediction is a conclusion from adequate facts verified as to observation and measured with precision. The good Colonel, as Director of the Census and as Commissioner of Labor, was careful to offer only summaries of his statistical tables that were fully borne out by the data, often to the disappointment of social reformers, tariff builders and campaign managers.

It is therefore one of the grim humors of fate that one of the rare instances in which this prudent intelligence seemed to forget itself and to venture upon prophecy (it didn't really; it only seemed to) stands now as a sensational exhibit of the dangers that really do lurk in prophecy. Incautiously, for once, the Colonel remarked (in print)

that since the municipalities, commonwealths and Federal Government of our nation had organized boards of health we had not been scourged by a nation-wide and uncontrolled epidemic. He did not say that we never should be, but a lot of his readers unwarrantably inferred that he meant as much.

And now we have had the influenza, our old acquaintance that under one name and another has played the mischief with the human race once in about thirty years since the days of the Ptolemies. Of course each generation has imagined that the disease must certainly be a new infliction and has rechristened it. Sixty years ago it was plain influenza. Thirty years ago it was la grippe. And now it is Spanish influenza. But that doesn't matter; by any other name it would have been as distressing and as fatal. The point of our disquisition is that the health administrations have this time let it get out of hand, and it became not only a nation-wide but also a world-wide scourge.

And the "improvement" of our disquisition, as the old rhetoricians would have called it, is that the race of man may as well get ready to scrap a good many prophecies, or near prophecies, that optimism has hugged to its breast as veritable truths. Some of them have failed already. The expectation that a capitalistic world would not permit another first-class war went to smash four years ago. The confident belief that the Hague Convention would mitigate any future war, if one should by mischance occur, is remembered only with shuddering. And to offset these dismal disappointments the prophecy that democracy could not organize itself for war as effectively as absolutism always had done has been pulverized by the American war machine.

To write down a list of other prophecies that are presently to be discredited and forgotten would be to prophesy, which we prudently decline to attempt. But, being human, we may ask questions. Even the President of the United States does that.

We are wondering—just wondering, we insist, and nothing more—if the socialistic prophecy of the impending catastrophe of nationalism, capitalism and individualism will prove to be any nearer a scientific prediction than were some of the forecasts that we have just now named.

We observe, for example, a general disposition among the Entente Allies to agree to President Wilson's proposition that a number of hitherto unorganized nationalities, including of course the Czecho-Slavs and the Jugo-Slavs, must enjoy self-determination. We observe further that England, France, Italy and the United States were never more profoundly national in feeling than they now are while coöperating as military allies. All are willing to enter into a League of Nations, but, we judge, they have no thought of becoming disintegrated elements of any such internationalism as socialism has conceived.

As for capitalism, America like England, has taken possession of railroads and brought industries for war purposes under authoritative control. But we have observed that, simultaneously with these radical departures, the anti-trust legislation has fallen into desuetude, and, in the face of war and its financial exactions small enterprises are being corraled and absorbed by wide-branching and far-reaching organizations carrying on together war industries and peace industries and subsidiary enterprises innumerable. When the normal income tax and the excess profits tax have done their perfect work, shall we discover that the inequalities of economic distribution have in fact been diminished, or only that moderate wealth and a middle class, upon whom financial burdens have ingeniously been shifted, have in great measure been eliminated?

And when the war is all over, shall we "really and truly" enter upon an era of justice and sweet reasonableness in which the exploiter and the slacker shall both be "socialized"? Or, shall we discover that with whetted appetites and undepleted "pep" they have started in to make up for lost time? We cannot predict. We will not prophesy.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Americans Enter Germany

Early on the morning of December 1 the American troops crossed bridges over the Sauer and Moselle from Luxemburg into Germany. The soldiers were equipped as if for battle, with steel helmets, gas masks, rifles and filled cartridge belts. Heavy artillery followed. Flags were flying and bands playing as they entered upon enemy soil.

The first important place was Treves, an ancient city of about 70,000. The population received the Americans in silence and apparent indifference but no manifest hostility. The soviet or workmen's council which governs the city had published notices in the newspapers urging people to behave properly toward the Americans and not overcharge for goods under pain of punishment. The Americans were surprised to see so many well dressed people and to find that they could get a good dinner at the best restaurants at no higher price than in France. But there is no coffee, little butter, and bread is scarce and poor. Meat, fish and game are to be had for those with money enough. The young children have evidently suffered for lack of milk.

General Pershing will make his headquarters at Treves. General Preston Brown has been made Military Governor with General Harry A. Smith in charge of civil affairs. The inhabitants are required to carry identity cards and to be indoors by nine o'clock, and they are not allowed to use the telephones.

More than 1,500,000 Allied and

## THE GREAT WAR

**November 28**—Kaiser William formally abdicates. Pillaging of Jewish quarter in Lemberg.

**November 29**—Lithuania declares itself an independent republic. Hungarian Government interns Mackensen's army of 170,000 at French demand.

**November 30**—Peru and Chile call out troops over boundary dispute. All Russian Government of Ufa refuses to support Admiral Kolchak as dictator.

**December 1**—American army enters Germany and occupies Treves. American troops from Archangel defeat Bolsheviks on Pinega River.

**December 2**—King Nicholas of Montenegro declared deposed. British fleet arrives at Baltic port of Libau.

**December 3**—Spanish cabinet resigns. Allied conference at London concluded.

**December 4**—President sails for Paris peace conference. German army officers defeat revolutionists in battle at Kreuznach.

American prisoners have been released by the Germans under the terms of the armistice and of these 250,000 will pass into the American lines. The task of feeding and caring for them will be difficult on account of lack of transportation. Several thousand American prisoners have been received and examined by the army surgeons, who report their physical condition as good as could be expected. No evidence was found to support the rumor that the prisoners had been

inoculated with malignant and contagious diseases. Some complain of bad food, harsh treatment and uncomfortable quarters, but in the majority of cases the men said that they were not much worse off than the German soldiers.

## Turmoil in Germany

Politically Germany is in chaos. The hierarchical system of administration which has regulated in detail civilian as well as military life has collapsed and the power has passed into the hands of self-appointed dictators, citizen volunteers and committees of soldiers and workingmen. If a map of the country could be drawn it would resemble the Germany of the seventeenth century rather than that of the nineteenth, for it is split up into numerous semi-autonomous states with ill-defined boundaries and indeterminate jurisdiction.

But in spite of this political confusion the natural orderliness and disciplined training of the people have so far prevented a degeneration into the ruinous riot of Russia. The difficult task of demobilization and evacuation is being carried out in a systematic manner and there have been few cases of disorder by the deserting or disbanded soldiery. Altho the Socialists were before the war regarded with abhorrence by the other classes of the community, yet now that the Socialists are in power they are receiving the support and cooperation of their former opponents to a remarkable degree. The government



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### THE LEADERS OF THE ALLIES DRAWING UP THE ARMISTICE TERMS

This is the first photograph received in this country of the momentous occasion when the Allies dictated to Germany the terms of surrender. The representatives of the Allied governments are seated at the council table in the Versailles palace. On the left side of the table, from left to right, are: General di Robilant; next man unidentified; Italian Foreign Minister Sonnino; Italian Premier Orlando; Colonel Edward M. House; General Tasker H. Bliss; next man unidentified; Greek Premier Venizelos; Serbian Minister Vesnich. On the right side of the table, from left to right: Admiral Wemyss (with back to camera); General Sir Henry Wilson; Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig; General Sackville West; Andrew Bonar Law; Premier David Lloyd George; French Premier Georges Clemenceau; and French Foreign Minister Stephen Pichon.



officials and military commanders have in most cases been retained, tho placed under the authority of some soviet or republican cabinet. Certain of the army officers, such as Generals von Arnim, Behm and Ederhart were shocked at the display of red flags which welcomed the troops on their return from the front and issued orders prohibiting any soldier from accepting a red flag or badge. But Field Marshal von Hindenburg overruled them and issued a proclamation declaring that the red insignia should not be regarded as offensive if displayed in a dignified form, and on the other hand that the soviets should not object to the old national colors.

At the outbreak of the revolution the non-Socialist parties disappeared from sight, but now they are beginning to reorganize in order to be a factor in the election for a constituent assembly that takes place in January. Various bourgeois parties, such as the National Liberal and Progressive, are forming to secure a republican rather than a working class government. There are rumors of counter-revolutionary movements, with General von Mackensen at the head, aiming to restore the monarchy. Millions of anti-Socialist and anti-Semite pamphlets are being distributed.

But the chief danger to a Berlin directorate is from the Spartacus and Independent Socialists, who want a Bolshevik regime. They have seized the wireless stations and the Government has warned the outside world that news from this source is not to be relied upon. But the general congress or soviet of Soldiers' Deputies held at Berlin supported by an overwhelming majority the People's Plenipotentiaries headed by Ebert, are willing to leave the question of the future government of the empire to a freely elected assembly.

The Council of People's Plenipotentiaries at Berlin is composed exclusively of Socialists, tho of both factions. Other German states have admitted a limited representation of other parties. Thus the Baden Cabinet consists of seven Socialists, two Clericals, one National Liberal and one Progressive. The Oldenburg Cabinet consists of five Socialists, two Bourgeois and two former ministers.

The storm center of Germany now is Kurt Eisner, the poet and journalist who has assumed the dictatorship of Bavaria. The Catholics are disposed to dislike him because he is a Jew, the Conservatives because he is a radical Socialist and the Bavarians in general because he was born in Galicia and only came to Munich from Berlin a couple of years before the war. His disclosure of official documents throwing the responsibility for starting the war upon the Prussians has offended Berlin. He is accused of playing into the hands of Clemenceau, the French Premier, by endeavoring to separate southern Germany from Prussia.

On his part Eisner denounces the Berlin Government for its conservatism and prevarication, and demands the



International Film

#### THE INSIGNIA TO BE WORN BY ALL VETERANS OF THIS WAR

There will be approximately forty million men entitled to wear this black and gold button designed by Louis E. Dolson and received by the governments of the Allies and the United States

dismissal of such hold-overs from the the old regime as Solf of the Foreign Office and Erzberger, who negotiated the armistice. He threatens to secede from Germany and, if necessary, to fight Prussia. In addressing the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council on his return to Munich, Premier Eisner said:

In these last few days I have become the best hated man in Germany. At first all the newspapers praised me. Now they are all slandering me.

In Berlin I noticed that the counter-revolutionary elements behaved as if nothing had happened. Thereupon I took from my portfolio a document which I thought



Press Illustrating

#### ANOTHER KING DEPOSED

The contagion of democracy is spreading. The latest king to go is the venerable ruler of Montenegro, who has been deposed, with his family, by the "Skupstina," the Montenegrin National Assembly

was bound to rend the last veil from the conspiracy leading to the world war. With this document I hoped for a blow at the counter-revolutionary Government.

I told the gentlemen of the old system that they were incapable of conducting the peace negotiations. It is true that we have a revolutionary Government in Berlin, but it has nothing to say. If Berlin is incapable of acting, we Bavarians must first help ourselves and act in the interests of the whole.

The opponents of "the Bavarian Trotzky" retaliate by asserting that Eisner, being in close touch with the Bavarian War Department, was the only Socialist in Germany who as early as July 28, 1914, knew that war had been decided upon. At that time he was busy telephoning to the Socialist editors to support the Imperial Government in its war policy.

#### Opening the German Archives

When Lenine made public the secret documents found in the Russian Foreign Office he said to the Germans: "Go, break into your own archives and you will reveal things quite as bad." The Germans are now following his advice. The Berlin soviet has requested the People's Plenipotentiaries to seize and examine all documents of the old regime relating to foreign affairs and the revolutionary government in Bavaria has already begun the publication of the official reports of Count von Lerchenfeld, the Bavarian Minister at Berlin previous to the war. These confirm the charges of the Allies that the German Government was cognizant and approved of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia. Lerchenfeld writes under date of July 18, 1914, that the note to Serbia was delayed until after President Poincaré and Premier Viviani had made their visit to St. Petersburg so it would be difficult to secure coöperation with Russia. He said: "Serbia cannot accept such conditions - as will be laid down. There must be war." Austria, he declared, could not long delay action, "for that might give Serbia, under pressure from France and Russia, an opportunity to offer satisfaction." On July 31 he wired to Munich that the German ultimatums to France and Russia would be rejected and that the German armies would at once be sent thru Belgium into France, which "would be overwhelmed in four weeks," for the French army was weak in morale and munitions.

Dr. Zimmermann, former Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in reply to the Bavarian charges says: "We did not prompt Austria-Hungary to her action, but expressly advised her against it. The Vienna ultimatum, which we considered too severe, was communicated to us too late for an endeavor to mitigate it."

The ex-Kaiser lays the blame for the war upon Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Foreign Minister von Jagow who, he says, sent him off against his will on a yachting cruise to Norway while they carried into effect their plans for precipitating a war.

The German Government has asked the Allies and the United States to refer the question of who was responsible



for the war to a neutral commission in whose hands should be placed the secret documents of all the belligerents for examination. The German Government is starting on its own account an investigation into the German crimes in Belgium, the deportation of Belgian workmen, the theft of Belgian machinery, and the murders of Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt.

The Altho the abdication of ex-Kaiser the Kaiser and Crown Prince before their flight to Holland was told with great circumstance there was still some skepticism in Allied countries because no act of abdication was made public. In order to settle the question the Berlin Government sent Admiral von Hintze, formerly Foreign Secretary, to Holland, and he elicited this declaration:

By the present document I renounce forever my rights to the crown of Prussia and the rights to the German imperial crown. I release at the same time all the officials of the German Empire and Prussia and also all officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers of the Prussian Navy and Army and of contingents from confederated states from the oath of fidelity they have taken to me, as their Emperor, King, and supreme chief.

I expect from them until a new organization of the German Empire exists that they will aid those who effectively hold the power in Germany to protect the German people against the menacing dangers of anarchy, famine, and foreign domination.

Made and executed and signed by our own hand with the imperial seal at Amerongen, November 28. WILLIAM.

There is a growing demand both in Germany and abroad for the personal punishment of the ex-Emperor and others guilty of instigating the war or authorizing its atrocities. The heads of the British, French and Italian governments, now in conference at London, are said to have decided to ask Holland for the extradition of William Hohenzollern as a murderer or pirate and, if the Dutch Government refuses, to employ such force as may be necessary. Many of the German soviets are also demanding his return and punishment and have offered rewards for his assassination. The German Government, however, lays the blame on German and Austrian militarism in general and will wait till the examination of the Foreign Office documents makes clear the question of individual guilt.

The ex-Crown Prince The Crown Prince, who is living in the cottage of the village pastor on the island of Weirigen, Holland, has given out an interview in which he states that he has not renounced anything and has not signed any document whatever, but he adds:

However, should the German Government decide to form a republic similar to the United States or France I shall be perfectly content to return to Germany as a simple citizen, ready to do anything to assist my country. I should even be happy to work as a laborer in a factory.

Frederick William claims that he was convinced that the war was lost after the battle of the Marne in October, 1914, and he urged the General Staff to seek peace then even at the sacrifice of Alsace-Lorraine, "but I was told to mind my own business and



Hankwell in New York Tribune

#### THEY WORK IN THE DARK

The rats—alien enemies, yellow journalism, anti-Ally propaganda, maudlin sentiment—are gnawing away the foundation of victory while the forces at the top are still finishing its head

confine my activities to commanding my armies. I have proof of this." He also says that he was opposed to the attack on Verdun, which he thought was a mistake. He complains of other cases in which he was overruled:

The air raids on London and other towns and the big gun used against Paris were useless militarily, and, in fact, silly. Orders to submarine commanders were read differently by various officers who went much too far. Two years ago I suggested an international agreement confining air activities to the actual war zone, but my opinion was entirely disregarded.

At the end, he says, his soldiers were worn out and their strength reduced so that sometimes an entire division numbered only 600 rifles. On the origin of the war he says:

Contrary to all statements hitherto made abroad, I never desired war, and thought the moment quite inopportune. I was never consulted, and the report about a Crown Council being held in Berlin to decide on the war I deny on my oath. I was enjoying a stay at a watering place when mobilization was ordered.

Polish As soon as the Austrian monarchy collapsed, strife broke out between the Poles and Ruthenes over the possession of Galicia. The Ruthenes want to join with the Ukrainians of southern Russia, who are their next neighbors to the east and are of the same race and religion. Before signing the Brest-Litovsk treaty with the Central Powers the Ukrainians secured a promise from the Austrian Government in the event of a break-up of the Empire, that only the western part of Galicia, namely, the Grand Duchies of Auschwitz, Zator and Cracow, should go to Poland, while the eastern part, namely, the ancient kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria, should go to the Ukraine. This division corresponds fairly well with the distribution of population, for in two-thirds of Galicia the Ruthenes predominate. But the cities, especially Lemberg or Lvov, are chiefly inhabited by Poles and Jews. The Jews, who

form 11 per cent of the population of Lemberg, sympathize with the Ukrainians, for they have suffered persecution under Polish rule and they fear it for the future.

When the armistice was signed the Poles took possession of Cracow, an ancient Polish city at the western end of Galicia. Then the Polish army under General Vitoldorski started eastward to conquer the whole of Galicia so as to appear before the peace conference with the disputed territory already in their possession. They easily captured Przemyśl, the fortress that stood a long siege by the Russians three years ago. Then they marched on Lemberg, where the Ruthenes, reinforced by Ukrainian troops, put up a stout resistance, but were finally overcome.

From Jewish sources it is reported that when Polish troops entered Lemberg they formed a cordon around the ghetto and proceeded to sack and burn the Jewish houses and shops. The water supply was shut off to prevent the extinguishing of the flames, and Jews trying to escape were shot in the streets. Jewish girls were raped and then thrown from the windows. A synagogue in which the Jews had sought refuge was set on fire and hundreds are said to have perished. The massacre continued for three days without any attempt of the Polish officers to stop it. Other observers lay the looting to the townspeople and say it was at length stopped by Polish patrols. According to the Ukrainian minister at Vienna, four thousand men, women and children were killed. Other reports place the number of victims at 1100. According to the Associated Press correspondent, "only a few persons were killed tho many were wounded." He reports that one wing of the Diet building was burnt and the post-office, railway station and a few dozen houses were blown up. The American Jewish and Polish organizations have appealed to the President for an investigation. The Polish committee of Berne declares that "the disorders had no political bearing but were economic in character." The Polish committee of Paris declares that they "had no religious character whatever but were purely political and industrial." The Polish commander declares that the "regrettable reprisals" were provoked by the Jews, who threw boiling water from the houses on the Polish soldiers, and that the Jews were guilty of trying to spread Bolshevism.

The English The parliamentary elections to be held on December 14 are unprecedented and incalculable. No general election has been held since 1910, and the present Parliament would have expired three years ago if it had not extended its term by resolution because an election during the war was thought inexpedient. Now it can no longer be put off, and the coalition cabinet with Lloyd George at the head, having carried the war thru to a successful conclusion, is appealing to the country for a vote of confidence to enable it to



carry on the work of peace negotiation and reconstruction.

When the war began Lloyd George was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Liberal Cabinet of Premier Asquith and was detested by the Conservative Unionists for his radical policies of land and labor reforms and his opposition to the Established Church in Wales and the House of Lords. But when he displaced Asquith as Premier of the coalition cabinet he found the best support for his war policies among his former opponents, and he is now regarded with suspicion by the Liberals and Laborites because of his new allies. He now joins with Bonar Law, the leader of the Unionists and Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a campaign on the following platform:

The conclusion of a just and lasting peace and so establishing the foundations of a new Europe that further wars may be forever averted; reducing the burden of armaments and the promotion of a League of Nations; state acquisition of land for soldiers and sailors, either with cottages with garden allotments or small holdings on a large scale; schemes for agricultural developments and extensive forestation and reclamation schemes; comprehensive housing schemes; larger industrial opportunities; improved material conditions of employment; preferential tariff for the colonies; no fresh taxes on food and raw materials; development and control in the best interests of the state of economical production of power and light, also railways, roads, and canals; improvement of the consular service; removal of all existing legal inequalities between men and women, and reform of the Constitution and of the House of Lords.

#### Our Delegates to the Peace Conference

would head the representatives of the United States at the international peace conference was followed on November 29 by the announcement of the other four delegates: Robert Lansing, Secretary of State; Edward M. House, the present representative of President Wilson in the Supreme War Council at Versailles; Henry White, former Ambassador to Italy and France; and General Tasker H. Bliss, United States military adviser in the Supreme War Council.

Mr. House and General Bliss have previously represented the United States at the Allied War Councils in France. Mr. House was President Wilson's personal representative to the

President Wilson's decision that he himself

European governments in 1914, 1915, 1916, and was appointed by the President in September, 1917, "to gather and organize data that will be needed at the peace conference." General Bliss was made chief of staff of the United States army on September 22, 1917, designated commanding officer of the United States army on October 6, 1917, and appointed soon after United States military representative in the Supreme War Council at Versailles.

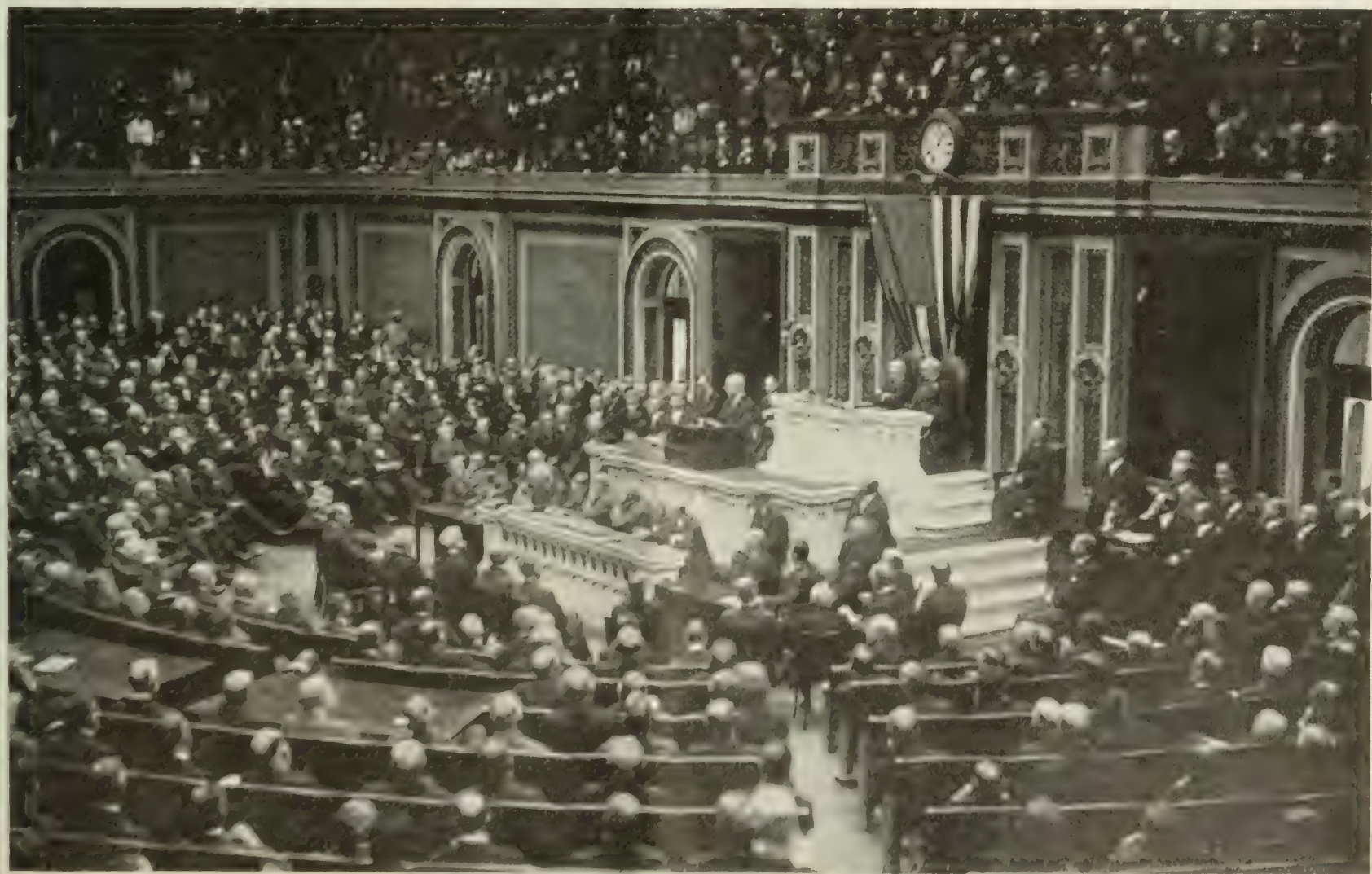
Dr. White is the one Republican in the peace delegation. He has represented the United States in many international conferences: at the London Conference in 1887 for the abolition of sugar bounties, at the Conference on Agriculture at Rome in 1905, at the fourth Pan-American Conference in Buenos Aires in 1910. He was American Ambassador to Italy from 1905 to 1907 and to France from 1907 to 1909.

That Secretary of State Lansing should attend the peace conference was taken for granted, and it was generally expected that other members of the Cabinet would also be included. Secretary of War Baker may take President Wilson's place in the conference when the President returns to this country.

President Wilson and the other members of the peace delegation sailed for France December 4 on the transport "George Washington," our second largest ship, preceded by the "Pennsylvania," flagship of our fleet, and conveyed by fifteen destroyers. Several hundred newspaper correspondents, assigned to "cover" the peace conference,



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#### THE PRESIDENT'S BUSY DAY

At one glance, December 2, President Wilson made his annual address to Congress on the state of the Union, reviewing the war achievements of the past year that culminated in the victory over Germany, and less than twenty-four hours later he left the capital and began his trip to Europe to take part in the councils that will bring world peace and international order. In the photograph above President Wilson is standing on the deck of the "George Washington," just leaving port. With him, from left to right, are Mrs. Lansing, Mrs. Wilson and Dr. Grayson.



sailed December 1 on the "Orizaba." With the President's party are a staff of scientists and authorities on history, geography and economics who have been working for thirteen months compiling data for use at the peace conference. The director of their work, which came to be known as "The Inquiry," is Dr. S. E. Mezes, president of the College of the City of New York. Professor Haskins of Harvard, specialist on Alsace-Lorraine and Belgium; Professor Day of Yale, specialist on the Balkans; Professor Lord of Harvard, specialist on Russia and Poland; Professor Seymour of Yale, specialist on Austria-Hungary; Professor Westerman of Wisconsin, specialist on Turkey, and Dr. Bowman, director of the American Geographical Society, are also on the staff.

**The President's Message** On the day before he sailed for France, President Wilson made his annual address to the Congress on the state of the Union, and reviewed at length our war activities during the past year and the problems of reconstruction that demand our immediate consideration. He praised the valor of our soldiers and sailors and civilians in war work, spoke especially of what the women of the nation had done, and urged the passage of a Federal amendment for woman suffrage. He suggested the resumption of industries curtailed by the war as an aid in the readjustment of labor, approved the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury for a \$6,000,000,000 tax levy in 1919 and a \$4,000,000,000 tax for 1920, urged upon Congress an early decision concerning the disposal of the railroads, endorsed the increased naval building program, gave specific approval to the Secretary of the Interior's plan for the reclamation of three hundred million acres of land for cultivation

by returning soldiers, advised the ratification of a treaty of adjustment with the republic of Colombia, and suggested the establishment of priorities of export and supply to aid the devastated regions of Belgium and northern France in reestablishing their industries.

The general hope that President Wilson would outline his views on the points to be discussed in the peace conference was disappointed. The President merely announced his "purpose to join in Paris the representatives of the governments with which we have been associated in the war against the Central Empires for the purpose of discussing with them the main features of the treaty of peace." He added:

The Allied governments have accepted the bases of peace which I outlined to the Congress on the 8th of January last, as the Central Empires also have, and very reasonably desire my personal counsel in their interpretation and application, and it is highly desirable that I should give it in order that the sincere desire of our Government to contribute without selfish purpose of any kind to settlements that will be of common benefit to all the nations concerned may be made fully manifest. The peace settlements which are now to be agreed upon are of transcendent importance, both to us and to the rest of the world, and I know of no business or interest which should take precedence of them.

On the vexed problem of turning our industries from war channels into those of peace, President Wilson said in part:

While the war lasted we set up many agencies by which to put every material energy of the country in harness to draw the common load and make of us one team in the accomplishment of a great task. But the moment we knew the armistice to have been signed we took the harness off. Raw materials, upon which the Government had kept its hand for fear there should not be enough for the industries that supplied the armies, have been released and put into the general market again. Great industrial plants whose whole output and machinery had been taken over for the uses

of the Government have been set free to return to the uses to which they were put before the war. It has not been possible to remove so readily or so quickly the control of foodstuffs and of shipping, because the world has still to be fed from our granaries and the ships are still needed to send supplies to our men overseas, and to bring the men back as fast as the disturbed conditions on the other side of the water permit. But even these restraints are being relaxed as much as possible, and more and more as the weeks go by.

The problem of railroad control was discussed rather fully by the President as "the question that causes me the greatest concern." He explained:

It was necessary that the administration of the railways should be taken over by the Government so long as the war lasted. It would have been impossible otherwise to establish and carry through under a single direction the necessary priorities of shipment. It would have been impossible otherwise to combine maximum production at the factories and mines and farms with the maximum possible car supply to move the products to the ports and markets; impossible to route troop shipments and freight shipments without regard to the advantage of the roads employed; impossible to subordinate, when necessary, all questions of convenience to the public necessity; impossible to give the necessary financial support to the roads from the public treasury. But all these necessities have now been served, and the question is, What is best for the railroads, and for the public in the future?

I believe that it will be serviceable for me to set forth as explicitly as possible the alternative courses that lie open to our choice. We can simply release the roads and go back to the old conditions of private management, unrestricted competition, and multiform regulation by both State and Federal authorities; or we can go to the opposite extreme and establish complete control, accompanied, if necessary, by actual Government ownership; or we can adopt an intermediate course of modified private control, under a more unified and affirmative public regulation and under such alterations of the law as will permit wasteful competition to be avoided and a considerable degree of unification of administration to be effected, as, for example, by regional corporations, under which the railways of definable areas



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HAIL! HAIL! THE GANG'S ALL HERE

There is nothing downhearted about the wounded men who are coming back now by the thousands to hospitals over here. They keep the wards gay with songs and stories and the "walking cases" wave to the passersby. These men are celebrating Thanksgiving in Debarcation Hospital 2, in New York, where four thousand men are to be cared for. The hospital is the largest in the country and it has as incidental attraction a theater and a roof garden and a canteen for its patients.



would be in effect combined in single systems.

The one conclusion that I am ready to state with confidence is that it would be a disservice alike to the country and to the owners of the railroads to return to the old conditions unmodified. Those are conditions of restraint without development. There is nothing affirmative or helpful about them. What the country chiefly needs is that all its means of transportation should be developed, its railways, its waterways, its highways, and its countryside roads. Some new element of policy, therefore, is absolutely necessary—necessary for the service of the public, necessary for the release of credit to those who are administering the railways, necessary for the protection of their security holders. I stand ready and anxious to release the roads from the present control, and I must do so at a very early date if by waiting until the statutory limit of time is reached I shall be merely prolonging the period of doubt and uncertainty which is hurtful to every interest concerned.

**Peace in the Senate** When the Senate found itself unrepresented in President Wilson's choice of peace delegates and uninformed as to the details of the President's program at the conference, it held a stormy session. Senator Cummins, of Iowa, offered a resolution to create a senatorial peace commission of four Democrats and four Republicans to go to Paris to keep the Senate in touch with developments there. The Senate committee postponed action on it.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, presented an outline of the league of nations that was rather generally accepted as an accurate definition of President Wilson's views. It provides for an international agreement binding all the nations to submit quarrels to arbitration, the decisions of which would be enforced if necessary by all the military and naval power which the members of the league could bring to bear. Sovereignty of the seas, however, would be retained by Great Britain and the United States. Senator Reed, of Missouri, commented that such a league, based on British and American supremacy, would meet objection from other countries, and proposed instead a recodification of international law to be backed by the force of public opinion and the military strength of each nation.

**The Boys Come Back** The first big troopship of returning soldiers, the "Mauretania," docked at New York on December 1 with 4000 American troops aboard. Most of the men were aviators from our training camps in England; there were also men of a construction unit and casual officers. Crowds of civilians waiting to meet the big liner as it warped into the dock shouted a noisy, tearful, happy welcome to the forerunner of our homeward bound troops.

Many other troopships are reported to be on the way home now from England and France. The "Kronland" sailed from a French port on November 29 with 1349 soldiers, including the headquarters detachment of the Seventy-sixth, a division of the New England National Army troops. The War Department expects to bring home in December between 150,000 and 175,000 men. Boston, New York,

Newport News and Charleston, South Carolina, are the ports designated for their return. But even with this distribution of the strain on port facilities and with the use of German ships now idle in German harbors it is estimated that ten months will be required to bring our army home.

In the training camps and colleges in the United States demobilization is proceeding rapidly. All the men of the Students' Army Training Corps are to be out of the service by the middle of December. Most of the army officers' training camps will be emptied by that time, too, but officers in training for the navy are expected to complete their course. The 649,000 men now in army camps and cantonments here are being demobilized.

The Federal Employment Service has enlisted the cooperation of all organizations which have been actively concerned in the welfare of soldiers and sailors in a general service of information to returning men concerning the opportunities of industrial or agricultural work open to them. Each community is to have an employment information bureau directly connected with the interstate and intercommunity clearance system of the Federal Employment Service. There will also be special bureaus to find work for men trained in the professions and to provide vocational guidance for men under nineteen.

**What Our Army Has Done** The most interesting part of Secretary Baker's report of military progress during the past year is the appendix, a ten thousand word report by General Pershing, which tells the whole story of our army's achievements in France. General Pershing sets forth concisely the organization of the A. E. F., the training overseas, the enormous task of the Service of Supply, and the actual combat operations of the troops from the morning of May 28, when the first division

attacked the commanding German position on its front, taking with splendid dash to town of Cantigny and all other objectives, which were organized and held steadfastly against vicious counterattacks and galling artillery fire.

Secretary Baker announced in the early part of his report that he would lay before Congress a plan of organization for the regular army "which shall continue as the nucleus of any future military establishment," and explained any specific recommendations would be premature until "the peace conference shall have determined the future international relations of the world."

**The Mooney Case** By commuting the death sentence of Thomas J. Mooney to life imprisonment Governor Stephens of California has averted a general uprising of organized labor, but has failed to settle a matter of principle that has provoked discussion for over two years.

The story of the Mooney case reads like the scenario of a movie melodrama. In the midst of a great parade in San Francisco as part of a "Preparedness



FUEL ADMINISTRATOR GARFIELD RESIGNS

The list of war-time administrators who are leaving Washington to go back to their peacetime positions grows larger daily. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, has offered his resignation as head of the fuel administration in order to take charge of college affairs again. President Wilson has announced that the fuel administration will continue its work, however, until at least the end of the winter

Day" celebration, on July 22, 1916, a clockwork bomb exploded, killing ten people and injuring many others. Certain radical labor elements there, as elsewhere in the United States, had been opposing preparedness agitation. Suspicion of guilt in the explosion fell upon the leaders of this radical propaganda, particularly upon Mooney, who was an alleged I. W. W. supporter. Together with four other men and his wife he was indicted, convicted and sentenced to death.

The case was taken up by organized labor thruout the United States and even in Europe and Mooney's appeal for a new trial was backed by various strikes and threats of strikes. The appeal was denied last March. President Wilson then wrote to Governor Stephens asking him to see that Mooney was given another trial and a commission examined the evidence and recommended it. But he was resented to be hanged on August 23.

Less than a month before the date set for his execution Governor Stephens granted Mooney a reprieve to December 13. Next the case was carried to the United States Supreme Court, on November 18, but that body proclaimed itself powerless to intervene. Labor thruout the United States thereupon threatened a general strike. Mooney's life was finally saved by Governor Stephens' commutation of his sentence.

The Governor's action has failed to satisfy either side of the case. Mooney has issued a statement to the Governor:

I prefer a glorious death at the hands of my traducers to a living grave. I am innocent. I demand a new and fair trial or my unconditional liberty thru a pardon. If I were guilty of the crime for which I have been unjustly convicted, hanging would be too good for me.





Gillics Service

Scraping paint from the sides of a big ship.

# THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN SHIPPING

BY DONALD WILHELM

AUTHOR OF "IS UNCLE SAM TO KEEP THE RAILROADS?"



Gillics Service

Giving the first lesson to future sailors

**M**R. HURLEY is in Europe to sell future ships. He is there for other purposes—by report to bring about constructive control, coöperative in nature, of all ships afloat, for one thing—but he expects that the shipbuilding industry of America is eventually to have a million workers and he has an eye for seeing to it that none of the nation's ship ways are to be idle. Mr. Hurley, in a word, believes in the future of America as a maritime nation.

He knows that the Emergency Fleet Corporation has made a beginning, which a great many persons overestimate, of a merchant marine which has promise of being one such as the world has never seen but which is hardly comparable to England's now.

When the submarines were sinking forty vessels a day, we entered upon a program of shipbuilding. The spirit of that program was "hurry." Now the war time need of hurry is over. But the peace time need of hurry is here. The peace time need of ships, during the next six months, so the Shipping Board knows, is almost as stern a problem as the war time need. But there is a difference, a difference of quality. In other words, before, tonnage was the cry, any kind of tonnage. But now the need of *any kind* of tonnage is over, and the need now is such that the Shipping Board is confronting problems even more complicated than were those of a few months back. "The war time problem," Mr. Hurley said to me, just as Mr. McAdoo did about the railroads, "was one thing. The peace time problem is another thing."

Under Mr. Hurley's leadership, in August of this year the United States took rank as the leading shipbuilding nation of the world. It now has more shipyards, more ship ways, more ship workers, more ships under construction, and is building more ships every month than any nation in the world. Previous to the present year, the high



Gillics Service

Learning to tie knots is noontime work for the new recruit

mark of ship production in the United States was reached in 1916, when thirty-eight seagoing vessels of about 300,000 total dead weight tons were built. Between August, 1917, and November, 1918, however, America launched 641 of about four million total dead weight tons and completed 476 of these, aggregating nearly 2,750,000 tons.

These figures sound huge, to Americans. Yet all the ships we have built and all those we have chartered are insufficient even to maintain our army abroad. It is a fact, thus, that in the last few weeks the Shipping Board has had to divert eleven steel steamers from the fruit trade to replace some of those withdrawn from transport duty by the British. Our merchant marine sounds very huge, and it is huge compared to what we had before. But it is not comparable to the 18,136,217 tons of shipping the British had left as of October 1st of the present year, in spite of more than twenty millions of tons of shipping destroyed by the submarines and otherwise, nine millions of which were British.

But the fruits of victory cannot be estimated only in tonnage. We have, in other words, got considerable tonnage, lost some, and got a great deal of experience.

As a result of this experience, some expensive vagaries have come home to port.

The concrete ship is, by many persons, considered one of them. There are forty-two of these under construction,

only one in operation, and no complete and conclusive figures yet to prove past question whether this one, "The Faith," is a real success.

Another vagary is the wooden ship. The proof that, for trans-Atlantic service at least, it was a will-o'-the-wisp is that there is not, at the present moment, in spite of the tremendous need of ocean tonnage, a single wooden ship being operated in trans-Atlantic service, by the Ship-

ping Board, today. They are being used to relieve steel vessels from coastwise, West Indian, lake and other traffic, but not one vessel of the 220,000 tons so far completed is in trans-Atlantic service.

From the point of view of the ocean mariner, thus, and from the point of view of not a few of the officials of the Shipping Board, the wooden ship is a tribute to tradition, and, to the extent that it was expected to do ocean service, a failure.

The wooden ship was built for many reasons. The cry was for ships, any kind of ships. We had the timber, it seemed likely that we could get the men. So a great many persons argued that there was no reason why we could not build wooden ships by the hundred, and build them virtually as fast as steel ships. But the sad part of their argument is that, the wooden ships are not such a success in trans-Atlantic service as Mr. Schwab might be proud of, they take, when they are of only 3500 tons, an average of about a year to build, whereas a contract steel ship of 6000 tons, about twice as big, and at least a third cheaper to operate, requires, on the average, only about 150 days, so that, in terms of tonnage, a wooden ship takes four times as long to build as a steel ship—and then, for real ocean usage, is not a complete success. It takes practically a year to build a wooden ship, which necessarily is a small one. But in one year one company near Seattle built twenty-five steel ships, all larger by 100 per cent.

These are facts which make clear



why, in the future plans of the Shipping Board, the wooden ship is a passing or minor phase, despite the fact that now the war is over ships no longer need to coal for a round trip. Wooden ships, in a word, have had their day.

Power is another factor that is worrying the thoughtful members of the Shipping Board. Keeping pace with the effort toward achieving the greater economy of larger and larger and faster and faster ships is the effort to reduce the space required for fuel. The larger the ship is, the greater is the proportionate saving in space required for fuel, and the handier and the more economical in operation, therefore, the ship becomes. "The bigger the ship, and the faster, the better!" argues Mr. Schwab, whose great ore ships carried Pershing's locomotives over. And Admiral David W. Taylor, Chief Constructor of the Navy and the first of all ship architects, told the writer, while pointing out that speed and size and cargo capacity are phases of ship construction that are closely related, "Experience in recent years has confirmed the conclusion that for high speed vessels, the length is a primary factor. In the majority of cases, we can reduce the resistance by increasing the length." He added that the tendency is, indisputably, for ships to become larger and faster; that there is no limit to the increase in their size except the depth of harbors, and he concluded that the New York Harbor was deepened to twenty feet, then to thirty, then to forty, it is now regrettable that, with all the other principal harbors of the world, it was not deepened to fifty or sixty feet.

There is no limit to the size of ships, Admiral Taylor argues.

And Mr. Hurley adds that there is a very definite limit to the size of the American merchant marine if the spirit and pride of America is neglected. Bigness, he says, is the spirit of America. And speed is the spirit of America. And skill. "We can manufacture ships," he says, "without number. We can export ships. We can manufacture ships for ourselves and most of the nations of the rest of the world. But American youth will not man them, or any great part of them, if American pride is neglected." He pointed out that ships of almost any old kind satisfied American pride while the war was on, because winning the war was the order of the day. But now the war is over.

For forty years there has been a traditional notion that the speed of cargo ships need not be over nine or ten knots. The speed of the 3500 ton ships built during the war, and still under construction is, thus, only nine and a half knots, and the ships of 8800 tons and over average from ten and a half to eleven and a half knots. But the tendency, for reasons of economy first of all, is to build faster ships, capable of twelve or thirteen knots or so, for the reason, principally, that a ship has become, in cost and in operation, an immensely valuable thing, and the more valuable it becomes the more necessary it is to utilize its functions to the ut-

most. The Shipping Board is determined to get the greatest possible efficiency. To illustrate is simply to point to the manner in which the handling of ships has been improved upon. It has been the traditional custom to spend fourteen days at sea, for instance, then three or four in one port, another day at sea, then three or four days in another port, then, perhaps, a dozen days at sea and three or four weeks in New York Harbor. But the days of such leisure are over, if the Shipping Board has its way. It has brought about much better skill in routing, greater unification in cargoes, fuller loading, less time in port. Two trips a month used to be the rule for a collier operating between Norfolk and Boston. Now the pace set is four trips a month. The "Tuckahoe," for its size the fastest built ship in the world, was making four trips a month when she was diverted to trans-Atlantic service. And she is typical of the new order.

Another factor that makes it necessary for America to set the pace on the seas, as it has been doing for years on the Great Lakes in the most efficient handling of freight in the world, is the increased cost of American labor. Mr. Hurley contends that even with the handicap of the La Follette law, which provides larger crews and better quarters, hours and pay than is the rule on the merchant marine of any other power, American efficiency in the end will tell. And he contends that even if the American Federation of Labor is successful in insisting on an eight-hour day on ships, as the British Seamen's Union is also contending for, still American efficiency will win the day.

A very large portion of the cargo space of a small ship is required for fuel. A very large portion is required

for engines. But the proportion of space required for fuel and engines diminishes as ships are made larger. What this argues for size can be illustrated in the case of the railroads, which, tho costing more to operate than any railroads in the world, are still the most efficient in point of the cost of handling freight. When we pull a freight train in the United States, it is pointed out by some of the experts of the Shipping Board, only about one-quarter of the weight of the train is its own weight, and something like three-quarters is net load. But when Europeans move freight more like half of the load is the train's own weight.

It may be seen from these arguments why the new program of the Shipping Board is likely to differ a great deal from the old program. Our merchant marine as it now exists is made up of slow ships and fairly small ships. But the future ships are to be faster and larger, except in those few instances where smaller and slower ships will do, and those instances are being studied now in a careful survey conducted by the Shipping Board.

There are reports that the British have plans, not for the building of wooden ships or slow ships or small ships, but rather for steel ships, big ships, fast ships, many, at least, of which are to be equipt with internal combustion engines. Here in America relatively little has been heard of the Deisel engine, yet it uses only about one-third of the same fuel that, likely, most of our ships of the future will use—oil. Oil as fuel has many advantages, one of which is that it can be stored in the double bottom of a ship, out of the way of cargo. And when the advantages of oil fuel are combined with the advantages of the Deisel engine, enormous advantages result. It is possible then for a ship to take on enough fuel to travel half around the world and back. The British realize that. So does the Shipping Board, for it has learned a great deal from its experience with one vessel equipt with the Deisel engine—one, by the way, that put into Norfolk in August after a most instructive voyage, with a cargo of sugar brought all the way from Hawaii.

Small ships are too little for America. Slow ships are too slow. Concrete ships are still an uncertainty. It is possible, thus, to anticipate, big, fast, oil-burning ships, some, at least, equipt with the Deisel engine.

Before the Great War began, when ship tonnage was plentiful, it sold for around thirty dollars a ton. English ships at date are costing around \$125 a ton to build, it is said. American ships have cost well above \$200, during the war, partly because the initial expense of yards and inexperience was enormous.

This high cost, it is argued by some, will make it impossible for America to relinquish its high-cost vessels without such loss that the argument would be for retaining them. But others answer that the great cost, which is steadily being reduced, is one of the essential costs of war. [Continued on page 373]



Edward N. Hurley, of the Shipping Board



# AS OUR WOUNDED COME HOME

BY  
EDITH DAY ROBINSON



Paul Thompson

*Ambulances with medical supplies of all kinds meet the transports at the pier*

**T**HEY have marched down Fifth avenue, trumpets making music for their feet, banners fluttering before their nescient faces. They have prest close to the rail of the big transport watching the sky-line blend with the mists. Finally, with their Allied brothers, they have flung their bodies into an on-rushing cataclysm and pushed it back. And now we are bringing them home, wearing their scars from the sacrificial fields.

No mother in the U. S. A. need worry about the care given her boy whom she knows to be a "casual" on a homeward-bound transport. Her confidence, as to that, may be shared by the close "of kin" of every boy who has fought his way to glory under the flags of the Allies and who is on his way home to tell the great tale. He may have been chief messenger boy in a button factory before he went over. He retains his titular prestige, only he is Chief High Cockolorum now. Every mother's son who leans on a cane, swings on

crutches, or is otherwise transported from deck to bunk, has only to wiggle his ear—if his little finger is gone—and some member of an adoring crew is on the job to do his bidding.

In one way the sailor has become the father of the soldier. (Now wait a bit. Don't go off full-khaki, Corporal Smith!) "We try to see they get over all right," the sailor told you, with an air of responsibility heavily shouldered. "When all's said an' done, it's them who's got the big job to do."

Now they are coming home, the scars of sacrificial fields upon them, the sailor takes a deep breath and says: "Why, them fellers can have anything they want! There come close to bein' a feller to valet every disabled man on board. They carry their food, lift 'em to steamer chairs, help 'em around generally. I guess you won't meet a 'casual' who won't tell you the ship was his for the askin', an', by God, he's rated it!"

Immediately a transport receives

notice it is to carry wounded on the return trip, preparation is commenced for the making of broths and food suitable to the weakened organisms. In proportion to the casualties, there are a sufficient number of doctors and an escort. Men of the "escort," many of them soldiers and sailors, act as hospital orderlies and attend the men exclusively.

The great executive system that has been moving an army from American to French soil is the same which provides for the care of those returned "out o' luck." As the big transport plows its dignified way thru the Narrows, the Medical Officer permanently stationed at Quarantine gives first notice that a shipload of wounded is coming in. Thru the office of the surgeon, port of embarkation, Hoboken, harbor boats—eight or ten of which have a rendezvous at one of the uptown piers in the Hudson River—are notified to meet it. Each shipload of wounded men is "cleared" thru Ellis Island.

After the transport has been met by the Medical Officer the unloading begins at a designated pier. Sometimes the men are dispatched to one clearing-house, sometimes to another. In the capacity of surgeon of the port of embarkation at Hoboken, Colonel J. M. Kennedy is responsible for the work of unloading and distributing the men to the clearing hospitals, where they are, in turn, distributed as quickly as possible to the treatment hospitals in New York and thruout the entire country.

On Colonel Kennedy's staff is a representative of the Red Cross. At the same time the harbor boats are ordered to meet the incoming ship, the Red Cross man is also notified of the new arrival, given advices as to how many men are aboard her, a general idea of their condition, and the pier at which the ship will dock. As the big liner eases into her berth a division of Red Cross lieutenants and aids is on the dock to meet her, supplied with cigarets and candy as well as kind words. There is also a supply of blankets and woolen medical stockings for men who have made the trip un-uniformed. If taken off at Ellis Island, ambulances are not needed. If the boys are taken to clearing hospitals in New York City, out in New Jersey, or down on Long Island, ambulances are mobilized at the pier.

The clearing hospital is the first step in the course of procedure on this side. According to his trouble, and the place where it can receive the best treatment,



*As the wounded are landed all along the coast, outdoor convalescence is possible for some*



is it decided where Jimmie shall go. Too frequently the site of the selected hospital is far from home. One of the hardest things in going thru a clearing hospital is meeting the mute query in their eyes: "Do you know where they are going to send me?" This situation causes real hardship, not a few heart-aches, and has to be borne for the sake of the ultimate good.

There are regular visiting hours when relatives may see their "belovéd" if the former can reach the hospitals. The boys usually get a furlough between the time they are discharged from the clearing hospital and are about to enter the other type institution for treatment. This furlough the boy uses to go home, as a rule, unless "home" is too far away and his pocketbook too slim to permit of even the reduced mileage granted to service men back from the front. This was the case with one man who had a furlough, but lived in Seattle, and his people could not afford mileage from New York to Washington and back to Atlanta, Georgia.

Sometimes the question of how to spend the precious interim is a burning one. One boy was hard prest to decide whether to go where his mother was, or to Rochester, where his girl was! Duty pulled him home, and love of joy to Rochester. He told us, in an aside, that they would cry over him a lot when he went home!

When the sick and wounded have to be transported on train trips after arrival in New York and are unfit to go unattended, they are accompanied by doctors and an escort in proportion to their number. The Government pays for their food the first day of the journey into the interior, after which the Red Cross meets the train at different points with its canteen service. To obviate difficulty for disabled men, Colonel Dalton, General Superintendent of the Transport Service, U. S. A., made an arrangement last fall with A. H. Smith, Regional Director of Railways, to establish a union ticket office in the Hudson Terminal Building, 30 Church street, New York. This means that transportation on all railways is issued at one point, which saves the man time and fatigue.

One has to get but a glimpse of the labyrinthine detail put into effect on this side, that has kept America's end of the war going on the other, to realize why the feet of some of the most valuable men in the service have never gotten away from their desks to tread trench-boards under foreign skies. Here's one of the glimpses: As Superintendent of the Transport Service, Colonel Dalton's job has involved supervision of all the ships—English Cunarders, French, confiscated German liners—collected from the Seven Seas and converted into transports; and the business of sending our 2,000,000 over on them and bringing them back. Lieutenant Colonel F. P. Jackson, on Dalton's staff, as officer in charge of the Supply Division, provides these transports with everything from scouring soap to life preservers. Where the care of the returned wounded is concerned, he pro-



Paul Thompson

*Casuals who are not stretcher cases pile into the ambulance with their luggage*

vides the hospitals with all articles not supplied by the medical department; engineers' supplies, cooking utensils, coal, clothes delivered for men without them, et cetera, ad finitum.

Speaking of life preservers recalls an anecdote illustrative of the care the Government tries to take of its men, stories to the contrary notwithstanding when the grouch brigade is out! The Government had a contract with a supply concern for a given number of life jackets, according to a conversation overheard in a building downtown among the skyscrapers, where the offices of the Transport Service are. Sixty thousand were turned in, the account goes, with the straps that fasten across the front not secure enough to satisfy the officer in charge of the Supply Division. He allowed twenty-four hours for the representative of the house furnishing the jackets to agree to make the straps conform to his ideas of safe-

ty, or give up the contract on the 60,000 garments.

"It is ridiculous!" the representative was heard to protest. "The straps are perfectly safe. To make the alterations you demand would take so many cents for every life preserver! It is impossible!" The officer in charge of the Supply Division smoked on. Finally, it is said, he took his pipe out of his mouth long enough to remark: "I can be real kind hearted, and I can be as cold as a fish. This is one of my fish days!" The man lost patience finally, threatening "to take the matter up with Washington."

"You're not going to have me thrown out of the service, are you?" the officer's long face peered over his own shoulder as the visitor's hand touched the door-knob.

"Now, you know, sir, I don't wanna make you any trouble—" replied the latter, hurry- [Continued on page 379]



Paul Thompson

*Convalescents are taken to hospitality houses, where they get back into the old life*



# LEAGUE OF FREE NATIONS

## A STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

*As soon as the United States entered the war it became evident that the need of the hour was the formulation of an American foreign policy. The first effort at this undertaking was the Conference on the Foreign Relations of the United States held in May, 1917, at Long Beach, under the auspices of the Academy of Political Science. As an outcome of this a group of persons interested have been meeting fortnightly in New York to study in detail the problems involved. Representatives of various oppressed nationalities and experts on diplomatic history and economics have been called into conference with the committee. President Wilson's successive utterances formed a natural basis for discussion and it became clear to the group that his conception of an association of nations offered the only secure foundation for a durable peace. Accordingly it was resolved to form a wider organization and to establish in all parts of the country groups for the study and promulgation of these principles. Altho the President's program has been favorably received at home and abroad, and has been formally accepted by enemies and Allies, yet it is already apparent that there will be strong opposition to it from those whose nationalistic or private interests are affected by it. Furthermore, the application of these principles will be immensely difficult and will require the careful consideration of the American people for a long time to come. As a result of their deliberations the group has put forth the following as a tentative platform. Men and women who find themselves in substantial accord with its ideas or who are interested in its activities are invited to apply for information to the headquarters of the League of Free Nations Association, which is located at 130 West Forty-second Street, New York City*

THE object of this society is to promote a more general realization and support by the public of the conditions indispensable to the success, at the Peace Conference and thereafter, of American aims and policy as outlined by President Wilson.

The particular aims, such as the liberation of Belgium, Serbia, Poland and Bohemia, and their future protection from aggression, and America's own future security on land and sea, are dependent upon the realization of the more general aim of a sounder future international order, the cornerstone of which must be a League of Nations.

The purposes of such a league are to achieve for all peoples, great and small: (1) Security: the due protection of national existence. (2) Equality of economic opportunity.

Both these purposes demand for their accomplishment profound changes in the spirit and principles of the older international statecraft. The underlying assumption heretofore has been that a nation's security and prosperity rest chiefly upon its own strength and resources. Such an assumption has been used to justify statesmen in attempting, on the ground of the supreme need for national security, to increase their own nation's power and resources by insistence upon strategic frontiers, territory and raw material, outlets to the sea, even tho that course does violence to the security and prosperity of others. Under any system in which adequate defense rests upon individual preponderance of power, the security of one must involve the insecurity of another, and must inevitably give rise to covert or overt competitions for power and territory dangerous to peace and destructive to justice.

Under such a system of competitive as opposed to coöperative nationalism, the smaller nationalities can never be really secure. Obviously Belgians, Jugoslavs, Poles, Czecho-Slovaks will not be secure if they have to depend upon their own individual, unaided strength. International commitments of some kind there must be. The price of secure nationalities is some degree of internationalism.

The fundamental principle underlying the League of Nations is that the security and rights of each member shall rest upon the strength of the whole league, pledged to uphold by their combined power international arrangements ensuring fair treatment for all.

The first concern of a League of Nations is to find out what those arrangements should be, what rules of international life will ensure justice to all, how far the old international law or practise must be modified to secure that end. It is to the interest of the entire world that every nation should attain its maximum economic development, provided it does not prevent a similar development of other nations. The realization

of this aim depends upon a gradually increasing freedom of mutual exchange with its resulting economic interdependence. It is certain, for instance, that if anything approaching equality of economic opportunity as between great and small, powerful and weak, is to be obtained, the following must be guaranteed for all on equal terms:

(a) No state shall accord to one neighbor privileges not accorded to others—this principle to apply to the purchase of raw material as well as to access to markets. Equality of economic opportunity does not mean the abolition of all tariffs or the abolition of the right of self-governing states to determine whether free trade or protection is to their best interests.

(b) States exercising authority in non-self-governing territories shall not exercise that power as a means of securing a privileged economic position for their own nationals; economic opportunity in such territories shall be open to all peoples on equal terms, the peoples of nations possessing no such territories being in the same position economically as those that possess great subject empires. Investments and concessions in backward countries should be placed under international control.

(c) Goods and persons of the citizens of all states should be transported on equal terms on international rivers, canals, straits, or railroads.

(d) Landlocked states must be guaranteed access to the sea on equal terms both by equality of treatment on communications running thru other states, and by the use of seaports.

The first task is legislative in its nature. The problem is to modify the conditions that lead to war. It will be quite inadequate to establish courts of arbitration or of law if they have to arbitrate or judge on the basis of the old laws and practises. These have proved insufficient.

It is obvious that any plan ensuring national security and equality of economic opportunity will involve a limitation of national sovereignty. It is here particularly that the success of the league will demand the doing of the "unprecedented things" mentioned by President Wilson. States possessing ports that are the natural outlet of a hinterland occupied by another people will perhaps regard it as an intolerable invasion of their independence if their sovereignty over those ports is not absolute but limited by the obligation to permit of their use by a foreign and possibly rival people on equal terms. States possessing territories in Africa or Asia inhabited by populations in a backward state of development, have generally heretofore looked for privileged and preferential treatment of their own industry and commerce in those territories. Great interests will be challenged, some sacrifice of national pride demanded, and the hostility of political factions in some countries will be aroused.

Yet if, after the war, states are to be shut out from the sea; if rapidly expanding populations find themselves excluded from raw materials indispensable to their prosperity; if the privileges and preferences enjoyed by states with overseas territories place the less powerful states at a disadvantage, we shall have reestablished potent motives for that competition for political power which, in the past, has been so large an element in the causation of war and the subjugation of weaker peoples. The ideal of the security of all nations and "equality of opportunity" will have failed of realization.

Both President Wilson and Lord Grey have insisted that the creation of a League of Nations must be an integral part of the settlement itself. Both have indeed declared that if it is not established at that settlement, it is never likely to be.

The reason is obvious. If the league is not a political reality at the time that the territorial readjustments come to be discussed; if, as in the past, nations must look for their future security chiefly to their own strength and resources, then inevitably, in the name of the needs of national defense, there will be claims for strategic frontiers and territories with raw material which do violence to the principle of nationality. Afterwards those who suffer from such violations would be opposed to the League of Nations because it would consecrate the injustice of which they would be the victims. A refusal to trust to the League of Nations, and a demand for "material" guarantees for future safety, will set up that very ferment which will afterward be appealed to as proof that the league could not succeed because men did not trust it. A bold "Act of Political Faith" in the league will justify itself by making the league a success; but, equally, lack of faith will justify itself by ruining the league.

Just as the general acceptance of the principles of the league must precede the territorial settlement, so must it precede attempts to reduce armaments. The league should not be, in the first stage, a proposal to relinquish arms, but to combine them; it should be an agreement upon the methods by which they can be used in common for common security. The League of Nations is not an alternative to the use of force, but the organization of force to the end that it may be effective for our common protection.

If nations can be brought to realize that they can in truth look to the league as the main guaranty of political security and economic opportunity, that those things do not demand unwilling provinces as sources of man power or raw material, nor seaports as a condition of economic development, then one of the main obstacles to the liberation of subject nationalities will have been removed, and the solution of the specific problems of [Continued on page 376]



*The Independent-Harper's Weekly*  
**NEWS-PICTORIAL**

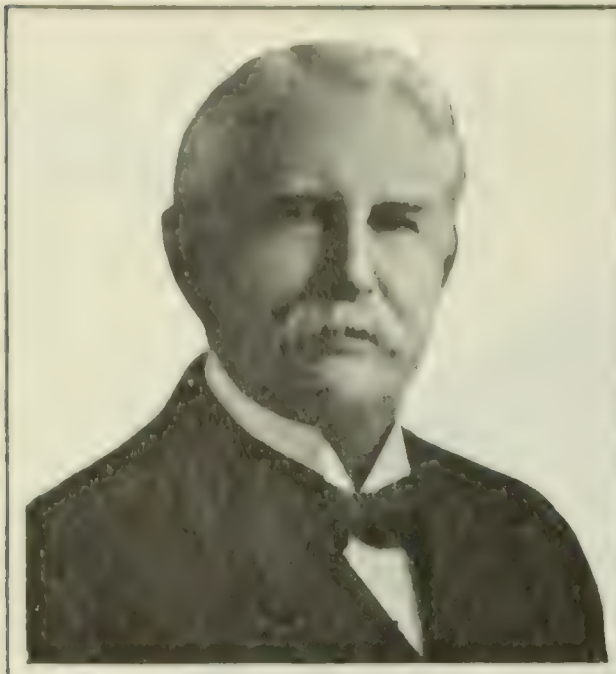


*Harris & Ewing*

**THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**

*Representative Carter Glass, of Virginia, was nominated on December 5 to succeed William G. McAdoo as Secretary of the Treasury. He will take office December 16. Mr. Glass was largely instrumental in originating and drafting the Federal Reserve Act. He has been a member of the House of Representatives for eighteen years, for six years chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency.*





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**EX-AMBASSADOR  
HENRY WHITE**

*In the capitals of Italy and France and at the Pan-American conference in Buenos Aires, Dr. White has already represented the United States*

**THE  
UNITED  
STATES  
COUNCILORS  
FOR  
WORLD  
PEACE**



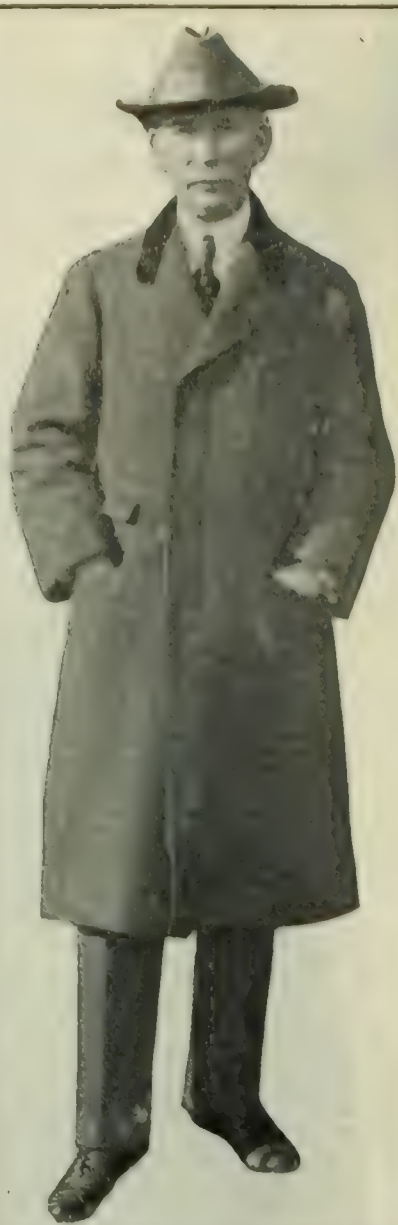
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**SECRETARY OF STATE  
LANSING**

*Before his appointment to the Cabinet Secretary Lansing served as counsel for the United States under the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and later as agent of the United States in the American and British Claims Arbitration, 1912-1914*

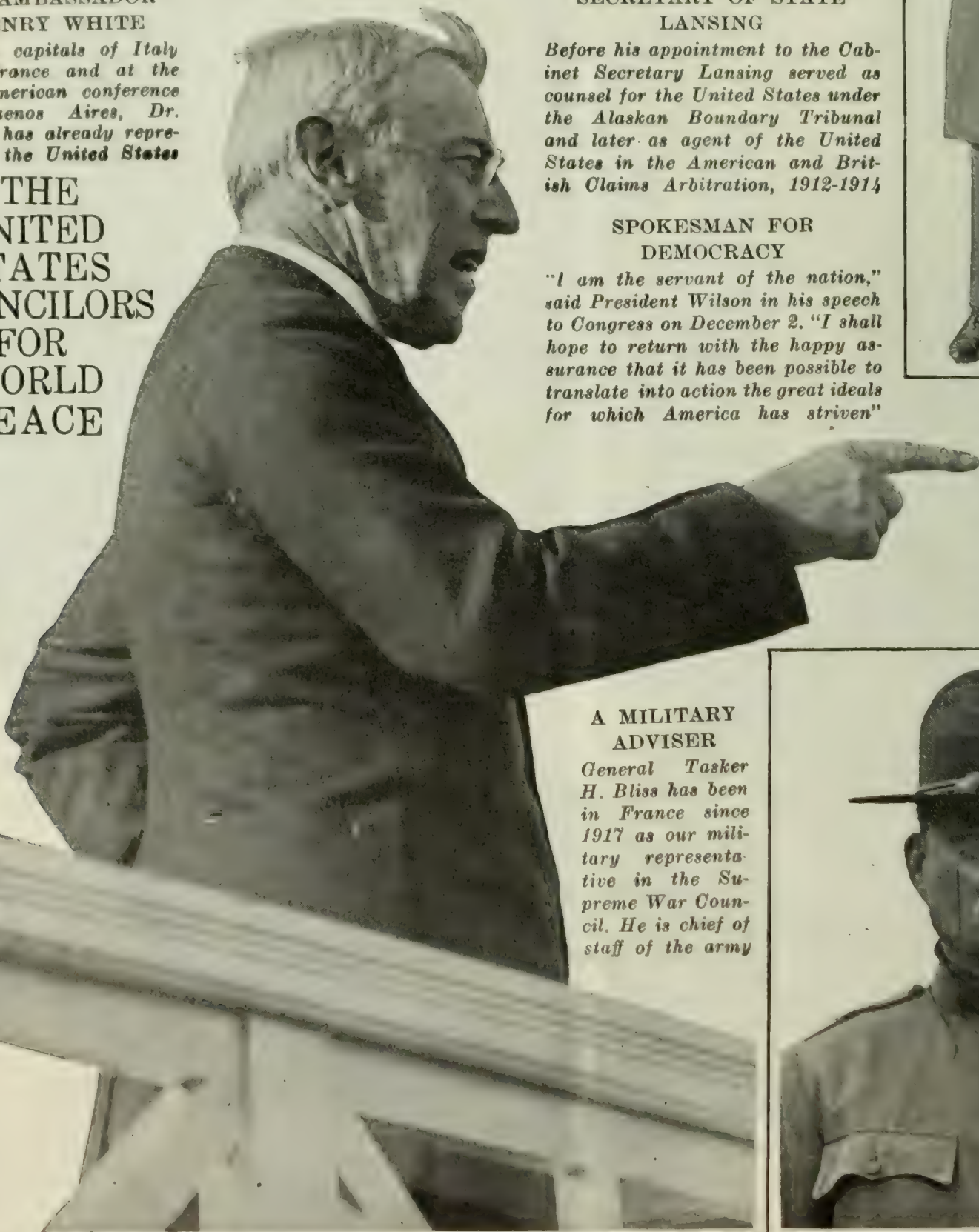
**SPOKESMAN FOR  
DEMOCRACY**

*"I am the servant of the nation," said President Wilson in his speech to Congress on December 2. "I shall hope to return with the happy assurance that it has been possible to translate into action the great ideals for which America has striven"*



**THE CONTINUOUS  
DELEGATE**

*Edvard M. House has been in Europe since 1914 as President Wilson's personal representative. During the last year he has gathered and organized data for the peace conference*



**A MILITARY  
ADVISER**

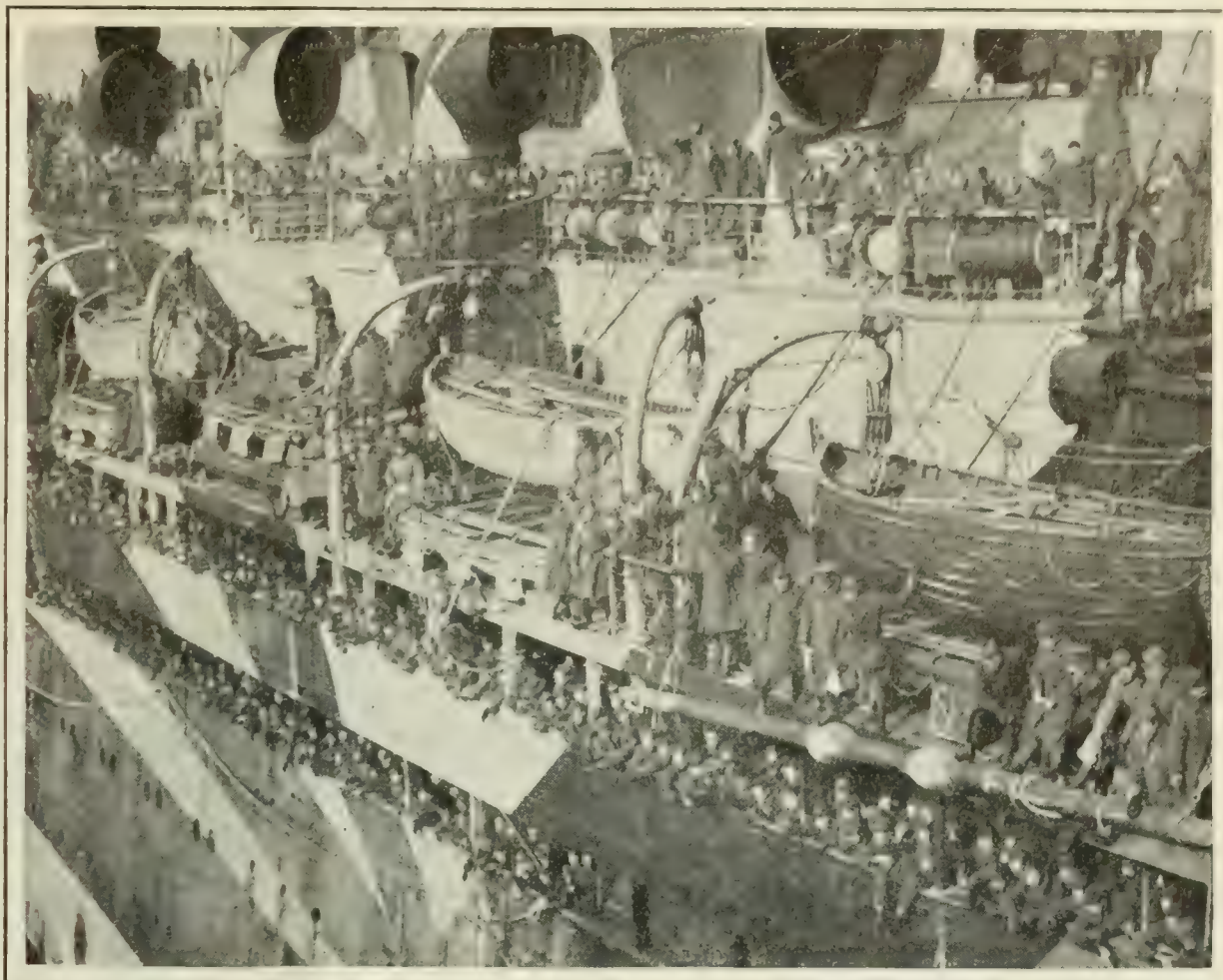
*General Tasker H. Bliss has been in France since 1917 as our military representative in the Supreme War Council. He is chief of staff of the army*





## HOME AGAIN

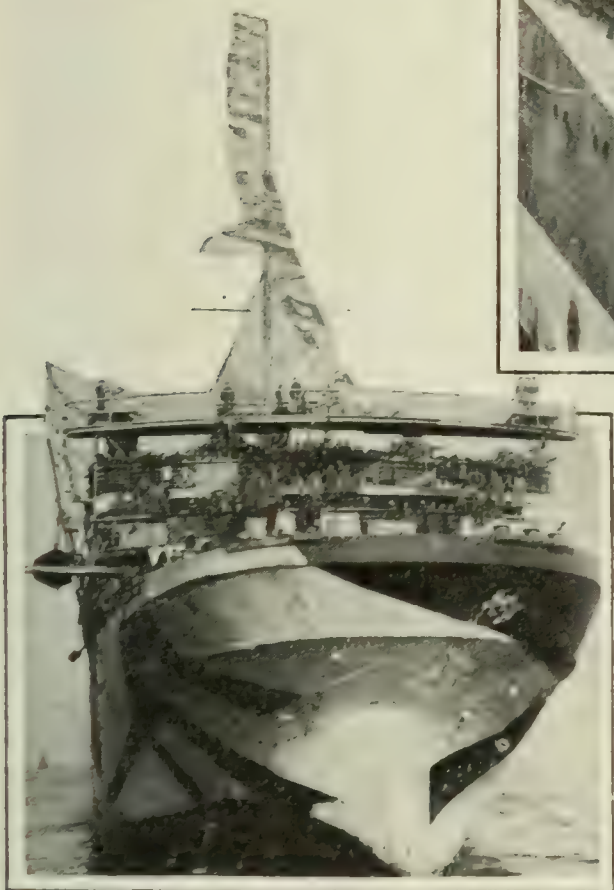
The return of the first American troops from overseas service gave New York another of its numerous chances nowadays for spontaneous celebration. Four hundred men were aboard, most of them aviators from England; their homecoming to the tune of cheers and tooting whistles was in happy contrast to the enforced secrecy of their departure a year or more ago. Then the great transport crept out of the harbor at night, clothed in darkness and protected under convoy to meet the dangers of a possible submarine attack. Now it returned in broad daylight amid the blare of every noise producer that could be found



© Paul Thompson

### FOUR THOUSAND "SAFE AND SOUND"

The first thing the returning soldiers did when they reached home port was to mail to their families postcards provided by the K. of C. saying, "I am safe and sound."



Central News

### THE "MAURETANIA" BRINGING THE FIRST TROOPS BACK

### HELLO, FOLKS!



Paul Thompson

Western Newspaper Union

### PART OF THE UNOFFICIAL WELCOMING COMMITTEE

There were thousands of relatives and friends who wanted to get the first glimpse of the returning soldiers and greet them with flags and cheers. A Red Cross canteen met them, too





# PRACTISING FOR VICTORY

BY HAMILTON HOLT

**I**N my last week's article I described my visit to four great hospitals in the suburbs of London for England's wounded soldiers. This week I purpose to tell something of my trip to Aldershot, the greatest military training camp in England, perhaps the greatest training camp in the world.

Aldershot is thirty-five miles south-east of London. Before the war it was the largest army school and the crack military center of England. But now it is vastly larger than it was then. Besides the various special schools which make up its multifarious complexion, it boasts of a Royal Pavilion for the King when he visits the post and a beautiful clubhouse for officers.

The Duke of Connaught, uncle of George V, is Commander-in-Chief of Aldershot. In 1917 half a million troops were quartered there. Twenty-four siege batteries were being trained at one time and one was graduated every day. When Judge Wadhams and I were there all but one hundred thousand had been sent to the front.

Our first stop was Blackdown, where we visited the First London Reserve Brigade, consisting mostly of recruits being prepared for the front line. Our coming had been arranged beforehand, so wherever we went soldiers were waiting in readiness to show us their various drills and stunts. A bayonet drill was staged for us. It was decidedly realistic to hear the yells of rage the men emitted as they plunged forward and jabbed the straw dummies suspended from the wooden gallows. Some of these dummies had German faces painted on them, the more to excite the ire of the Tommies, as the accompanying picture I picked up on the spot attests. We also saw a practice charge over the top in which four soldiers competed. At the word of command they first fired across the make-believe No Man's Land and then ran down a line for perhaps a hundred yards, jabbing a German dummy here, hurdling a ditch there, scaling a wall, jabbing another German, then jumping over a brock, and finally landing in the enemy's front

trench. The winner's record was one minute and eight seconds.

We next visited the gas school at Claycart Hill. A non-commissioned officer shot a capsule of tear gas from his water pistol against the side of a shed, and altho we were ten feet off, instantly our eyes commenced to water and we blinked and wiped them for fully a quarter of an hour thereafter. The sensation was not so much painful as uncomfortable, for our eyes so filled with tears we were almost blinded.

We were shown also various types of smoke bombs, some for hand grenades and some for time rifles, and a naval smoke gas which the battleships use when they want to hide themselves behind a screen of smoke. I shall never forget the time I stood on a cliff in Bermuda overlooking the ocean and saw three black fishes motionless in the limpid water below. I threw a stone at them and instantly they ejected a cloud of inky fluid into the water which made a screen about them some ten feet in diameter, beneath which I supposed them hiding. When it gradually cleared away, however, the fishes had gone. The smoke barrage acts exactly on the same principle. One small bomb will produce enough smoke to conceal completely a whole fleet of battleships.

At the next field we visited we saw the soldiers firing the Stokes trench mortar. They had no difficulty in sending them off fifty-seven times a minute. This weapon hurls a three pound mortar and only carries a few hundred yards or so. It is a wonderful instrument in firing from one front to the other. Some of these mortars can be fired without being mounted. A man simply steadies it with his hands and knees and another drops the charge into the muzzle, and pulls the trigger.

We were next taken to some model practise trenches and had explained to us the whole theory of trench making and trench fighting. In fact, everywhere at Aldershot we came upon miniature laboratories where the men were being

taught the theory as well as practice of what they were doing. Some of the lines on the Flanders front were exactly reproduced with the first, second and third line trenches and the communicating trenches. Two squads of soldiers were put in these trenches, one representing British troops and the other German. The game was to see which group would capture or kill the other. The two groups at first were fifty yards apart. The officers were standing above to act as umpires. At the word "Go!" both squads advanced in single file, each armed with rifles and hand grenades. When the foremost man would come to an angle in the trench he would charge forward to the next angle ready to jab any enemy in front of him with his bayonet. He could not throw his hand grenade except beyond the angle, otherwise it might kill him as well as the enemy. Thus the lines advanced, each side continually tossing grenades ahead and then jabbing when they got to close quarters. The game was played until one side completely killed or captured all the others. As soon as a man was theoretically killed the officer ordered him out of the trench and the man behind ran up and filled in the gap. The officers told me that in these practice fights as well as in the battles in the real trenches one side very quickly gets the other on the run and then it is merely a question of time when the pursuing group wins. The hand grenades, however, are not used in trench fighting as much as in these practice games. Many more men are killed by bayonets in the trenches than by grenades.

We then saw a drill of long distance hand grenade throwing. The men are not permitted to pitch the corrugated iron ball as our baseball players do, with the wrist and elbow, but the whole arm is thrown forward stiff, just as the English bowlers pitch the cricket ball. It is said that if heavy grenades were thrown like a baseball, a man's arm would soon give out.

Next we were shown a practice exhibition of rifle grenade shooting. We



British Official © Underwood & Underwood

Learning the practise as well as the theory of warfare at an English training camp with schools for each kind of fighting



had to crouch down behind a protecting earth wall as the guns were fired because occasionally the grenades explode before they leave the gun. The soldiers shot at the targets several hundred yards away and their accuracy was marvelous. As the hand grenades can only be used for cleaning out dug-outs and machine gun nests or when both parties are maneuvering in the same trenches, the armies have to have the rifle grenades for longer distances—such as across No Man's Land.

We lunched at the Officers' Club with General Dorian, Major A. G. Raymond, of the General Staff, and General Sir Thomas Howard. It was beautifully appointed and was of course all that an English country club should be. The dining room, I remember, looked out on a beautifully green turfed cricket ground as smooth and level as a billiard table. The Englishman never forgets his sport.

After a better luncheon than could be got in any of the London hotels we took our car and rode to the gymnasium, where we saw those matchless athletic instructors of the British Army being trained to go back to the front and teach the soldiers the latest things in gymnastics, O'Grady games and individual combat. First we went into a building as large as an armory, where there must have been two thousand young Englishmen dressed in gymnasium shirts and long white trousers. They were the picked athletes of the whole English Army and were doing their calisthenics with a precision and spirit I have never seen equaled anywhere. The "pep," "zing" and "vim" were thrilling. They would rise on their toes as one man and come down on their heels with the report of a rifle shot. I could hear their bones crack as they snapped and jerked their heads, arms, bodies and legs in the perfection of rhythmic unison. We then went out of the armory to the campus, where several thousand more would-be athletic instructors were practising. Some of them were going thru the O'Grady games, which are "all the rage" in the English and American armies. Most of these games are about as sensible as "drop the handkerchief" or "ring around the rosy." But they are said to refresh and relax the men as nothing hitherto invented. Moreover they make them supple and alert without tiring them.

Not only are the bodies exercised by these O'Grady games, but the mind, too. For instance, the officer who showed me around said to the soldiers, "Get me something green." Immediately the men went racing in all directions, one picking up a blade of grass, another a green sweater and another a green bordered handkerchief out of a lady bystander's hand. The one who got back to the instructor first with his green object won. All sorts of games are played: push ball, medicine ball, potato races, and most of the old games that other people try only on pictures. In addition I noticed several games entirely new to me, such as jumping the bag, whip to the gap,

changing places, circle touch ball, bomb ball, etc. The value of these games consists in the fact that they have to be practised with the utmost amount of energy and snap and with rigid observance of all the details. In this way they inculcate discipline and develop quickness of brain and movement, whereas if carelessly carried out they may do more harm than good. They have been found especially efficacious when interspersed between the more serious drills. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and it is a fact



"German faces to excite Tommy's ire"

that the British army's morale has improved 25 per cent as a result of these stunts.

After enjoying the sport on the greensward for half an hour we walked over to another field, where a bayonet drill was going on. Each soldier is taught how to defend himself in case he gets separated from his comrades and is attacked by the enemy. Instruction is given in a sort of jiu-jitsu by which a disarmed soldier can ward off and disarm his opponent. Sometimes tricks are played upon the men to make them think quickly in an emergency. For instance, our escorting general ordered a squad to go "over the top" and to stab with ferocious yells some dummy Germans. The men knew beforehand what their objectives were, but just as they raised their bayonets the straw dummies were jerked ten feet to one side. The assaulters were marked for the quickness and rightness with which they made their decisions, because in one case it would be better to go on and leave the Germans intact and in another to stop and stab them.

We then went to Farnborough, where we visited the Southern Aeroplane Repair Depot. This was one of the largest of the many aerodromes in England. A dozen aeroplanes were in the air as we entered the grounds and hundreds of others were out on the great field in front of the numerous hangars. Some of England's swiftest planes gyrated over our heads, flying at the rate of 130 miles an hour. We saw one of the giant Handley-Page four-propeller bombing planes waiting

to go up. It measured one hundred feet from wing tip to wing tip. It carried nearly a ton of bombs and a crew of two pilots, a bomber and observer and three helpers.

There was no more interesting building on the grounds than the aeroplane hospital, where we saw hundreds of damaged English and German planes. They were coming from the front every day and were being taken apart, the good parts to be used in new machines and the rest sent to the junk pile.

Here we saw hundreds of "Waacs" and "Penguins" working. England is the only nation that has allowed women in her army, unless it be Russia and her Battalion of Death. The Waacs (Woman's Auxiliary Army Corps) consist of many thousands of British women who have enlisted in the army, wear a regular khaki uniform, and live under strict military discipline. At least twenty thousand of them serve close behind the front lines in France as waitresses, housekeepers, clerks, chauffeurs, stenographers, etc., while many more are stationed in posts all over England. The Waacs are auxiliary to the army. The penguins, of course, are part of the Royal Air Service. They are the birds that cannot fly. The "Wrens" (Woman's Royal Naval Service) are attached to the navy. While working in the factories side by side with men the women usually discard their military uniforms and don the farmerette khaki bloomer costume. Women are said to make the very best light mechanics, especially in the work of repairing the wings of the aeroplanes. Wherever I went they seemed to be enjoying their new vocations.

No instruction in flying was being given at Farnborough. It was simply a repair shop and manufacturing center. We noticed a colossal barn-like building for the stabling of English zeppelins, but it was locked at the time and we did not have time to hunt up the key. England uses her dirigible balloons almost exclusively at her naval bases so as to see the approach of enemy ships. We saw no American troops at this field, tho we were told that some of the American aircraft officers were there for instruction. But we noticed many German prisoners working about the shops and hangars, and a well fed and contented lot of Fritzies they looked.

Thus was completed our day at Aldershot and its subsidiary centers. Before I went abroad I visited six of our best American camps, but I must frankly say that nothing we then had in America could compare with Aldershot. I do not refer to physical equipment, for in fundamentals our camps are as well supplied as any in Europe. I refer rather to the type of training that was offered at Aldershot. The very latest ideas from the battle front were tested there and actual battle conditions were reproduced with almost perfect exactitude. There can be no better place on earth for a soldier to get his training than this great English camp, with its wonderful spirit and model technical equipment.



# GAINS AND LOSSES OF THE COLLEGE REVOLUTION

BY CHARLES F. THWING

PRESIDENT OF WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

THE transformation of the American college of liberal learning into a military professional school of short terms has been made. Already certain gains and also some losses in educational values are made manifest. These gains and losses belong primarily, tho not wholly, to the soldier-students for whom the military college exists.

Among the gains is to be noted an increase in the formal courtesy and good manners of the students. The uniform may or may not be becoming to the individual taken by himself, yet it is becoming and certainly impressive when it is seen upon a hundred or a thousand men. The manners of these men have become such as belong to gentlemen. Salutations are given with greater constancy and fitness. Not that these items are at all of primary significance, but they do have at least some value, value inward as well as outward, for good manners make the ordinary doing of life a bit more easy and they increase genuine self-respect.

It is also clear that the regular habits of the student tends to promote health. The habits of the older college men were not habits: they were rather violations, conscious or unconscious, protests, anarchisms. The former college man slept at all hours or no hours at all. He ate at all hours or did not eat at all, and he ate, when he did eat, what he liked. He exercised in such ways as pleased him and too often it pleased him not to exercise at all. He studied much or he studied little, and at such times and places as suited his daily or hourly convenience. Tho such an interpretation appears to be a little too general, yet there are scores of college men in every hundred to whom it could be fittingly applied. Contrast with such disorderliness a program such as obtains in essence at most colleges: the reveillé at 6:30, breakfast at 6:45, drill at 7:30 to 9:30, from 9:30 to 12:15 study or recitations, 12:15 mess, 1:30 to 4:30 study or recitations, 4:30 to 5:45 recreation, 5:45 to 7:30 mess and recreation, 7:30 to 9:30 study under supervision, 10:00 taps. Such a program promotes health.

Akin to this advantage is a third gain, to wit, students are looked after by the military collegiate authorities. The authorities know where each student is, and how he is, and what he is doing with his time and with his own personal self. Supervision is constant and detailed. Such vigilance is quite unlike the old academic *laissez faire*. I know very well the advantages and disadvantages of each method. *Laissez*

*faire* properly applied develops individuality, initiative, independence—and these are among the mighty marks of mighty character. *Laissez faire* improperly applied develops rashness, waste, intellectual and ethical, and frequently wretchedness and ruin. Supervision, properly used, promotes economy in spending all one's forces, progress, efficiency and desired consumma-



© Underwood & Underwood

Student soldiers at drill before the Columbia University Library

tion. Supervision improperly used, applied too constantly or too closely, tends to promote the infantile mind and will, without vigor and directness or personality. It protects innocence; it kills achievement. I venture to say that the older colleges, or at least many colleges of the older times, erred on the side of giving too little supervision or too great freedom to the college student. They thought the student was a man. He was, but he was not quite so much of a man as they were inclined to believe. Therefore, they gave him an independence which he could not use well, and he wasted himself. The military college may be inclined to use a vigilance too constant or too exact, but the reaction from the older system is not unfitting. And this vigilance touching academic conduct and bearing produces good results.

Such watchfulness insures another gain. It is the gain of industriousness. The college man, made a soldier, works. He labors at his studies some eight hours a day or forty-eight hours a week. He labors at his drill some ten hours a week. He thus unites the eight-hour day of the carpenter and the stone mason and the ten-hour day of the journeyman of the former time. Happy man! If he be poor or semi-poor in purse—and one-half of the earlier college men earned money to self-support—he is not obliged to spend time in earning his keep at 25 cents an hour, but this time he can use in working his

brain; and be it said that to teach men how to work their brains is a primary purpose of the college. If he is rich or half-rich, he has no leisure in which to spend money or to loaf. His mood is—Attention. The college man works now—and to teach men how to work effectively is also a chief end of the higher education. More work is done, and better work, too. The gain is both quantitative and qualitative.

A further gain is also apparent in the increase in the democratic spirit of the college. The soldier's uniform is typical. One of the first things which the authorities do to men on their induction into the Students' Army Training Corps is the taking of their fraternity pins. One oath is administered, one mess is spread, one camp life is provided, one drill is required, one set of tactics is learned and practised, one comprehensive duty is imposed. Of course, individualities are respected. Of course, the life of the officer is made unlike the life of the man of the ranks. Separateness between the officer and a private is emphasized with a stress which the civilian does not understand; but

such separateness is declared to be necessary for orderliness. Yet the general zones and strata of social demarcations which in some colleges have been too characteristic, are cut down or largely wiped out.

But there are losses in educational values arising from this revolution. These losses may be very largely put into the singular number, for the sum of them is a single loss. It is the loss of the higher education. It is the loss of culture. It is the loss of intellectual breadth. It is the loss of liberal learning. It is the loss of a sense of relationships, of a certain intellectual freedom in knowing and in judging subjects, movements, men. A well roundedness and a balance, a power of reasoned judgment and large humanness, a sense of considerateness for contrary principles and motives, means and methods, a willingness to listen and to reflect, a quality of weighing evidence and of assessing truths and facts at a just value, a genuine intellectual altruism: these are the qualities and marks of the higher education which are brought into jeopardy. The liberal education helps to make each citizen of the nation a freeman of the intellectual realm: the education which is not liberal may not liberate the mind, but enslave it. Of course, breadth may easily become vagueness, liberality looseness, as easily as individuality may become narrowness; but to preserve the value of breadth and of liberality without



peril, is the goal of the higher education. But it may be said at once that culture or cultivation is secured as much by the teacher as by the subject taught, be the subject even the great literatures or philosophies. For a boor may so teach Greek as to create boors, and a scholar may so teach carpentry as to promote scholarship and to nourish scholars. The remark is true, and it is to be believed, that several of the required military subjects will be taught with a sense of large relationships, which will tend to develop men of greater thoughtfulness and appreciation.

To another privation lying in a lower and different realm, perhaps I ought to refer. It is the lack of that culture and inspiration which come from the formal services of religion. Of course, the camp should have its religious officers and societies. Every regiment has a chaplain or chaplains. The Y. M. C. A. in many and diverse ways performs a great service. Yet that place which the college chapel fills in the usual academic order is lacking in the military college. Religion in college should represent the broadest teachings: it should embody at least these principles: First, love as the law of life; second, perfectability of the race; third, the personality of God; fourth, the immortality of the individual soul. The atmosphere which clusters about a proper daily chapel service the new college is liable to lack. Such a service represents not only religion as such, but also religion as an inspiring part of culture and a necessary element in the character of the individual man.

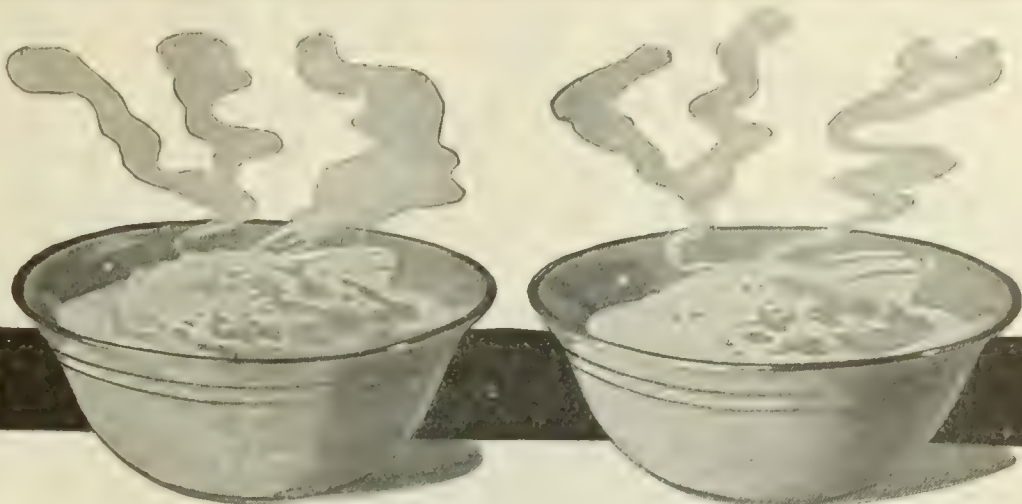
I should refer to one greater condition which results from this academic transformation. It may be said to lie in the educational No Man's Land, to wit, the condition of the ordinary undergraduate undertakings. These undertakings had become in the earlier time too numerous. Avocations had displaced the vocation of the college undergraduate. Yet avocations had and have their function to perform. The college newspaper and magazine, daily, weekly, monthly, the musical and dramatic clubs, the debating and literary societies, the athletic associations, these and many similar organizations and forces have ceased to be, or at least have ceased to live a vigorous life. To some students these informal forces were and are the best of the college. To others they serve as leeches, drawing away the real academic blood; but whether for good or for ill or for *nil*, they have practically ceased to be.

Yet, when all is said, it is ever to be emphasized that these college men have responded to an unexampled call with fullness of heart and swiftness in action. They have answered the great commands with promptness and enthusiasm, with wholeheartedness and whole-souledness. Such a response is the high watermark of one great value of the higher education. It is proof that the higher education has won a supreme aim, the aim of nourishing men, who, at the call of duty, give themselves in unselfish service to their fellows.

Restrictions placed on the use of tin plate in the manufacture of food containers have been removed.

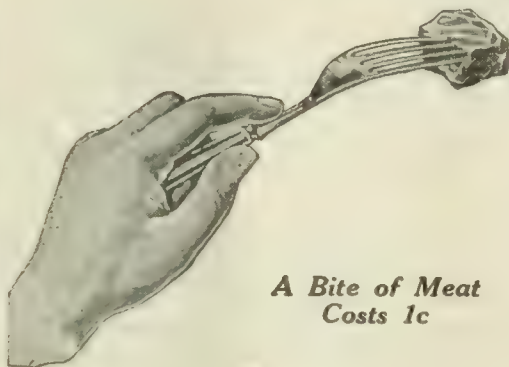
Reports from the United States Employment Service show that women have engaged in railroad tank painting, hardware industry processes, garage management, and ranch work, as well as many other industries untried by them before the war.

A young Japanese girl has obtained a license as sea captain. When she applied for a license the authorities hesitated, for she was the first woman who had ever sought recognition as a skipper. As there was no provision permitting discrimination on account of sex, the license was issued.



Two Big Dishes Quaker Oats Cost 1c

## Your Choice For a Penny



A Bite of Meat  
Costs 1c



A Spoon of Peas  
Costs 1c



Or a Prune Costs 1c

Here is a lesson which no housewife should forget.

A penny's worth of Quaker Oats supplies two generous servings.

These two dishes will supply 200 calories of energy.

Think of that—two dishes at the cost of a bite of meat, or a spoon of peas, or a prune.

Those 200 calories, which cost one cent in Quaker Oats, cost in other foods at this writing as follows:

### Cost of 200 Calories

In Round Steak	•	•	•	8c
In Veal Cutlets	•	•	•	11c
In Halibut	•	•	•	11c
In Salt Cod	•	•	•	16c
In Canned Peas	•	•	•	11c

Meats will average ten times Quaker Oats' cost for the same energy units. Fish will average twelve times the cost. And some common foods will run up to twenty times the cost.

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But it does more. It supplies almost the ideal food. It is rich in body-building protein, rich in iron, lime, phosphorus, etc.

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Make your oat foods delightful by using Quaker Oats. They are flaked from queen grains only—just the big, rich, flavorful oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel.

These luscious flakes cost you no extra price. Specify them when you order.

Two Sizes: 12c to 13c—30c to 32c  
Except in the Far West and South

(2044)



# PHANTASMS OF WAR

## Bei Nächtlicher Weile

BY AMY LOWELL

Thieves have taken away bronze worth thousands of dollars from the Pocasset Cemetery in Cranston. An attempt was made to take away a bronze statue weighing 400 pounds, but the invaders were able to get it only as far as the cemetery fence. The men were surprised in an attempt to wrench off the doors of a big tomb.—Daily News Report.

Thru the leafless trees of a bleak November  
Shines the waning moon like a half-quenched ember.  
The gravestones are green in the low, cold light  
And the church-clock strikes . . .

Twelve long strokes for the hour of midnight  
Twelve long strokes thru the break trees wander,  
And the moon is dim like a dying ember.

Steps down the hard road  
Ring as on frozen metal,  
Steps . . .  
And, "Hist! You Fool!  
Softly will you."  
Over the wall,  
A gentle fall on stiff grass,  
Another,  
Then a third,  
And the flashing of a lantern  
Like a thread of gold cutting thru green water.

Hans, and Carl, and Nicholas,  
Beside the green-white gravestones pass,  
Pass the tombs of the Robinsons,  
The Browns, the Prescotts, the Middletons.  
Down the long alleys of the dead  
Glimmers their lantern's thin gold thread.  
Shimmers,  
Glimmers,  
The lantern light,  
They are swimmers in the green, cold night.  
*Rhine-gold*,  
Treasure-trove in a graveyard,  
Gnomes of old German tales,  
The wind thru the leafless branches wails.

Is that another lantern  
Away off on the right?  
No, only the reflection from a bronze urn on a pedestal.  
Huddle together,  
Hans, and Carl, and Nicholas,  
That bronze gleam means gold for you.  
Gold wrenched out of a green, secret silence.  
There are no Rhine-maidens guarding this gold,  
There are only the shadows you think you see  
Gliding about among the tombs.

Clink your cold chisels like bright little bells  
Tinkling a festival.  
Knock sharply at the bottom of the urn.  
Lower it, Carl,  
Catch it, Hans,  
That will mow down a fine lot of Yankees  
When it is cast into cannon-balls.  
*Donner und Blitzen!*  
Shells and shrapnel—  
And the Prescotts, and Browns, and Middletons  
Sleep quietly under the stiff, cold grass.

Hans, and Carl, and Nicholas,  
Between the rows of headstones pass.  
Beyond the tree-trunks, a fading ember,  
Hangs the waning moon of late November.  
The leafless branches click and moan  
And the church-clock strikes . . .

One slow stroke for the hour of one.  
One loud stroke, and the doors of a tomb  
Hum back the note thru the hollow gloom.

Damn the doors!  
They sound as tho all the dead citizens of Pocasset  
Were calling from under the ground.  
Strike harder, Nicholas,  
Strike out new bell-notes to drown the old.  
Your beloved Kaiser  
Will pay you for this in good American money,  
And give you an iron cross for all this bronze.  
God save us!

It is the head of the Christ  
Leaping up in fire!  
Nicholas drops his crowbar,  
But Hans shuts the lantern,  
And claps him on the shoulder.  
"You miserable moon-calf!  
That's only a carved picture.  
But it's carved out of good, hard bronze.  
*Unser Gott* guided our steps this night."  
The hammers shower diamond sparkles into the pale moonlight.

Fir-trees wave in the chill night wind.  
*Tannenbäume, und Christ-kind*,  
Colored candles, and *marzipan*.  
For the Lord's sake, Nicholas,  
Be as quick as you can.

Hans, and Carl, and Nicholas,  
Up and down the graveyard pass.  
There is a shadow across the path,  
A strong, black line,  
Cleaving the misty, greenish wreath  
Flung by the low-hung moon. Beneath  
It stand the three—the branches blow,  
And the church-clock strikes . . .  
Two heavy strokes for the hour of two.  
Two thick strokes, but the shadow does not waver.  
Only the splashes of lantern-light quaver.

General Slade  
Standing on his granite column,  
Dominating the other graves.  
General Slade,  
Who was killed at the battle of Cedar Creek,  
And has stood here for fifty-two years,  
Scorching in Summer,  
Freezing in Winter,  
In his uniform of a Union General,  
With his tasseled sword,  
And an eagle and a flag  
Carved in the granite below him.

Vaudeville nights come to the rescue!  
Up, over Hans, over Nicholas, goes Carl,  
Stands upright clinging to the General's crook'd arm.  
A Union General is nothing to a hyphenate.  
*Gold and Das Vaterland!*  
And a snug little business in Providence,  
Which everybody will say is due to thrift.  
Loosen the bolts,  
Drop him, we do not mind dents,  
He is no work of art to us,  
No General of a victorious army,  
Just four hundred pounds of shot.

To fight the country he died for.  
Pitch him over.  
God! He makes a noise like a church-bell  
As he strikes.  
And his cold bronze face  
Is upturned to the sinking moon,  
And his eyes flash and glitter  
So that we dare not look as we drag him away.  
Hans, and Carl, and Nicholas,  
Down the empty graveyard pass,  
Dragging a man in effigy  
Whose eyes are glinting horribly.  
They gleam and twinkle in the green, cold light  
And there are rustlings and snappings abroad in the night  
And foggy shapes which rise and float,  
And sharp, bright points which gaze and gloat.  
The graveyard is full of Robinsons,  
And Browns, and Prescotts, and Middletons,  
Rising up at the General's call.  
Hundreds of headstones to reach the wall,  
Each one covering a long-dead man;  
They heave and stir, and beyond the span  
Of the lantern's circle are things which move.



And the branches snarl and grind above.  
Hans is muttering a German prayer.  
Carl is sobbing. "Are we almost there?"  
Nicholas whistles a Lutheran tune.  
A grey cloud slowly quenches the moon.  
Here is the wall, but strangely high.  
Is it only a bat which blunders by?  
The moon has sunk, but a hard, blue beam  
Comes from the General's eyes, a gleam  
Which winks and glimmers horribly.  
The church-clock strikes . . .

Three great strokes for the hour of three  
Three great strokes. We must leave him  
there;

We can't heave him over, and his eyes  
cold glare

Lights up the names on the other graves.  
Listen to Nicholas, how he raves!

"The damned dead statue of a damned dead  
man

To give us away!" Quick, while you can—  
Over the wall and make off with the loot.  
Nicholas, Carl; and Hans follows suit.

Down the road goes the quiver of their  
lantern's light.

The church-clock strikes all the hours of  
the night.

Till the sun rises up like a new-kindled  
ember

And gilds the leafless branches of late  
November.

## THE FUTURE OF OUR AMERICAN SHIPPING

(Continued from page 361)

And Mr. Hurley points out that it is not really a loss in the sense that the destruction of high-cost munitions constitutes a loss. To the contrary, he says, we got as the fruits of victory a great deal of experience which is now our stock in trade. And anyway, it seems, the period of the emergency provided by Congress for the governmental employment of the new industry is not over and will not be until the President says so.

America has not, as yet, a great merchant marine, but Mr. Hurley, Mr. Schwab and the others of the Shipping Board are authority for concluding that we are on the way. We need, as much as the smaller nations do, perhaps more, because our trade is so extensive, a pooling arrangement of all the ships of the world, in order to do our share to rebuild Europe. And we need, in anticipation of the end of this pooling arrangement, if it is achieved, all of the 25,000,000 tons planned for, to represent America. Why we need it is interestingly told by these figures: In 1860 exactly sixty-five per cent of the total value of our imports and exports was carried in American ships. In 1865 this percentage dropped to twenty-eight. In 1870 it was thirty-six. In 1889 it had gone down to fifteen. And in 1915 it was less than nine per cent. According to the latest figures obtainable, which are published here for the first time, during the war period down to October 1, 1918, the British built 4,000,000 gross tons of shipping and the Americans 2,500,000. The British lost 8,896,280 gross tons, the United States lost only a little over 1,000,000 tons. The excess of losses over gains for the British amounted to 3,900,000 gross tons, whereas our excess of gains over losses amounted, including seizure of German ships and transferred lake ships, to 2,228,862. But on June 30, 1914, of the world's total tonnage, 49,089,752 gross tons, seventy-five per cent of which was over 500 tons, or seagoing, a little over twenty-one million gross tons flew the British flag and only 5,459,296 flew the Stars and Stripes.

It is clear that we have room to grow. It is clear that we have a long way to go.  
Washington, D. C.

# False Notions On Teeth-Cleaning

*All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities*



## They Ignore the Film

The old idea of brushing teeth was to remove food particles. Some ways also aimed to polish teeth.

But time soon proved those methods insufficient. Teeth still discolored, still decayed. Tartar formed, and pyorrhea remained undiminished. Statistics show that tooth troubles constantly increased.

Millions of users have discovered that the tooth brush fails to save their teeth.

Now science knows the reason. It lies in a film—a slimy film—which dentists call bacterial plaque. It constantly forms on the teeth, and it clings. It gets into crevices, hardens and stays. Old-time

brushing methods could not properly combat it.

That film is what discolors, not the teeth. It hardens into tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Thus tooth troubles are largely traced to that film.

Science now has found a way to combat that film. It has proved itself to many able authorities by four years of clinical tests. Today it is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And we offer you a Free tube to let you prove it out.

## The Scientific Way

As a cleanser and polisher, Pepsodent holds supreme place among tooth pastes. But it also goes further.

It is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to constantly prevent its accumulation.

But pepsin alone won't do. It must be activated, and the usual activating agent is an acid, harmful to the teeth. So pepsin long seemed forbidden.

Now science has found an activating method harmless to the teeth. Five governments have already granted patents. That method, used in Pepsodent, makes the use of active pepsin possible.

Before it was offered to users, able

dental authorities proved its value by clinical tests. They placed its results beyond question. Now we offer the proof to you in the shape of a home test.

Send the coupon for a One-Week tube. Use it like any tooth paste and watch results. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the film. See how teeth whiten—how they glisten—as the fixed film disappears.

A week's trial will convince you that Pepsodent does what nothing else has done. You will see that your teeth are protected as they never were before. You will not return after that, we think, to any old-time method.

Cut out the Free coupon now.

*Return your empty tooth paste tubes to the nearest Red Cross Station*

**Pepsodent** PAT. OFF.  
REG. U. S.

*The New-Day Dentifrice*

**A Scientific Product—Sold by  
Druggists Everywhere**

(149A)

**ONE-WEEK TUBE FREE**

THE PEPSODENT CO.  
Dept. 276, 1104 S. Wabash Ave.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Mail One-Week Tube of Pepsodent to

Name .....

Address .....



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10 volumes; 2680 pages, 7x10 inches; 1987 illustrations, tables, diagrams and business forms.

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4 volumes; 1840 pages, 7x10 inches; 800 illustrations, diagrams, forms, etc. The standard authority in the offices of expert bookkeepers and practical accountants. A few of the interesting subjects are: Theory of Accounts--Single Proprietors and Partners Accounts--Corporation and Manufacturers Accounts--Bank Bookkeeping--Commission and Storage--Insurance--Real Estate--Mail Order Business--Trial Balances--Statements--Accounting Problems--C. P. A. Questions. Published at \$20.00. Special reduced price, with a year's consulting service, is \$12.80. Terms \$2.00 a month. See Coupon.

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# THE NEW BOOKS

## Knowledge About the War

IN April of nineteen eighteen, the National Conference of American Lecturers met to organize the American platform into power to win the war. There were 192 delegates from all parts of the country who for five days listened to a series of addresses delivered by some of the most distinguished men and women of our time, and left to diffuse a greater understanding of all the problems which arise in connection with the war.

Because, however, it is impossible for the human mind to retain impressions and facts as numerous as were offered during this convention and because no matter how widely they are diffused there will still remain thousands of people who are ignorant of them, the forty-five addresses have been brought together in book form and called *What Every American Should Know About the War*.

It is stating it mildly to say that they make an immensely interesting and instructive volume. When such men as Hoover, Samuel Gompers, André Tardieu, and John Bassett Moore and such women as Mary Synon and Kathleen Burke give us the best of their thoughts about the phase of the war with which they have been most directly concerned, the result is bound to be noteworthy.

The justification for the war, the social changes which it has brought about, its economic interpretation, its cost, and the work of the women at the front, as well as other questions equally engrossing, make up the list of subjects.

*What Every American Should Know About the War*. Edited by Montaville Flowers. George H. Doran Co. \$2.

## Fighting France

THIS short and readable book by the brilliant French journalist who became editor of *Le Matin* at the age of twenty-seven, is one which will provoke much comment. The first three sections on why and how France fought and on her present condition, cover familiar ground, altho in an individual way. But the fourth and last chapter deals with many vexed and unfamiliar points, which are of the most vital moment. It is entirely devoted to the war aims of France, and gives a more definite and detailed account of them than has usually appeared elsewhere.

*Fighting France*. By Stephane Lauzanne. D. Appleton Company. \$1.50.

## War Time Travels

THIS new book of Winston Churchill's has a few chapters of fleeting impressions gathered in a hasty trip, unexpectedly cut short, thru France and England; it has also another chapter of an essay on what we, as Americans, are contributing to the war. The sketches of France and England at war are vivid and striking. There is, but briefly, the fighting front, lightly touched upon; there are, more in detail, pictures of provincial France, peaceful and seemingly unchanged on the surface, but with the sad, brooding melancholy always underneath, yet relieved by the spirited and dauntless courage of the

French, renewed as they turned to us and said, "Vous venez nous sauver, vous Américains!"—"You come to save us." Most illuminating and entertaining as well is Mr. Churchill's account of wartime England.

From France and England we come to America and the American contribution:

In 1916 the majority of the American people elected Mr. Wilson in the belief that he would keep them out of war. In 1917, he entered the war with the nation behind him. A recalcitrant Middle West was the first to fill its quota of volunteers and we witnessed the extraordinary spectacle of the endorsement of conscription. What had happened? A very simple, but a very great thing. Mr. Wilson has made the issue of the war a democratic issue, an American issue, in harmony with our national hopes and traditions.

*A Traveler in War Time*, with an essay on the American Contribution and the Democratic Idea, by Winston Churchill. Macmillan Company. \$1.25.

## The United States of the World

THE question of a League of Nations has become the dominant issue of the day and to this question Professor Kallen, of the University of Wisconsin, makes a notable contribution in his volume on *The Structure of Lasting Peace*. The chief difficulty in the way of a permanent settlement is that the conception of nationality has become confused with state sovereignty. But nationalities inevitably and rightfully exist inside the state or divided among several states. So, he argues, freedom of nationality can only be attained as freedom of religion has been, that is by completely disentangling the state from nationality. This involves a world organization similar to that of the United States of America, or to put it in his own words:

With this we have established the full pattern of the house of peace—an international democratic congress, limiting armaments, judging disputes, coördinating and harmonizing the great national institutions by means of which men get food and clothing and shelter and health and happiness, making for a free exchange of all excellence, punishing default with interdict or excommunication or war, resting its authority upon public opinion and strengthening it by internationalized education.

Besides this, the main thesis, the volume contains many ingenious and original suggestions. For instance, in repudiating the Bolshevik peace formula of "no annexations, or indemnities," he argues first that Germany ought to be made to pay for the ruin she has caused:

There are, hence, two sets of considerations for the peace conference to heed in the financial adjustments between the German Government and people and the democratic powers. The first of these is reparation for goods stolen and damage done. All levies should be returned, with interest at an appropriate rate. All forced labor should be paid for, at twice the market rate, because it was forced, with interest at an appropriate rate. For the murder of helpless civilians there can be no adequate compensation, but their dependents should receive a pension at the hands of the German nation. All property wantonly destroyed should be paid for, with an additional contribution for the absolute loss involved.

But compensatory or punitive damages are in themselves not enough to remove the German peril. Since German aggressiveness has resulted from perverted education Germany should be compelled to pay for her



reëducation in accordance with the ideals of liberal nations:

The precedent derives from the relations between the western powers and China, and its application—in the form established by the United States—to their relations with Germany cannot but be liberal and liberating. When the western powers exacted from the quite helpless Chinese Government and people indemnities for the damage done by the Boxer rebellion of which this Government and people was a victim even more than they, the United States alone, of all the powers, directed the application of its share to defraying the expenses of educating young Chinese in America. Let the democratic powers follow this precedent with regard to the Government of Germany. Let the terms of peace require that one young German out of every thousand, both men and women, shall from his or her twelfth year on be educated abroad—in the United States, in England, in France, in Italy, or in Russia. An indemnity should be required to defray the cost of so educating the new generation. The money of this indemnity ought not, however, to be raised by taxes from the German people. It ought to consist of a trust-fund, created by confiscating all the properties of the royal families of Germany, and of the great German landlord class, the junkers. This trust might be held and administered by an international educational commission for the good of mankind.

*The Structure of Lasting Peace*, by H. M. Kallen. Marshall Jones Co. \$1.25.

### Patriotism and Religion

UNDER the title *Patriotism and Religion*, Dr. Shailer Mathews, dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, has published his series of four lectures—The Kinship of Patriotism and Religion, The Moral Value of Patriotism, Religion and War, and The Service of Religion to Patriotism—delivered at the University of North Carolina in May, 1918. The main theme, the close relationship between religion and patriotism, is treated in a broad sense historically, with emphasis upon the two types of patriotism exemplified by Germany and by democratic countries, and their respective religious significance. Perhaps this subject may sound a bit stale now that the war is apparently over, but in reality Dr. Mathews has a message that is not only of timely but of permanent interest. He says in his preface:

It may be that they may hearten some of those who, without abating their devotion to the cause of international peace, have been forced by the course of events to see no possibility of attaining that goal until the world is delivered by war from the menace of German imperialism. At all events they are a sincere attempt to estimate two of the spiritual forces that underlie social evolution.

*Patriotism and Religion*, by Shailer Mathews. Macmillan Co. \$1.25.

### The Inside of War Work

DR. SCHERER, author of *The Nation at War*, was for a year the chief field secretary for the State Councils of National Defense. In this capacity he traveled all over the country helping to organize the state councils and to coordinate them with the central council in Washington. Most of us have very little knowledge of just how much the Council of National Defense has done in furthering war work. We are apt to take war organizations, movements and achievements as a matter of course.

To such of us this book will be illuminating and informational. He gives us facts but he also gives us much more. He shows us how the Council of National Defense went about the task of educating the people of the United States to the war idea and of gaining the cooperation of every single person to this task. He interprets, moreover, with insight and sympathy the psychology behind this work and its results. His book is not profound, nor does it pretend to be. It is "nothing unless a human document—the story of an American life in relation to the Great War—the record of a personal experience, and should be accepted as such."

*The Nation at War*, by James A. B. Scherer. George H. Doran Co. \$1.60.

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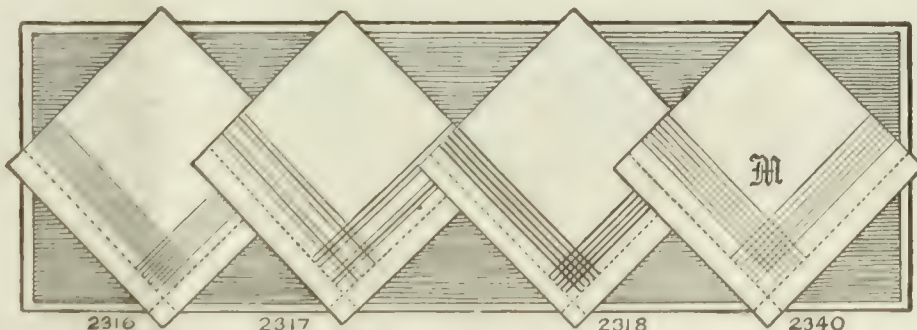
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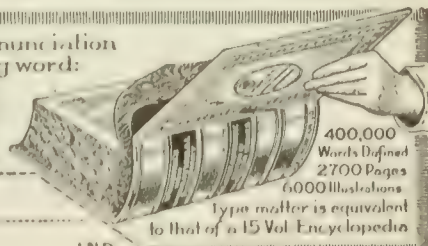
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## LEAGUE OF FREE NATIONS

(Continued from page 364)

Poland, Alsace-Lorraine, Bohemia, Jugoslavia, and the self-determination of the peoples of Turkey and Russia, will have been enormously facilitated.

The administrative machinery of a workable internationalism already exists in rudimentary form. The international bodies that have already been established by the Allied belligerents—who now number over a score—to deal with their combined military resources, shipping and transport, food, raw materials, and finance, have been accorded immense powers. Many of these activities—particularly those relating to the international control of raw material and shipping—will have to be continued during the very considerable period of demobilization and reconstruction which will follow the war. Problems of demobilization and civil reemployment particularly will demand the efficient representation of labor and liberal elements of the various states. With international commissions, and exercising the same control over the economic resources of the world, an international government with powerful sanction will in fact exist.

The international machinery will need democratization as well as progressive differentiation of function. If the League of Nations is not to develop into an immense bureaucratic union of governments instead of a democratic union of peoples, the elements of (a) complete publicity and (b) effective popular representation must be insisted upon. The first of these is implicit in the principle, so emphasized by President Wilson, that in the future there must be an end to secret diplomacy. The second can only be met by some representation of the peoples in a body with legislative powers over international affairs—which must include minority elements—as distinct from the governments of the constituent states of the league. It is the principle which has found expression in the American Union as contrasted with the Federated States of the German Empire. If the Government of the United States consisted merely of the representatives of forty-eight states, the Union could never have been maintained on a democratic basis. Happily it consists also of the representatives of a hundred million people. The new international government must make the same provision and deliberately aim to see that all the great parties and groups in the various states obtain representation.

The assurance of the political, civil, religious, and cultural rights of minorities within states is an even more difficult problem. But genuinely democratic parliamentary institutions in the league, ensuring some expression of minority opinion as well as complete publicity, will be a strong deterrent if not a complete assurance against tyrannical treatment of minorities within its constituent states.

Indispensable to the success of American policy are at least the following:

"A universal association of nations based upon the principle that the security of each shall rest upon the strength of the whole, pledged to uphold international arrangements giving equality of political right and economic opportunity, the association to be based upon a constitution democratic in character, possessing a central council or parliament as truly representative as possible of all the political parties in the constituent nations, open to any nation, and only such nation, whose government is responsible to the people. The formation of such an association should be an integral part of the settlement itself and its terri-

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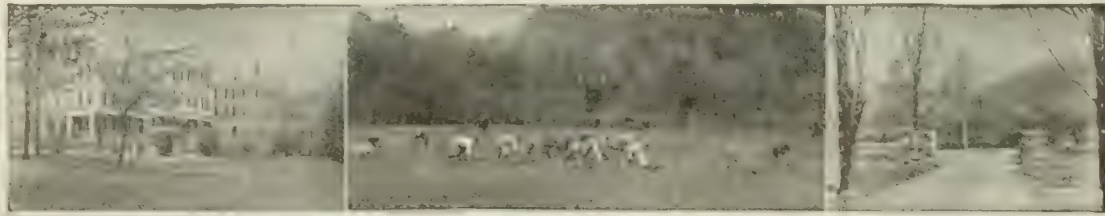
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torial problems, and not distinct therefrom. It should prohibit the formation of minor leagues or special covenants, or special economic combinations, boycotts, or exclusions. Differences between members should be submitted to its judicial bodies. Its administrative machinery should be built up from the inter-allied bodies already in existence, expanded into international bodies differentiated in function and democratized in constitution. The effective sanction of the association should not be alone the combined military power of the whole used as an instrument of repression, but such use of the world-wide control of economic resources as would make it more advantageous for a state to become and remain a member of the association and to cooperate with it, than to challenge it."

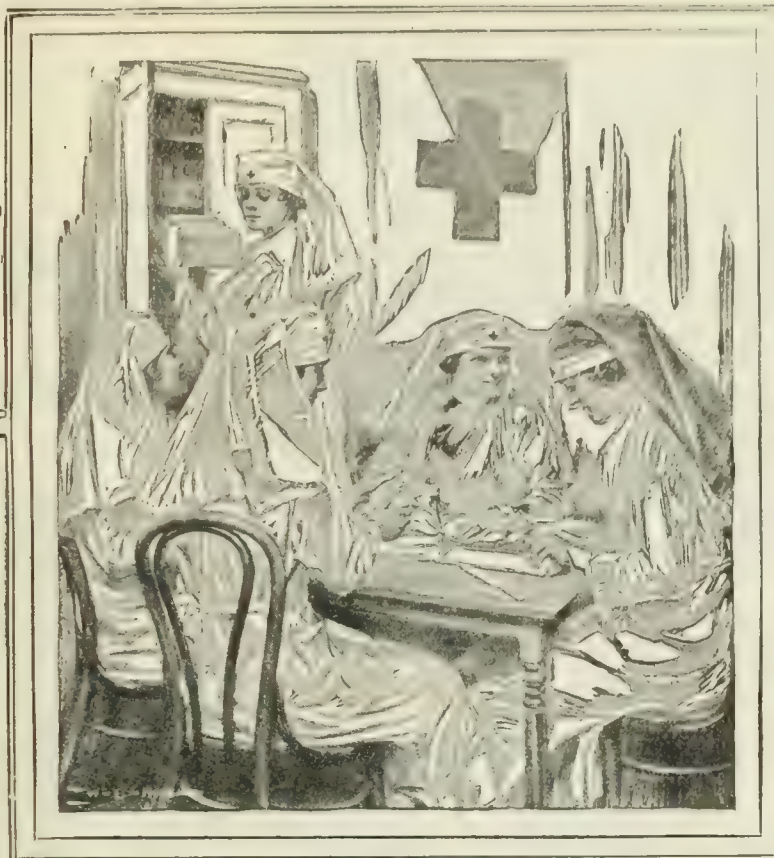
All the principles above outlined are merely an extension of the principles that have been woven into the fabric of our own national life.

In search of freedom, our forefathers turned their faces to the West, set out across the Atlantic, and laid the foundations of an American commonwealth. Even in the free spaces of the New World they could not attain independence, unity, and democracy, in such measure as we now possess them, without struggle. It has remained for our generation, with these things not wholly achieved, to turn our faces toward the East and set out overseas across the Atlantic to aid the peoples from whom we sprang to achieve those things in the midst of the more rigid social fabric of the Old World, and against the forces of despotism, autocracy, imperialism, privilege, and militarism, which found their supreme embodiment in the Prussian scheme of world dominion.

In war and in settlement we stand for the principles which have shot thru each of the great epochs of American struggle. In our War of the Revolution, in which we ourselves struck for independence and nationality, we established tradition which prompts us to stand for the freedom and self-determination of the weaker peoples; for restoration and reparation for Belgium and Serbia; a united and independent Poland; justice to the peoples of Alsace-Lorraine; recognition of the Czechoslovaks and the Jugoslavs; the freedom of the Russian Revolution to achieve its own destiny. And in our championship, thru the Monroe Doctrine, of the lesser American states, we supported in one hemisphere this fundamental principle which we now urge as a basis for both.

In our Civil War, in which we determined whether in the New World a nation conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal, might endure, we liberated a race which we had oppressed, and made the union of free states secure. So now we stand for the greatest measure of autonomy, and for absolute freedom of religion, of civil liberty, of cultural development of the weaker peoples within the stronger nations, and of the native peoples of the undeveloped regions of the earth.

And out of our civil travail thru which was confirmed our union of free states, which with unfortified boundaries and unantagonistic development stretches from ocean to ocean, we stand for the development of a League of Nations which shall bring the free peoples of the earth into a new fellowship, which shall settle their disputes by conciliation and adjudication, which shall put the economic power and the armed force of the whole against the violators of justice and the disturbers of peace, and which shall be open to all nations who subscribe to its principles and by a full democratic scheme of government



## This Used to be the Bridge Club

—and many a jolly afternoon they had, too, with their aces, and hearts, and jacks, and no trumps.

Then the war came!

Brothers, and husbands, and sons, and sweethearts went away to become aces of the air, or jacks of the navy, or trumps of the American army.

The afternoon meetings continued—but the scenes changed to Red Cross workrooms—and serious, busy fingers of hundreds of thousands of patriotic American women have been making bandages and surgical dressings to alleviate the sufferings of their boys, and your boys, who responded so gallantly to the country's needs.

They are giving their time, their energy and their devotion to the cause of humanity, without stint or murmur.

And now comes your time to give your approval to the work your Red Cross has been doing.

Make this a Red Cross Christmas. Answer to the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call—December 16 to 23, and let the Christmas Eve Message to our men across the sea and our allies—and the thousands and thousands of stricken men, women and children of war-befouled areas—be that the American Nation stands solidly behind the Red Cross with universal membership, and that RED CROSS WORK WILL GO ON.



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¶ All the way along the return on the money invested has been computed in terms of propaganda.

¶ All the way along the main object has been to furnish a medium of authoritative political information from the suffrage viewpoint at a nominal cost to the subscriber.

¶ It seems to be generally conceded that this object has been attained.

### Meantime

¶ The price of all items of manufacture has soared unbelievably—10%—25%—35%—50%—and still mounting!

¶ The price of the *Woman Citizen* must mount likewise.

¶ Beginning January 1st, 1919, the annual subscription to the magazine will be \$2.00 a year.

¶ For that sum you are to get a better magazine, with a continuing series of special features of vital interest.

N. B.—All paid subscribers who remit \$1.50 for 1919 before December 15th, 1918, will receive the magazine for one year.

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make themselves eligible to such an alliance of free peoples.

So it is that President Wilson was in line with the great currents of American tradition when he characterized this as a war "to make the world safe for democracy."

In our Declaration of Independence, our Constitution, the Monroe Doctrine, and the Emancipation Proclamation, the New World has offered documents which have contributed to the organized freedom of mankind, and in President Wilson's state papers we have the elements of a new charter. At a time when deep-seated forces of reaction would hamper a democratic solution and assert the old schemes of competitive militarism, of economic wars after the war, of division and bitterness and unhealed sores, such as will breed further wars and rob this one of its great culmination, we call on all liberal-minded men to stand behind the principles which the President has enunciated, and we invite them to join in fellowship with us for their realization.

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### Pebbles

A man never ascertains whether he married a peach or a lemon until he happens to open a family jar.—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*.

Nell—Why do you like sailors best?

Jill—They go barefooted aboard ship, so you don't have to be always knitting socks for them.—*Sydney Bulletin, Australia*.

"So they are divorced. Which one got the dogs?"

"She did. But he has the privilege of seeing them once a month."—*Town Topics*.

Tommy (at Red Cross concert)—What's that man got his eyes shut for while he's singing?

Friend—Because he can't bear to see us suffer.—*London Opinion*.

### AFTER THE WAR

"Hand that bill to yer boss, an' tell him ex-Corporal Brown, commonly called 'Fightin' Joe,' wants to know why it ain't been paid."—*Judge*.

Magistrate—What is the charge against this prisoner, sergeant?

Policeman—I found him lying down by the Foreign Office, your Worship, sound asleep, and he refused to get a move on.

Magistrate—Fourteen days' hard labor for impersonating a Civil Servant!—*London Opinion*.

"Charley is simply wonderful," exclaimed young Mrs. Torkins. "I never dreamed that any one could run a motor car the way he can!"

"What has happened?"

"We took a ride yesterday and went along beautifully in spite of the fact that he had forgotten some of the machinery."

"Running without machinery?"

"Yes. We had gone at least eleven miles before Charley discovered that his engine was missing."—*Washington Star*.



## AS OUR WOUNDED COME HOME

(Continued from page 363)

ing back. Then he caught sight of the face of the officer's aid as he dived behind the desk presumably after a waste-basket. The interview ended.

Ellis Island, to me, never appeared so cheerful as the afternoon I was taken thru it. Cheer radiates in the corridors and is present in the wards. There is a Red Cross field representative on the Island, whose work is duplicated at every hospital point. He, and his staff, have charge of writing letters, reestablishing connections between boys and their families, turning the flashlight of optimism where needed and meeting emergency requests from military authorities. The day I was there black-eyed Susans smiled in the wards, magazines and books counter-paned the beds. Outside, in the halls and on the quay, little companies of boys and crutches and canes were gathered in sunshiny spots discussing the way of a bandage with a splint, a pack of cards with a game of poker; never war. Abroad, in the trenches, in the hospitals, war furnished the least material for gossip, it is said. But boys back from Chateau Thierry, "on leave" in New York, complained among themselves of being allowed to talk of nothing else. How were they hurt? Did it hurt? When and where did it happen? The warriors declared they wished sometimes they could be back in the theater of war, to be able to forget it for a while!

Despire the cheer that prevails at Ellis Island one wishes, as the winter approaches, for thousands of pairs of woolen gloves to put on the men hobbling up the South Ferry dock, where the wind sweeps mercilessly over them, turning their hands pinky-blue. As they arrive there from Ellis Island, for a look around New York, they are picked up by representatives of the New York War Camp Community Service and the Red Cross, who have motors waiting, to take them to the cheer of wood fires in hospitality houses. The need for motors in this work will increase, by the way.

Following the high nerve tension of life on the battlefield, and in hospital, there is an inevitable let-down for a man's entire system when he faces the problem of renewed association with his world. It is to tide him over this depressing period that the convalescent hospitality house was invented. If well and wisely run, there could scarcely be too many of them scattered thruout the country near big hospital points. But mark, I do say, if well and wisely run! One is amazed at the number of women, who look sane, who do not appear to question a *reformé's* ability to dance till two o'clock in the morning providing he has legs to do it with.

The motive of all convalescent hospitality work is, of course, to make the men feel that they are necessary in the future scheme as social forces in the community, and that there will be work for them to do. For their obsession frequently is that they are useless, whereas, if the ideals for economic opportunity now upheld are fulfilled, they will not be idle and they will be specially valuable because of what they have done. The great thing is to fuse this conviction into them, make them believe that an economic place is waiting for them, give them something to live for!

And for the rest, if this dream is held up to them, a glowing, hopeful thing, made tangible before their faltering fingers, it is up to the public not to fail them; but to make the dream come thru thruout the years that stretch down the track of the future when the shouting shall have ceased and the glamour died.

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**AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY**  
 New York, December 2nd, 1918.  
**PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK**  
**DIVIDEND NO. 79**

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1 3/4%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Wednesday, January 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business Friday, December 12, 1918. Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DeLANO, Treasurer.  
H. C. WICK, Secretary.

**AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY**  
 New York, December 2nd, 1918.  
**COMMON CAPITAL STOCK**  
**DIVIDEND NO. 65**

A quarterly dividend of two per cent (2%) on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Wednesday, January 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business Thursday, December 12, 1918. Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DeLANO, Treasurer.  
H. C. WICK, Secretary.

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A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Wednesday, January 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, December 20, 1918.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

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 Allegheny Avenue & 19th Street,  
 Philadelphia, December 4, 1918.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one dollar (\$1.00) per share from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable January 2, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 16, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

**THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.**  
 Philadelphia, Pa., November 27, 1918.

The Board of Directors of The Baldwin Locomotive Works has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent (three dollars and a half per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable January 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 7, 1918.

WILLIAM DE KRAFFT, Secretary.

**FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING CO.**  
 November 26, 1918.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent (1 3/4%) on the Common Stock of this Company was declared this date, payable December 16th to stockholders of record at the close of business December 6th, 1918.

PIERRE J. SMITH, Treasurer.

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*The Only Road to good times and Prosperity is by every one now being patient and helping in the change from War Work to Peace Work.*

**U. S. DEPT. OF LABOR**  
WM. B. WILSON, Secretary

# HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

## The Independent Lesson Plans

### ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

**TO THE TEACHER:** Ask every pupil to read as much of *The Independent* as possible, and to prepare at home written answers to two or three questions. When you call upon a pupil in class ask the pupil to step to the front of the room, to lay the written answer on the teacher's desk, and to speak without notes, unless notes are specifically suggested by the question. Then call for one supporting opinion concerning the thought presented, and for one dissenting opinion. Close the discussion by a vote of the class, and an expression of your own opinion. Make the work spontaneous, spirited and original. Build up a vigorous Americanism founded on reliable information concerning present-day events, conditions and thought.

#### I. Work for Young Students.

1. Imagine that you have a cousin in Germany who writes you a frank letter concerning the present disorder in that country. Reproduce your cousin's letter.
2. Imagine that a young friend of yours was in danger in the Polish pogroms. Give a realistic account of adventures he might have had.
3. Write the outline for a moving picture scenario based on the Mooney case.
4. Imagine that you were on a ferry boat when the troop ships returned. Give a vivid description of the scene, and then give a stirring expression of your emotions.
5. Write a well formed complex sentence concerning every American representative to the Peace Conference.
6. Write an explanation of the cartoon on page 356.
7. Read "As Our Wounded Come Home." Tell the story of the experiences of a wounded soldier on his return to America.
8. Read "Practising for Victory." Tell in what respects a war school is more interesting than an ordinary school.
9. Explain the significance of the cover design.

#### II. Work for More Advanced Students.

1. Write a character sketch of Kurt Eisner.
2. Show in what way the Crown Prince resembles some defeated school football players.
3. Explain every one of the main topics of the President's message, giving your explanations in complex sentences.
4. In a single emphatic paragraph sum up the evidence that Germany deliberately brought about the Great War.
5. In two contrasting paragraphs sum up the gains and losses of the college revolution, and in a third paragraph draw original conclusions from those gains and losses.
6. Write a brief presenting every part of the plan for a League of Free Nations.
7. Prove to your class that a League of Free Nations should be established.
8. Read "The Future of American Shipping." Sum up the principal points made in the article.
9. Read "Phantasms of War." Deduce from the article a series of arguments against German "Kultur."
10. In a single well formed sentence express the principal thought of every editorial article.
11. Compare "Phantasms of War" with passages in "The Ancient Mariner," or "Macbeth," or "A Tale of Two Cities."
12. Point out highly dramatic moments in "Phantasms of War."
13. Make a list of similes in "Phantasms of War," and explain the appropriateness of every simile.
14. Make a list of metaphors, and explain the appropriateness of every metaphor.
15. Give your reasons for liking, or for disliking, either the subject matter or the form of Amy Lowell's poem.
16. Which editorial article most appeals to you? Give your reasons in full.
17. Select from the advertisements the sentences that you consider most effective. What are the characteristics that make these sentences most effective?
18. Read aloud the poems collected under "Poets of Today," reading every poem in a way that will emphasize its thought.
19. Show how the poems named above illustrate the use of climax.
20. Show how the poems appeal to emotions common to all people.

### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. Programs of Reconstruction—"The President's Message."

1. Is the President justified in believing that no business or interest should take precedence over the necessity of his attending the Peace Conference?
2. Has the Government acted wisely or unwisely in "taking the harness off" of the industries of this country as quickly as it did?
3. Why does the President hand over the whole question of the demobilization of the railroads to Congress without offering any suggestions?
4. Do you agree "that it would be a disservice alike to the country and to the owners of the railroads to return to the old conditions unmodified"?

#### II. League of Nations—"The Duty of the Hour," "League of Free Nations."

1. What did Mr. Roosevelt mean when he said the world would have to choose between Utopia and Hell? Is a League of Nations a Utopia or a practical world government?
2. What, according to this statement, are the chief purposes of a League of Nations? How are these purposes to be accomplished?
3. What have been the results of the system of "competitive" nationalism? What are the hoped-for results of "coöperative" nationalism?
4. "Both President Wilson and Lord Grey have insisted that the creation of a League of Nations must be an integral part of the settlement itself." Why?
5. "The administrative machinery of a workable internationalism already exists in rudimentary form." Explain.
6. Can you find in the history of the United States any proof of the possibility of the development of a successful League of Nations?
7. What connection is there between the present agitation for a League of Nations and (a) the arbitration treaties of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, (b) the Hague Conferences, (c) the international problems which have grown out of the world war?

#### III. Europe in Revolution—"Soviets and Bolsheviks," "Turmoil in Germany," "Kurt Eisner," "Opening the German Archives."

1. What is the difference between the soviets in Germany and those in Russia? How do you account for the difference?
2. "If a map of the country could be drawn it would resemble the Germany of the seventeenth century," etc. What conclusions do you draw from this as to the probable outcome of the present German revolution?
3. Is the German revolution likely to proceed along the lines of the Russian revolution? Quote extracts from the news items to support your answer.
4. Why is Kurt Eisner called the "Bavarian Trotsky"? Is he likely to rise to the heights that Trotsky has reached?
5. Why has the revolutionary government of Munich published the reports of the former Bavarian minister at Berlin? What will be the probable result in Germany? in the Allied countries?

#### IV. Our Merchant Marine—"The Future of American Shipping."

1. Look up the history of the American merchant marine (a) in the period before the Civil War, (b) from the Civil War to 1917.
2. Give a brief account of the history of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and of its accomplishments.
3. Discuss the problem of (a) concrete, wooden and iron ships, (b) large vessels and small ones, (c) increased efficiency in service, (d) power and the capacity of ships.
4. What is the probable future of the American merchant marine as compared with that of Great Britain, Germany, Japan?

#### V. Individualism or Socialism—"Wherein We Were Prepared."

1. In your judgment could the United States have accomplished what it has in the past generation if the Government had been organized as a socialist state?
2. "Nothing has happened, however, to justify the conclusion that we ought now to go over to a socialistic program." What is the basis for this statement?



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Edwin E. Slosson Literary Editor

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# The Independent

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WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

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## NATIONAL EFFICIENCY

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Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## POETS OF TODAY

The gladness of love and the joy of living sing thru the poems of Margaret Widdemer, one of our younger novelists and poets, whose recent verse has been published by Henry Holt & Co. in *The Old Road to Paradise*. There is a delightful interpretation of youth's reaction in "Tea."

### TEA

They've flowers and cakes and candle-light,  
And chair by crowded chair,  
And I am very sweet and kind,  
Because I do not care . . .  
I think that I am hoping still  
If I am very good  
And talk to these around me  
As a courteous lady should,  
The room will softly split across  
And roll to left and right,  
With all its smiling pasteboard folks  
And colored things and light,  
And let me run into the grass  
And climb a sunset hill,  
And find three hours one year ago.  
When I was living still.

"Peace" is another poem of youth.

### PEACE

All my days are clear again and gentle with forgetting,  
Mornings cool with graciousness of time passed stilly by,  
Evening sweet with all of birds and lilac-rose sunseting,  
And starshine does not hurt my heart nor night-winds make me cry.  
I can tie a ribbon now, nor hope of your eyes' pleasure  
Makes its hue intolerable if you come not to see,  
I can hear old music now, nor stabbing thru its measure  
Come the thoughts I would not have, or tears that need not be.

All my days are placid now, as quiet children slowly  
Pacing down a leaf-locked way that has not dale or hill;  
Peace again and mirth again, and dawn and even holy . . .  
*I wish I had your hands in mine, and heartbreak still!*

*Songs to A. H. R.*, by Cale Young Rice, published by the Century Company, are informal, lyrical poems of the poignant joy of love. "Shelter" has a fine understanding of quiet happiness.

### SHELTER

I have been out where the winds are,  
And tossing tops of trees,  
And clouds that sweep from rim to rim  
Of blue infinities.  
And all was a sound and away there, a surging of unrest:  
So now I am wanting silence, and the heart I love best.  
Yes, and a quiet book, too,  
Of pensive poetry,  
In which to let the lines lapse  
Away, unlessonedly.

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For I shall gather, somehow, from the soft fire's glow,  
And from the eyes I love best, all I need to know.

And hours shall slip to embers,  
And on the hearth lie;  
And every wind that blew me,  
And every want, die.  
Then I shall take the hand I love best, and turn to sleep:  
And, if God wills, at dawn awake, again to laugh or weep.

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW—Joy is too unconfined.

DOROTHY DIX—Every woman in love acts crazy.

ELLIS O. JONES—The people are about to show their teeth.

ARNOLD BENNETT—Britons are not modest, they only seem so.

SENATOR WATSON—I think I am somewhat dull of apprehension.

QUEEN MARY—Today more than ever the Empire needs her daughters.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—I am not going to be a Bolshevik President.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB—The day of aristocracy in Government and labor has gone by.

W. J. BRYAN—We can lose most titles, but no one can take away from us that of "ex."

PREMIER CLEMENCEAU—The redemption of Alsace-Lorraine has been the dream of my life.

EX-CROWN PRINCE FRIEDRICH WILHELM—To keep kicking a fallen foe is not playing the game.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.—Nor can the teaching be longer tolerated that the state can do no wrong.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN—People as a whole get satisfaction from seeing rich people get the worst of things.

THE EX-KAISER—I didn't think the American people would be so foolish to elect a college professor President.

DR. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK—Without a League of Nations we shall have censored speech and a censored press.

KURT EISNER—The game that is now being played in and outside of Germany is not less nefarious than that of July, 1914.

J. OGDEN ARMOUR—I consider the present the most auspicious from the standpoint of national prosperity, in my memory.

PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE—If you want a permanent peace you must put an end to the conscript armies of continental Europe.

SECRETARY MCADOO—I would rather have the esteem and confidence of the American people than any office in their gift.

OTTO H. KAHN—The vista which open before us of America's future is one of dazzling greatness, spiritually and materially.

MINISTER MAURICE F. EAGAN—If Liebknecht is given an opportunity he will found a government almost as autocratic as that of the late Kaiser.

CAPTAIN LOUIS W. MILES—There are no finer nor more courageous soldiers in the world than the boys who were drafted from New York's East Side.

LIEUT. EDWARD G. MAXWELL AT THE FRONT—I have seen in twelve months a human soul and brains take root in what was apparently a lump of clay.

MRS. LLOYD GEORGE—If woman acquits herself in peace as she has done during the war then the new era will be the brightest the country has ever seen.





*In France*—in a Paris museum is a letter written more than four thousand years ago. It is a business letter—the most ancient one on earth. When old Rameses wanted to talk shop with his distant banker, on thick papyrus a hurried message was sent. With extra speed the scribes were able to finish the task in *four months*. Progress! Is it anywhere more startlingly illustrated than by the Mimeograph? Five thousand letters *an hour* it produces—letters that surpass old Egypt's products in *quality* as they do in speed. The newest developments of the Mimeograph—speed duplicator of splendidly printed forms, blanks, letters, drawings, etc.—make it a more important factor in the world's progress than ever before. Get new booklet "E" from A. B. Dick Company, Chicago—and New York.





# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
HARPER'S WEEKLY



## NATIONAL VS. INTERNATIONAL PREPAREDNESS

**I**N his great campaign speech at Bristol last week Lloyd George said: "If you want a permanent peace, if you want to prevent the horrors of this war being repeated, you must put an end to conscript armies on the continent of Europe." This statement followed closely the official announcement a few days before by Winston Churchill, who said: "The British representatives at the Peace Conference will demand general and absolute abolition of conscription thruout Europe."

On the other hand there are influential voices in the United States already becoming articulate for "universal service." Says Mr. Roosevelt, for instance: "We should have all our young men trained in arms."

While we hope for a new world order in which, as President Wilson has urged in the fourth of his fourteen points, that "national armaments will be reduced to the lowest points consistent with domestic safety," still this all depends on whether we get a League of Nations or not.

If the nations hereafter decide to preserve their security by national preparedness, then Mr. Roosevelt is correct. If, however, they prefer international preparedness, Lloyd George's views must prevail.

We prefer the system under which the United States has signally prospered for a century to Europe's discredited theory of armed peace, and the American ideal should be the goal of the forthcoming Peace Conference.

## THE INLAND WATERWAYS

**I**N the field of domestic legislation the first business of Congress is to reduce expenses. The Administration already has made a commendable beginning, within the limits of its prerogatives and of powers granted by Congress, but much more that can and ought to be done awaits congressional action. It is imperative that taxation be cut down as rapidly as possible in order that the people may begin by productive industry to reimburse themselves for war sacrifices, and that capital for industrial development may be reaccumulated.

It is necessary, however, that large expenses shall be incurred for a time to prevent serious loss and distress in the period of adjustment. In the main, industry and agriculture will look out for themselves. The initiative and resourcefulness of American business men and farmers may be trusted to attend to that. In the main, the demobilized military and naval forces will find their way back into remunerative employments without assistance from governmental agencies. This, however, will not be true of all cases. There will be many thousands of men not as alert and not as efficient as the majority who will need help and direction. Also, it is desirable that advantage be taken of a transition period to begin the development of resources which can be made to add materially to the nation's wealth. There are millions of acres of land to be reclaimed, as the Secretary of the Interior has said, and there is another big job that ought to be taken in hand under national auspices, as soon as practicable.

This is the development of inland waterways. Whatever policy may be adopted in dealing with the railways, and whatever the development of traffic by airplane, there will be a large economic opportunity for the waterways; and their potential importance in national defense is great.

The railroad did not put the common highways out of business and the airplane will not curtail the functions of land and water routes of transportation. That canal and river traffic had not greatly developed in the period between the Civil War and the War of 1914 was not a consequence of any economic impracticability of the water routes. In many instances the railroads by arbitrary rate-making had deliberately killed off competition by water, and in nearly all instances canals and rivers had not been put into condition to handle traffic in an up-to-date fashion.

If one has any doubt about the readiness of traffic to make use of the inland waters wherever they are feasible he has only to look at the tremendous volume of normal traffic on the Great Lakes. If our larger rivers were adapted to swift steam craft carrying sufficient bulk to repay operating expenses they would be as bustling with commercial life as the Rhine or the Thames, and tens of thousands of miles of canals might be made not less useful.

State and national governments should cooperate in the development, which should be planned in a large way with the best engineering advice and under the authority of such a body as the Bureau of Standards, which is all in all about the most creditable product of American life to date. There would be no use in attempting to make a network of inland waterways unless the job were done properly. Inadequate breadth and depth of channel and inadequate locks would mean limitation of operation to antiquated power craft and to non-paying cargo carrying bottoms. The opportunities for jobbery and graft in the enterprize will be innumerable and that is one reason why it should be carried out under control by the national Government. There was no jobbery at Panama and there need not be any in developing the inland waterways.



## FOR A LEAGUE OF DENOMINATIONS

THE war has had a wonderfully quickening influence on thought and feeling everywhere, and has accelerated various movements which have shown a tendency to drag. For a generation there has been a growing desire in the hearts of many Christian leaders to bring the various Christian bodies into a closer union. This desire is expressing itself in various ways. The recent conference in Philadelphia is one of the encouraging signs of the times. A committee acting under the instructions of the Presbyterian General Assembly in Columbus last May issued an invitation to the various evangelical denominations to send representatives to a conference in Philadelphia to consider the possibilities of church union. Eighteen denominations responded, and one hundred and twenty-nine representatives met. They came from all parts of the East and from as far west as the Mississippi valley. The meetings were enthusiastic and harmonious, and provision was made for a large committee whose business it will be to present a plan of organic union for the consideration of an International Council to be convened not later than 1920.

The problems which face the church are many and complex. The tasks are colossal. The value of coöperation has been newly demonstrated by the war. It is conceded that the only way in which the church can meet its responsibilities is for Christians to get closer together. Already steps have been taken looking toward the union of the various branches of Methodists, Lutherans, Presbyterians, etc., and now the Philadelphia conference dares to call the churches to consider seriously the desirability of bringing all the evangelical Christians of the United States into one body. It is a bold step, one that is appropriate for the great day in which we are living. There are many difficulties to be faced, and formidable obstacles to be overcome, but the stars in their courses are fighting for a wider and more efficient coöperation in all the kingdoms of our modern life, and who would venture to declare what may be the ultimate outcome of the conference in Philadelphia?

## GETTING RICH

THE Marxian philosophy, austere and simple, explains all inequalities of condition among men by the one phrase "exploitation of labor." The single taxers have gone the Marxians one better by reducing all that interests the human race to one short word, "rent." Meanwhile, the business of getting rich is cheerfully continued at various old stands, and at many new ones, in war as in peace, and the poor, as usual, we have with us.

Meanwhile, also, clever people who do not happen to be either Marxians or single taxers, continue to observe that labor and rent are not the only things that can be exploited with profit. Indeed, when one runs over the list of his solvent acquaintances he is likely to be surprised by the number of more or less rich ones that started out in life without an unearned dollar and have never employed a productive laborer or owned a square foot of land.

This does not necessarily mean that they have "produced" wealth. They may indeed have produced useful goods in a small way with their hands, or in a big way by the discoveries or inventions or organizing activities of their brains, but it has not been thru wealth production, as a rule, that they have become rich. The notion that producers of wealth become wealthy and that the possessors of wealth have produced it, is on the whole fictitious. With exceptions, of course, the possessors of wealth have not wasted much time in producing it; they have been assiduous huntsmen, and have captured it.

How? Not always, we insist, by exploiting either labor or rent-bearing situation, and not usually, in civilized society, by theft or fraud. There is an easier and a safer way, and

a majority of all the rich men now living have followed it. It lies thru the exploitation not of the economic virtues (including the productive industry) of one's fellow men, but, instead, thru an exploitation of their economic frailties: in particular, their self-indulgence and their cupidity.

The producer of wealth, be he farmer, craftsman, mill hand, engineer, or inventor, who controls the expenditure and disposition of his income with an approach to economic sense is exceptional. He may save something year by year; but usually he indulges his wife and children and himself in wasteful expenditures of the purely silly kind: buying worthless truck of every description merely because "everybody does." Here is one of the vast hunting grounds of the capturers of wealth. The war for the time being has shut off parts of it. Before the war a quarter to a third of the income of the producers of wealth was captured from them by the vendors of worthless indulgences.

The other vast hunting ground of the capturers of wealth is the big market—stock market, produce market, cotton market, or other—to which cupidity drives the producers of wealth who have saved something out of their incomes, and who hope by "investing" or gambling to multiply their little all a hundred or a thousand fold. Here most of the big captures of wealth are made, but not often by its producers.

These are things for the social reconstructors and readjusters to ponder. In an ideally just society there would be neither exploitation of labor nor monopolization of natural advantage. Let us get rid of these ancient wrongs if we can. But by what device or program, until all men become truly good and equally wise, shall we prevent the exploitation of economic soft-headedness by economic hard-headedness?

## UNPOETIC RADICALISM

AS compared with the revolutionary movements of the past, Socialists of the Marxian and syndicalist schools are amazingly weak on the esthetic side; and this in spite of the fact that among their number are many artists and poets, such as the late William Morris. Perhaps this is why most of the Socialists of Europe deserted the red flag of internationalism for the battle flags of their respective nations. The red flag has not yet acquired the same romantic glow that made resplendent the red cap of the French Revolution and the red shirt of Garibaldi's veterans. *L'Internationale* is a very inferior war song to *La Marseillaise*. The Socialists have not even a generally recognized Totem; such as the dignified Elephant, the unpretentious Donkey, the truculent Bull Moose and the sinister Tiger, so familiar to the cartoonists of other parties.

The same curse of the prosaic haunts the literature of the party. A syndicalist mob marched recently under the banner "No God, No Master!" If we must have anti-clericalism, we prefer the racier style of the English Chartists who some eighty years ago lifted a flag inscribed "More Pigs and Less Parsons!" or, in grimmer vein, the old French terrorist who spoke of drowning the last priest in the blood of the last king. The Populist waxed eloquent on "the downtrodden workingman," "the rights of the people," "the cross of gold" and other vivid bits of rhetoric. The modern Socialist substitutes leaden, lifeless phrases about "the expropriation of the capitalist class" and the "solidarity of the proletariat." He speaks no longer of the "tyrants" but only of the "bourgeoisie." "Solidarity" replaces the more warm-blooded "fraternity." Candidly, dear reader, does it thrill you to be addressed as a class-conscious proletarian? Do you like having your revolution alluded to as "a stage in the development of economic determinism from bourgeois capitalism to a socially-minded collectivism"? When you build a barricade in the streets or start out to sack the government arsenals and mints would you find it more inspiring to shout "Down with the rich! Hurrah for liberty, equality and fraternity!"



or "Three cheers for the Materialist Conception of History and the Labor Theory of Value"?

Marx, of course, was a materialist and something of a pedant. The mark of scholasticism is deep in all his writings; he could never quite throw off the influence of his master Hegel. But, with all its revolutionary emphasis, syndicalism seems to fare as badly as the older Marxism when it comes to the creation of an inspiring symbolism. Sorel is as academic as Marx, and he even cheerfully informed his disciples that the "general strike" which he was recommending to them was only a "useful myth." Larkin, a poet and anarchist by temperament, played with syndicalism for a while, but speedily returned to his old love Sinn Fein. Irish nationalism, with all its faults, is the very poetry of history. Robert Emmet, the Shan Van Vocht, the wearing of the green, the legend of '98, the Emerald Island, the shamrock, the tradition of Saint Patrick, the harp that once thru Tara's Halls, the popular ballads, the peasant's holdings, the fairy tales, the Holy Church—is it wonderful that men fight for these things, or analogous symbols and memories in other countries, more enthusiastically than for theories of surplus value or the drab realism which forms nine-tenths of Socialist literature?

## KOSSUTH'S PROPHECY

EUROPE in 1918 is like Europe in 1848. Now, as then, the spirit of revolution is abroad, nationalistic aspirations are aflame and no king on the continent is safe on his throne. But we trust that history will not further repeat herself, for then absolutism triumphed and Europe again put in chains, from which it was not freed for seventy years. If the revolutions of 1848 had succeeded, the nations of central and eastern Europe would have escaped seventy years of misrule and the world would have escaped the Great War. But then England and America stood aloof and Russia and France took the side of the tyrants.

Among the defeated champions of freedom and nationalism was Louis Kossuth, who fleeing from the Austrian tyranny to the tenderer mercies of the Turk, was liberated by an American frigate, the "Mississippi." Invited by Congress to become the guest of the nation he was received on his arrival with the greatest enthusiasm.

The young men wore "Kossuth hats" and were eager to enlist in the Hungarian cause. He had learned English from a volume of Shakespeare while in an Austrian prison—spending, he said, a fortnight on the first page of "The Tempest"—and he spoke with the eloquence of a biblical prophet. His speech before the members of Congress, the Cabinet and Supreme Court is printed in full in The Independent of January 15, 1852, and from it we quote a passage that foretells what now we see coming to pass before our eyes:

Happy your great country that it was selected by the blessing of the Lord to prove the glorious practicability of a federative union of many sovereign states, all conserving their state rights and their self-government, and yet united in one. Every star beaming with its own luster, but all together one constellation on mankind's canopy. Your fundamental principles have conquered more in seventy-five years than Rome by arms in centuries. Your principles will conquer the world. By the glorious example of your freedom, welfare and security, mankind is about to become conscious of its aim. The lesson you give to humanity will not be lost, and the respect of the State Rights in the Federal Government of America and in its several states, will become an instructive example for universal toleration, forbearance and justice, to the future states and republics of Europe. Upon this basis will be got rid of the mysterious question of language, and nationalities raised by the cunning despots in Europe to murder liberty, and the smaller states will find security in the principles of federative union, while they will conserve their national freedom by the principles of sovereign self-government; and while larger states, abdicating the principle of centralization, will cease to be a field to sanguinary usurpation and a tool to the ambition of wicked men, municipal institutions will insure

the development of local particular elements. This is my confident hope. Then will at once subside the fluctuations of Germany's fate. It will become the heart of Europe, not by melting north Germany into a southern frame, or the south into a northern—not by absorbing historical peculiarities, by centralized omnipotence—not by mixing in one state, but by federating several sovereign states into a union like yours. Upon a similar basis, will take place the national regeneration of the Slavonic states, and not upon the sacrilegious idea of Pan Slavism, equivalent to the omnipotence of the Czar. Upon a similar basis will we see fair Italy, independent and free. Not unity but union will and must become the watchword of national bodies, severed into desecrated limbs by provincial rivalries out of which a flock of despots and common servitude arose.

This reads like President Wilson's fourteen articles; the independence of the Slavic nationalities, the liberation of Italia Irredenta, the regeneration of Germany, local self-government and federal union. Kossuth's fervent appeal carried away his hearers without regard to party. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, declared in response that "If ever it should be necessary for England and the United States to combine for the defense of constitutional liberty against a world in arms, the whole force of despotism should not make them quail."

The Independent hung out from its window, as the Kossuth procession passed up Broadway, a banner inscribed: "U. S. to the Russian Bear. Mind Your Own Business." For we must remember that it was the Czar who crushed out Magyar independence, for Austria as a military power was futile then as now. Editorially we demanded that the United States should protest "as a member of the brotherhood of nations" against any interference of a foreign power with a weaker nation. That might involve us in a war against Russia as well as Austria, but we argued that "Russia is not the colossal and invincible power that it is commonly supposed to be" from its area and population.

We pointed out that Poland and the other border provinces would break away from Russia at the first chance and that the American with the British fleet could blockade the Baltic. And we then express the opinion that only by the joint intervention of England and America could constitutional government in Europe be saved on the one hand from autocratic rule and on the other "from the bloody tide of socialism"—or, as we should now word it, Bolshevism.

We recall this history now not for the purpose of establishing a claim to prophetic power on the part of Kossuth, still less of ourselves, but to show the dangers involved in the present situation. For the Hungarian state when in the course of time it gained control of its own affairs turned out to be as tyrannical as its former oppressors. The Magyar minority trampled upon the Slavs, Rumanians and Germans within Hungary and curtailed their civil, religious, linguistic and educational rights as ruthlessly as did the Austrians. Instead of aiding in the liberation of Slavs and Italians, as Kossuth anticipated in the passage quoted, Hungary has joined with the Teutonic autocrats to suppress them.

Such inconsistency is common. The same thing occurred in Rumania, which was freed from Turkish oppression under the explicit promise to make no discrimination on the grounds of race or religion. Yet nowhere have the Jews been more harshly treated than in Rumania, as the thousands of refugees to the United States can testify.

The lesson of it is that liberty is not something to be once gained and then forgotten. Toleration must be taught to each generation. It is not sufficient to divide up Europe so far as possible according to nationality and then let each new nation alone in the expectation that it will deal justly with the minorities included within its borders. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. There must be continual supervision by an overruling league of nations or the last end of Europe may be worse than the first.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Occupation of the Rhinish Towns Cologne had suffered somewhat from riots after the withdrawal of the German troops and before the arrival of the British on December 6. A band of marine mutineers from Kiel had come a month before and liberated several thousand criminals from the jails. The burgomaster, with the aid of a citizens' guard and with the coöperation of the socialist soviet, succeeded in quelling the mobs after several street fights and much looting.

The people of Cologne dislike the British rule requiring them to keep indoors from eight in the evening to six in the morning, but are obeying without reluctance and even with good humor. A British Hussar stationed on the bridge was approached by a friendly German, who said in good English: "So you have wound up the Watch on the Rhine."

The Belgians in the territory occupied by them have issued the same orders as the Germans imposed upon Belgium, but they are met with less opposition than in Belgium. As the correspondent of the *New York Times* says:

They are ready to meet their conquerors more than half way. Their subserviency at times is embarrassing.

At the small fortified town of Juliers, some dozen miles from Aix-la-Chapelle, which I visited today, the municipality of its own accord hoisted the Belgian flag on the town hall.

This is typical of the attitude everywhere in this part of Germany. At Aix-la-Chapelle this morning, numbers of the inhabitants uncovered at the passage of the Belgian colors. During the whole German occupation of Belgium, no Belgian ever publicly honored the German flag. Again the order of the Belgian commandant of Aix-la-Chapelle to show respect to Belgian officers by uncovering and descending from the pavement is being very widely followed, as I

## THE GREAT WAR

*December 5*—British battleship "Hercules" arrives at Wilhelmshaven. Food and fuel famine in Vienna.

*December 6*—Belgians occupy Dusseldorf. Spartacus riots in Berlin.

*December 7*—Rumanians of Transylvania declare for annexation to Rumania. British occupy Cologne.

*December 8*—Last German troops cross the Rhine. Jewish massacres reported from Poland.

*December 9*—Americans occupy Coblenz. Turkish Government arrests officials responsible for Armenian massacres of 1915.

*December 10*—French occupy Mainz. German Government recognizes republic of Esthonia.

*December 11*—Premier Lloyd George declares that England will never give up navy, but conscript armies on Continental Europe must be abolished. Ebert, head of Socialist Government, welcomes troops returning to Berlin.

have seen myself. So, too, is the order to be within doors at 7 o'clock.

Later Aix-la-Chapelle (German Aachen) was occupied by a joint force of French and Americans. The tomb of Charlemagne was decorated with French flags and General De Goutte, who is in command of the Franco-American troops, delivered an address, reminding them that Charlemagne had made this the capital of the borderland destined to stem the tide of Teutonic invasion.

Americans The last of the German troops crossed the Rhine on December 8 and the cities on the left bank were immediately occupied by small detachments of American or Allied forces which had been sent on in advance by rail at the request of the burgomasters in order to

forestall any disorders during the interregnum. The Second Battalion of the 39th Infantry under Col. James Lockett took possession of Coblenz. Col. James Rhea, of Texas, head of the American Commission, has charge of the receipt of the guns, ammunition and military stores, millions of dollars' worth, which are here delivered up in accordance with the terms of the armistice. German officers remained behind to point out their location. Civilians are also required to surrender all arms.

Otherwise the people are not interfered with and the cafés and theaters are running as usual until late at night. On this account the Americans are more welcome than the British, French and Belgians, who garrison the other towns. The girls wave handkerchiefs as the soldiers march by and the authorities are not merely compliant but cordial. The local soviets, or councils of workmen and soldiers, are reported to be managing affairs efficiently and maintaining good order. In the task of administration the Americans have the advantage in that so many of them can talk German. The men of the 32d Division, largely from Michigan and Wisconsin, are having a particularly easy time of it, for many of the population had relatives in America. Captain Liederpruyn on entering Bitburg found his uncle mayor of the town.

## A Berlin Imbroglia

On Friday, December 7, the most serious disorders since the outbreak of the revolution took place, the result apparently of mutual misunderstandings. The mystery of the affair is not yet cleared up, and the motives remain hidden. First, it appears, somebody, not yet identified, telephoned Lieutenant Fischer to go to the Prussian Diet building and seize the Soviet or Ex-



Western Newspaper Union



## MORE FOOD AND CLOTHING FOR BELGIUM

These boxes and crates piled forty feet high in a New Jersey railroad storehouse are a very small part of the thousands of tons of clothing that we are shipping to the refugees of Belgium. The photograph at the right shows how the clothing given by people all over the United States is sorted and packed to be sent overseas.





THE MODERN SPARTACUS

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, who, under the pen name of "Spartacus" used to attack the Kaiser's Government, is equally the enemy of the moderate Socialists now in power at Berlin

Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council there in session. Fischer, with twenty of his soldiers, entered the chamber and with revolvers pointed at the twelve committeemen, said: "Hands up! We arrest you in the name of the Government." He then ordered his men to take them to prison, but just then Herr Barth, who is a member of the Government, happened to enter the room and learning of Fischer's action, declared that the Government could not have authorized the arrest without his knowing it. Fischer then left the committee under guard and went to the Chancellor's palace and reported to the Council of People's Commissioners that he had executed their orders and made the arrest. The astonished Commissioners declared they had given no such orders and Fischer was put under arrest. Then a messenger was despatched to the Diet building to release the committee.

About the same time a man calling himself "Captain Kessler," also unknown, appeared at the barracks of the Franzer Regiment and in the name of the People's Commissioners ordered the soldiers to march to the Diet building and arrest the Soviet for stealing two and a half millions in gold. They obeyed, but finding Fischer's men in charge they went to the office of *Die rote Fahne* (The Red Flag), the Spartacus organ, to search for the gold. As soon as the People's Commissioners heard of this they sent word to the soldiers to leave the newspaper office, as the Government had issued no such orders.

Meantime columns of soldiers and sailors from various quarters, obedient to some mysterious call, marched to the Chancellor's building to declare their loyalty to the Government and their distrust of the Executive Committee and to acclaim Ebert as President of the Provisional Government. Ebert appeared and listened to their speeches, but declined to accept the honor without consultation with his colleagues.

In another quarter of the city the Spartacus or Liebknecht Socialists were holding a joint meeting in Sophia Hall

with the Soviet of Deserters when a man entered and declared that Scheidemann and his Junker friends had started a counter-revolution and had arrested the Executive Committee. The audience started down the street and gathering recruits as it went appeared before the Chancellor's palace with several hundred shouting: "Hurrah for Liebknecht!" and "Down with Ebert and Hindenburg!" The guard fusiliers protecting the palace turned out to block the mob. But it continued to advance until the machine guns opened fire on it, killing sixteen and wounding as many more.

These various movements of that Friday afternoon appear to be parts of a scheme that somehow missed fire. The conspiracy has been traced to three men, Count Matuschka, Herr von Rheinbaben of the Press Department of the old Foreign Office, and Martin, a journalist. The watchword was to be "Redheart" and in the homes of the three men were found a number of black brassards on which had been embroidered a red heart.

#### Transylvanian Rumanians

The Rumanians living in Hungary have voted to unite with their brethren in the independent kingdom of Rumania on the other side of the Alps. There has been some doubt as to the attitude of the Transylvanian Rumanians because the government of

the Rumanian kingdom has been reactionary and oppressive. The Jews were unconstitutionally debarred from voting and the landlords ruled the peasantry. On this account there had been agrarian, labor and racial riots before the war. Rumania was persuaded to enter the war on the side of the Allies by assurances of support from the Russians to the north and the Salonica army to the south, but both failed her. The Rumanians began the campaign by an invasion of Transylvania thru the mountains in order to secure the territory that they claimed. But the German and Austrian troops under Mackensen cut them off by occupying the passes thru which they had entered while the Bulgars invaded Rumania from the south. In a few weeks Rumania was overrun, Bucharest was captured and the Rumanian Government forced to flee to Jassy near the Russian boundary. Here it was decided to democratize the kingdom by granting equal suffrage to the men of all races and religions and to reform the land laws.

The collapse of Russia gave Rumania a chance to annex Bessarabia on the east, which contains a large Rumanian population, as now the collapse of Austria-Hungary gives her a chance to annex Transylvania on the west. Here the Rumanians lay claim to twenty-six Hungarian provinces, but these include a considerable German



Press Illustrating

#### THE WHITE HOUSE IN PARIS

President Wilson's home while he is at the Peace Conference will be at the Paris house of Prince Joachim Murat—an elaborate mansion requested for the President's use by the French Government



Press Illustrating

#### WHERE PRESIDENT WILSON WILL HOLD INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS OF PEACE

A reception room in the Murat mansion that has been designated for the President's special use. American soldiers have installed a complete telephone exchange and private wires throughout the house





Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

## THE GROANING BOARD



St. Louis Republic

## PEACE HATH ITS PROBLEMS

## THAT'S SOME PUZZLE

and Magyar population, The German colonies form an island in an alien population. (The reader may be reminded of the fanciful explanation of their presence given in Browning's "Pied Piper.") The National Assembly of the Rumanians of Transylvania on December 1 was held in one of these German cities, Klausenburg, which hereafter may be known by its Rumanian name of Gyula Fehervar. The Assembly voted unanimously for union with Rumania on the basis of universal manhood suffrage, liberty of language, religion and civil rights, and land and labor reforms.

## The Baltic Provinces

The complete and immediate retirement of the German troops from Russian territory was stipulated in the first draft of the armistice, but on further consideration this was changed to make the evacuation "as soon as the Allies, taking into account the internal situation of these territories, shall decide that the time for this has come."

The reason for the change was obviously because it was seen that the Bolsheviks were advancing westward as rapidly as the Germans retired, and the propertied classes, including the German barons, were anxious to have the Allies occupy the country before the German forces relinquished control. The Estonian workmen are mostly Bolsheviks and the Lettish troops have formed the bodyguard and chief support of Lenine and Trotzky, the Bolshevik rulers of Russia. In the abortive revolution of 1905 the Letts and Esths took an active part and were in the end put down with great severity and executed by wholesale. Now they are getting their revenge on the landlords and nobility.

By the first of September, when the defeat of Germany became apparent, the red flag was raised in the Baltic provinces. At Reval, the chief seaport of Esthonia, four hundred German soldiers and sailors joined in the movement and paraded the streets singing

the Marseillaise in defiance of their officers. At the same time in Petrograd the Bolsheviks formed the First Reval Communist Regiment and the First Esthonian Light Artillery Regiment to take possession of the country.

On the last of November the Bolshevik army crossed the Narva River into Esthonia and the Bolshevik fleet sailed from Petrograd into Narva harbor under a Swedish flag. According to reports of refugees, wholesale carnage followed. The Soviet Republic established in Esthonia was recognized by the Russian Soviet Government and by the new German Socialist Government.

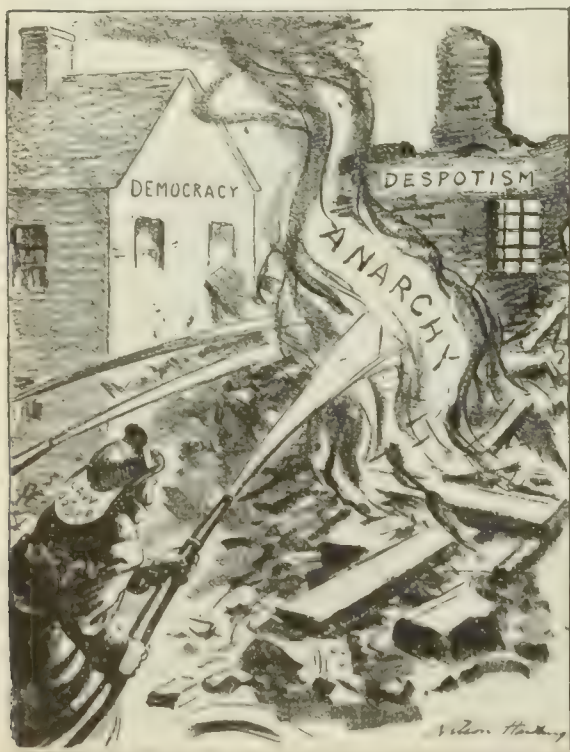
Meantime the old Provisional Government of Esthonia, which had been anti-German and anti-Bolshevik, had been sending urgent appeals to the Allies to come to their rescue. The White Guards, who under a German officer, Count Keller, had tried to defend Esthonia from the Bolsheviks, were badly beaten and half annihilated in the battle.

On the 1st of December the British fleet reached the Baltic ports and landed a force at Reval for the protection of life and property.

## The Czechs in Danger

The situation in Siberia is becoming daily more alarming as winter sets in. The collapse of the old government in Germany has increased the power of the Bolsheviks and they are gaining ground toward the west, north and east if not the south. On the west they are reoccupying the Baltic provinces as the Germans evacuate. In the north the Allied and American troops have had to withstand fierce attacks by the new Bolshevik army. The eastward advance of the Soviet forces has practically expelled the Czechoslovaks from European Russia and with them immense throngs of fugitives from Bolshevik tyranny and famine. The population of Omsk, normally 200,000, has been swelled to 800,000, mostly destitute. The Omsk Government has been obliged to prohibit the entrance of any more people. The hospitals are almost out of drugs and bandages. The American Red Cross has got one shipment thru to Omsk, but that is altogether inadequate. Of two thousand Bolshevik prisoners and refugees transported across Siberia nearly half perished from disease, starvation and exposure during the six weeks required by their train to go from the Urals to the Pacific. The American Government has appropriated \$5,000,000 for Russian relief and 20,000 tons of supplies are on the way.

The Czechoslovak troops are still holding the Siberian frontier at the Urals, but they have become alienated from the Omsk Government by the coup d'etat of Admiral Kolchak. They are mostly republicans and socialists and they do not want to fight for the restoration of the Czar, which they suspect to be the aim of this movement. President Masaryk, of the new Czechoslovak republic at Prague, is very anxious to get his troops out of Siberia and back to Bohemia, where



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

## MAKING DEMOCRACY SAFE FOR THE WORLD

PUT OUT THE FIRE IN THE RUINS



Stimson in Dayton Daily News

THE WATCH ON THE RUINE 1918



they are now needed to protect their country against the Magyars, but he feels under obligation to the Allies to keep them in Siberia until they are relieved by Allied forces or a Russian army can be organized.

The Bolshevik forces opposing the Czechs are said now to number 227,000, but this may be doubled in the spring and later raised to three or four million if the plans of the Soviet Government are carried out. The new armies are being organized and trained by German and Magyar officers from among the prisoners taken by the Russians when they were in the war. The Czechs in Russia number about 80,000.

To keep up the spirits of the people the papers of Omsk assure them that an army of 600,000 American troops is coming soon to their rescue. Altho there is no authority for this the papers there are not allowed to publish anything to the contrary.

The new dictator, Admiral Kolchak, has failed to receive the support that he expected when he seized the supreme power. The All-Russian Government of Ufa is opposed to him. The Archangel Government of Tchaikovsky is non-committal. The British has not yet recognized him. General Semenov, commander of the Manchurian Cossacks, whom the Allies and America have been supporting with men and money, is openly defiant. Admiral Kolchak has accordingly ordered his removal and appointed General Valkov to succeed him. But it is doubtful if Semenov will tamely accept the dismissal, and, since he controls the railroad from Chita east, he might cut off Omsk from its sole source of reinforcements and supplies.

**War Indemnities** Premier Lloyd George states that the Allies will demand that Germany pay the whole cost of the war. This, he estimates, will amount to \$120,000,000,000 for the Allies. The total wealth of Germany before the war was, he says, between \$60,000,000,000 and \$100,000,000,000. The cost of the war to Germany was from \$30,000,000,000 to \$35,000,000,000. So, we may infer, if all the wealth of Germany were confiscated it would not pay more than half the indemnity to be demanded.

The Premier states that all claims of the Allies must be paid before the German internal war debt. But the indemnity must be exacted in such a way as not to do more harm to the country that receives it than the country that is paying it. This the experts appointed by the British Cabinet believe can be done. The German people have already to pay in taxes on their own war debt, according to the American Federal Reserve Board, three times as much per capita as the people of the United States, altho their wealth is less than half as great.

The cost of the war to Great Britain was, according to Lloyd George, \$40,000,000,000, which is more than its cost to Germany. The Belgian Industrial Committee calculates the damage to Belgium thru the German mili-



Darling in New York Tribune

HOW ABOUT THOSE RISING PRICES "ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAR"?

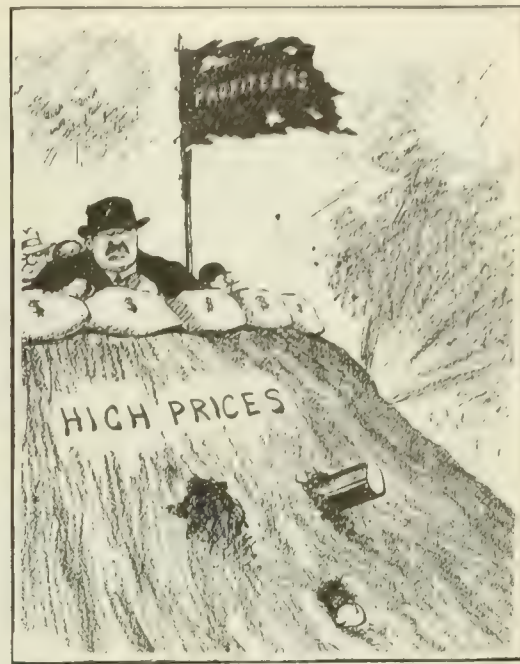
STILL THE BLAMED THING DOESN'T FALL

tary occupation and seizure of machinery and raw materials at \$1,200,112,000. To this will be added the military expenditure and other claims, raising, according to unofficial estimates, the total Belgian bill to \$7,600,000,000. The Paris Matin puts the French claims as follows:

Return of 1871 indemnity of \$1,000,000,000 with interest .....	\$12,000,000,000
Expenses of present war...	28,000,000,000
Pensions .....	8,000,000,000
Damages .....	20,000,000,000
	<b>\$68,000,000,000</b>

Lloyd George's estimate of the claims against Germany did not apparently include the cost to Russia, said to be \$21,000,000,000, or to the United States, about \$18,000,000,000. It is not yet known whether the United States will present a bill for indemnities, but at any rate, according to the armistice, the expenses of the army of occupation are to be paid by Germany.

**Wartime Leaders Resign** The men who left big business to take Washington positions as war executives are for the most part going back to their peace time po-



Harding in Brooklyn Eagle

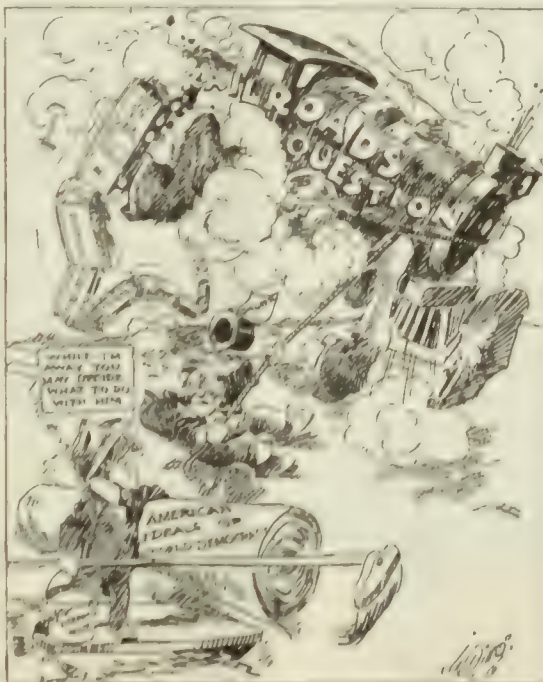
THEY HAVEN'T SURRENDERED YET

sitions now that the actual war emergency is past. Charles M. Schwab, director-general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, to whom is chiefly credited the excellence of our shipbuilding output, has resigned his government position in order to resume work as head of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Charles Piez, vice-president and general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, is to succeed Mr. Schwab.

John D. Ryan, director of Air Service and Second Assistant Secretary of War, has returned to his position as president of the Anaconda Copper Company.

Bernard M. Baruch has resigned as chairman of the War Industries Board, but has been asked by President Wilson to be ready to come to Europe for special service with the peace delegation.

The railroads have lost not only Director General McAdoo, but also Robert S. Lovett, director of the railroad administrator's division of capital expenditures. Judge Lovett will take his former position of executive chairman of the Union Pacific Railroad.



Darling in New York Tribune

SOMEBODY'S GOT TO RUN THE RAILROADS

A LITTLE JOB FOR CONGRESS



Ott in Chicago Tribune

WHICH?





SANTA CLAUS FOLLOWS THE FLAG

A hundred thousand mail sacks filled with Christmas packages for the American army in France are being loaded aboard steamers now. This corner of one of the sorting stations for the overseas Christmas mail suggests the size of the job that the soldiers' Santa Claus has on his hands this year. The tags hanging along the line mark the various destinations: Aviation Corps, C. A. C., Q. M., Labor Division, Pioneer Infantry, etc.

#### Taxes and Loans

The national tax bill now under debate in the Senate calls for a revenue of \$5,878,486,000 next year and contains provision for a maximum levy of \$4,000,000,000 in 1920. It is the 1920 clause that is bringing the chief opposition to it. Republican senators brought in a minority report on the ground that Congress should not undertake to say so far in advance what the requirements of 1920 will be, and point out that the very fact of recent rapidly changing conditions which enabled the Committee on Finance to reduce the bill by \$2,000,000,000 is evidence of the inadvisability of legislating for taxes so far ahead. On the other hand Senator Simons, who introduced the bill, contends that the two-year forecast is necessary to enable producers to fix their prices and to prevent excess profits based on a continuance of war rates.

The general plan of the bill is to raise about \$4,600,000,000 by income taxes similar to last year, and by war and excess profits taxes, and to raise \$1,400,000,000 from other sources of revenue.

There have been two notable changes in the bill since it reached the Senate. The zone system of postage on second-class mail matter has been eliminated, beginning next July, and pre-war postage rates on first-class mail will be in force again. The other amendment places a 10 per cent tax upon the net profits of industry employing children of fourteen to sixteen years of age, except under an eight-hour law.

There will be another Liberty Loan issue next spring, probably our last great popular war loan. It is expected that the amount will be \$5,000,000,000 and that the bonds will be of short maturity, less than ten years.

Former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo asked Congress for legislation to permit the Government's continuation of loans to the Allies for one year after

the end of the war in order to finance their purchase of food and reconstruction materials in this country. Since the United States has absorbed much of the world's supply of gold in the last few years, the officials of Allied nations have not the resources, either in cash or ready credit, to pay for the purchases of food, iron and steel, machinery, cotton and other materials that they need to get from the United States during the next few years, to aid in their physical reconstruction programs.

#### A Bigger Navy

America's naval strength in 1920 will be at least twice as great as it was in 1917 if the plans now under consideration by the House Naval Committee are approved. They call for another three-year building program similar to that adopted in 1915, to cost \$600,000,000 and to add 156 ships to our navy, making its total of vessels in 1920 about 1300, including 40 battleships and 329 destroyers.

In recommending the plan to Congress, Secretary Daniels said:

Navies will still be needed as an international police force to compel compliance with the decree of an international tribunal which will be set up to decide differences between nations. Naval vessels will have large peace tasks of survey and discovery and protection in addition to police duty of an international as well as of a national character.

Inasmuch as the United States is the richest of the great nations and has suffered less in war than any of the Allied powers, it will devolve upon this country to make a contribution to the navy to preserve the peace of the world commensurate with its wealth, its commerce, its growing and expanding merchant marine and its leadership in the councils of free peoples.

The Secretary of the Navy's annual report gave high praise to our navy's part in winning the war by carrying and conveying troops overseas, patrolling the coast and danger zones, mine-sweeping and laying mine barriers in the North Sea. In recognition of his achievements as commander of the American fleet in European waters,

Vice-Admiral Sims is to be named full admiral. He is the first officer to hold this title since Admiral Dewey.

Since it is probable that we shall maintain a fleet in European waters and in the Pacific for some time to come, the regular navy is asking authorization for an increased personnel. Its strength at present is from 130,000 to 140,000 men, enormously augmented, of course, by reserves who are still in service. The merchant marine is asking for 220,000 officers and men to operate its growing fleet, which by December, 1919, will comprize about 1900 vessels.

#### Business After the War

American industry is vigorously going ahead with the working out of its own reconstruction program and the extension of our foreign trade. At Atlantic City recently the Reconstruction Congress of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce held a conference of some 4000 leaders of American business, representing 420 industries and an employed capital of approximately \$20,000,000,000. The outstanding conclusions of their conference were three: The need of an immediate quickening of peace time industries to take up the slack of war demobilization, the acceptance of cooperation between capital and labor so as to bring about the greatest opportunity for each, and the desire for the widest possible freedom of trade during the transition period.

The conference recommended that the Chamber of Commerce inaugurate a general system of joint committees of employers and employees to adjust industrial disputes. The platform suggested for these committees included regularity of employment, the right of workers to organization and collective bargaining, the establishment of impartial arbitration agencies, a minimum living wage for all workers, a standardized wage for a standardized performance, the appointment of a responsible executive to superintend relations between the workers and the management.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield in his annual report urged the expansion of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to enable it to give effective aid to American manufacturers and merchants in taking full advantage of after-the-war world trade opportunities. He especially urged the appointment of additional commercial attachés and trade commissioners in Europe, South America, Africa and Australia.

The chief industrial and commercial forces in both hemispheres will be ready to launch great organizations on the commercial seas in quest of trade. The instinct of commercial self-preservation demands organized action. This is not the time for short-sighted thrift.

#### Jobs for Returning Soldiers

Altho the demobilization of our troops is proceeding slowly, the pressure of men looking for work is already beginning to be felt and is being met by extensive plans of increased manufacture and



construction. The United States Shipping Board has arranged with the War Department to give the men of the selective army now in camp waiting demobilization official information of jobs in shipyards and in the crews of merchant vessels. There will be 200,000 jobs of this sort available to released soldiers within the next few months.

Every employe of the railroads who left to join the army or navy has been given a definite promise of his former position. This means, it is estimated, that more than 400,000 soldiers can step into their old work in railroad offices, shops or trains as soon as they are discharged.

The War Labor Policies Board has recommended the immediate inauguration of public works on a large scale by the Federal Government, and an appropriation bill will be laid before Congress shortly for starting river and harbor work, national highways and reclamation projects. If the necessary funds are appropriated there will be abundant opportunity for labor then. Secretary of the Interior Lane has already surveyed, planned and estimated irrigation projects on which 100,000 men could be put to work.

The labor information bureaus established by the Federal Employment Service in every community and carried out with the aid of the Council of National Defense, the War Camp Community Service, the "Y" and most of the other soldiers' welfare organizations will have on record available jobs thruout the country and will help both men and women to find the work they want to do. The Federal Employment Service placed over two million civilian workers, chiefly in war jobs, in 1918.

**Plots and Rumors of Plots** The chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, A. Bruce Bielaski, has been giving before the Senate committee sensational testimony on the activities of German propagandists in this country. The information that the Secret Service has collected shows that a cable from former German Ambassador von Bernstorff to Dr. Albert offered the *Washington Post* for sale to German authorities for \$2,000,000; that Samuel Untermyer, a prominent New York lawyer, acted for German interests in an attempt to buy the *New York Sun*; that William Bayard Hale, while employed by Hearst at a salary of \$300 a week, was receiving \$15,000 a year from the German Government to promote its propaganda in this country, that Ambassador von Bernstorff urged special favors for Mr. Hale in Germany, "as Hearst has placed himself outspokenly on our side"; that Edward L. Fox, an American newspaperman, submitted to Captain von Papen, military attaché of the German embassy here, plans for stirring up a war scare between Japan and the United States in 1915 in order to stop our shipments of munitions to the Allies; that the German Consul General in Chicago presented to his chief, Dr. Albert, a plan for blocking our shipment

of airplanes to the Allies by purchasing the Wright factory and patents; that systematic propaganda was spread thru the United States to rouse Irish and Jewish sentiment against the Allies.

A list of "important" persons in this country, made out by Dr. A. Karl Fuehr, former consular official in Tokio, was produced by Mr. Bielaski to show supposedly pro-German sentiment. The list included William Randolph Hearst, owner of many magazines and nine newspapers; Oswald Garrison Villard, of the *New York Evening Post*; Edward Rumely, of the *New York Evening Mail*; Professors Shephard, Sloane and Eugene Smith, of Columbia; Muensterberg, Hart and Francke, of Harvard; Sanborn, of Vanderbilt; McDonald, of Indiana; Schevill, of Chicago; McClellan and Richardson, of Princeton; Faust, of Cornell; Jastrow, of Wisconsin; Jordan, of Stanford; Hon. Peter Grosscup, Hon. Richard Bartholdt, George S. Viereck. Many of the men mentioned have made specific denials of pro-German affiliations and pointed to their own writings as proof. Edward A. Rumely is now under indictment for concealing the ownership of the *Mail* from the Alien Property Custodian.

A large part of the evidence Mr. Bielaski introduced consisted of letters and telegrams from William Randolph Hearst directing the editorial policy of his newspapers. Urging an embargo on American shipments to the Allies, Mr. Hearst wired on February 25, 1917: "Let us end these shipments of food and ammunition and money to the warring nations of Europe. Let us feed our own people, build up our own country, conserve our own resources." On February 24, 1917, he cabled to William Bayard Hale in Berlin: "I cannot see why the century-old friendship of the United States and Germany cannot be maintained and perpetuated."

**Next Year's Seven Billion Dollar Budget** Advance estimates of the Government expenditures during the fiscal year beginning next July call for an outlay of \$7,443,415,838, of which about \$5,000,000,000 will go to the War and Navy departments, \$893,000,000 to pay interest on the war debt, and \$579,000,000 for continuing the building of a merchant marine. These expenses are less than one-third of our appropriations for the current year and about seven times our ordinary annual expenditures.

The War Department asks \$2,556,000,000 for bringing the army home from Europe, maintaining part of the force, continuing fortifications, and for other purposes; and the Navy Department estimates its need at \$2,656,000,000, including a renewal of the naval emergency fund approved by Congress last year to provide for the construction of additional destroyers, submarine chasers and other special craft.

The Shipping Board asks for \$500,000,000 for building ships already authorized by Congress, \$60,000,000 for operation of vessels, \$17,451,000 for recruiting and training officers and crews, and \$1,453,000 for incidental administration expenses.

General March has stated that after the signing of the armistice more than \$16,000,000,000 was lopped off the original \$19,000,000,000 war budget of the army.

The most striking equipment appropriation of the army budget is for the air service. Under aircraft production a lump sum estimate of approximately \$145,000,000 is submitted, supplemented by an additional \$20,000,000 for the air service itself.

An unusual item in the estimates is \$20,000,000 asked for conducting the decennial census thruout the United States.



Left

#### A MONUMENT TO GENERAL PERSHING

New York has named one of its busiest traffic centers, at which construction is now under way for an overhead vehicle drive and elaborate improvements, Pershing Square, in honor of the victorious commander of the A. E. F. The square is on Forty-second Street just south of the Grand Central Terminal. The girder which this photograph shows being drawn into place is one of the largest foundation pieces of the overhead drive. It weighs eighty tons and required fifty-two horses to pull it into position.



# A LAND WITHOUT A COUNTRY

In the following story Miss Putnam shows Luxemburg to be illustrative of the smaller European nations in its struggle against aggression from neighboring powers. Like Belgium, a victim of the German invasion, Luxemburg is determined to maintain its independence. Miss Putnam's latest book is *Luxemburg and Her Neighbors*. She is also the author of *Alsace and Lorraine*.

BY RUTH PUTNAM

**W**HEN General Pershing entered Luxemburg and stood, very tall, on a small balcony looking out on the city, beside Marie Adelaide, the girlish Grand Duchess of the little country which, unarmed for decades, nestled quietly and conservatively among the great armed powers of Europe, history for Luxemburg was being made—and in spirit quite different from that which animated the negotiators who were traveling down to Vienna in these same autumn months two hundred and four years ago.

Luxemburg, in many ways, is a kind of touchstone on which European history has left its mark. It has been, in fact, a football in European diplomacy. It is a little principality of only 999 square miles, with a population of less than three hundred thousand, who live under a constitutional parliamentary government that is headed by a young woman, who guides the diminutive ship of state with the aid of a minister who is practically controlled by popular vote. It is a simple nation, with a simple court decorated by a graceful young lady—a political unit, very small, with a proletariat heretofore in thoroly comfortable circumstances, apprehending no military service. It enjoys great variety in the productivity of its soil. It is rich in mineral wealth. Its stock breeds and horses are known all over Europe. And, curiously, as if to supply the Grand Duchess and all the nations round, there is a rose crop of great abundance in one section of the land!

This little Grand Duchy, with its Lady and its roses, needed no soldiery to protect it. It was unarmed—quite unlike Belgium. Six great powers instead—Austria, Prussia, England, Italy, France and Russia—had united in declaring it neutral and sacred from aggression on any side.

But, like a fly caught in a trap, the little land found itself caught in the Prussian net at the very outset of the war. It knew, it feared, and it dreaded Prussia. Indeed, it hated Prussia. Sings its song:

Come ye from Belgian, Prussia, France,  
Our Homeland view with friendly glance,  
Learn how here, on every side,  
No discontentment does abide  
Tell the people, near and far,  
"We will remain just what we are."

Contentment you may plainly see  
And Prussian we will never be!

The Prussians lived up to Luxemburg apprehensions. On the second day of August they poured troop trains into the Grand Duchy capital at the briefest intervals consistent with their safety. They established their General Staff in the City of Luxemburg in the shadow of the old fortress, the "inland Gibraltar," it once was called, a fortress whose guns had been withdrawn long since, in the name of neutrality. After a time the General Staff passed on, but the iron hand of the invader was not lifted. In a few weeks Luxemburgers began to feel the shortage of food. They could get nothing from Belgium thru accustomed commercial channels. The Belgian Relief Commission, when applied to, was unable to help because England refused to permit supplies to enter Luxemburg to be used up by Germany. Not until November was there relief, when Switzerland came to the rescue. Day by day, during the four years of the Great War, pressure of German occupation grew heavier—so that there were at the end of the Great War more than thirty officers and two thousand native Luxemburgers in the Belgian and French armies. The free press had to give way. Telegraph, mail lines and the railroads were out of Luxemburg's hands. Arbitrary imprisonment replaced the usual procedures, and Delegates of the Lower Chamber of the Luxemburg Parliament were no longer immune from arrest. In short, from the day that the girl Duchess protested against the invasion of her land, the Huns treated Luxemburg as conquered territory and, even tho eventually the Germans paid Luxemburg something like a million and a half francs for the damage they have done, Luxemburg remembers Prussia—as a land of Prussians!

All this is simply illustrative of the manner in which, for centuries, the land that is Luxemburg has been a plaything among the powers. The

Grand Duchy might be called an experiment in international arbitration. In 1815 the slogan of the powers was "legitimacy" and "balance of power," and the powers did strange things to satisfy their ideals. Once, indeed, the little realm had a more independent existence as a simple countship, whose counts lived among the people and looked to their affairs. Then it chanced that Luxemburg entered European politics, and four of its rulers became emperors in the Holy Roman Empire. They made Luxemburg a duchy. The last sovereign to have no interest outside of Luxemburg affairs was one Elizabeth of Goelitz, who sold her rights—they were the rights of mortgagee only—to Philip of Burgundy, in the fourteenth century.

Coming down thru the years, then: For a century Luxemburg's fortunes were identical with those of the whole Netherlands; then Burgundians were merged with Hapsburgs, and Charles the Fifth handed over the Netherlands, together with Spain and his share of America, to Philip the Second. In 1572 the Netherlands revolted and seven of the twelve northern provinces were made into the Dutch Republic, and the southern, of which Luxemburg was one, remained under Spanish dominion. Then, in the next general treaty readjustment, the little duchy was passed over, with the remainder of the Belgic Netherlands, to the Austrian Hapsburgs. Then came the great revolution in France, and the Belgic Netherlands became ten departments of France, and Luxemburg became the Department of Forests—"the Forest Canton," as it was called. Part of the Belgians submitted willingly to this apportionment of themselves, but not the Luxemburgers. They found the domination of the republican Directory very trying; they loved their Sundays and church festivals; they resented being forced to celebrate the *decades*, or Tenth Day of Fêtes, in commemoration of the republican deeds that they counted as sacrilegious and accordingly they looked with anticipation of security to the strong arm of Napoleon. When Napoleon fell, territorial readjustments were necessary, the Rhine Convention fell apart, and the paternal benevolence of the Congress of Vienna reapportioned the Luxemburg rights and boundaries.

The diplomats did not treat the Forest Canton as they did the other departments withdrawn from French protection. A dominant idea in the congress was that Prussia needed expansion. Consequently it was agreed that Prussia should take some of the adjacent Rhine lands that had been part of the Forest Canton and that the



With no natural boundaries to assist it, and closely wedged in by three disputing neighbors, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg has had a history of struggle to maintain its political unity, and has naturally become a "football in European diplomacy." Topographically it might be, and historically it has been, in turn a part of each of its surrounding neighbors, and its people have retained some of the most dominant characteristics of all the three countries



Netherland Nassaus should receive Luxemburg in place of their own German family territory. That is, it was agreed that eastern parts of the Forest Canton should be trimmed off, neatly, to Prussia's advantage, and that the King of the Netherlands should have a seat in the new German Diet which was to represent the German Confederation. Undoubtedly there was a distinct Prussian idea that the United Netherlands should come into the German Confederation and the presence of the Netherland King, as sovereign of Luxemburg, would be a good entering wedge for this desirable consummation. So, in 1815, Luxemburg was a Grand Duchy, her Grand Duke being the king of what is now Holland and Belgium. Luxemburg alone, of this kingdom, was linked with the German Confederation, yet was treated, administratively, no differently from the other Belgic provinces. It was represented proportionately, and was invariably rated as belonging to the Belgic group. When, thus, the revolution of 1830 broke out, the Luxemburgers sympathized with their Belgian brothers in a common effort to expel the Dutch, their volunteers rushed to Brussels, while those who stayed at home disarmed the Dutch emissaries at Ettelbruck. In the same

year the powers decided to separate Luxemburg from the newly constituted kingdom of Belgium, and to make it an entity under the control of Holland. Both Belgians and Luxemburgers protested with the utmost energy. The powers did not heed. William I of Holland, for reasons of his own, refused to sign the treaty. Luxemburg continued to be administered by Belgium, a happy union which lasted for eight years, which the inhabitants of both countries expected to last forever. But, of a sudden, in 1839, the King of Holland decided to accept the settlement which had been proposed eight years before. The Belgians and the Luxemburgers, both, were thrown into consternation, and the scenes that followed were among the most pathetic in the history of the Belgian House of Representatives. The only exception to the spirit was shown by the Luxemburgers in their capital city, where, as a result, from 1815 on, in accordance with the resolutions of the Congress of Vienna, a Prussian garrison held the city in subjection to the King Grand Duke. From recognition of Belgic independence to 1839 the Grand Duchy remained in alliance with the new Belgic state, altho the powers had ordained its division into two portions, one to go to Holland, taking the name and status of Grand Duchy, the other to Belgium. This was the beginning of the last phase of Luxemburg history. As a diminutive Grand Duchy

it took up this phase in 1839, according to the terms of the Treaty of London. Three years later the King Grand Duke forced it into the German Customs Union, a procedure greatly disliked by the people.

In spite of the fact that advantageous trade connections with Prussia followed the union, no warmer feeling of association with Prussia ever ensued. Yet, tho the culture in Luxemburg is French, the language of the portion



Press Illustrating

*Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide, the young ruler of Luxemburg, who voiced the protest of her people against the German invasion*

that remained Grand Ducal was Teutonic—which composite suggests, by the way, a striking character of Belgium itself. At last, in 1866, the long expected crash came in Germany, and Germany's dream of excluding Austria from the Confederation was realized. Prussia swallowed "churches and steeples, and all the good peoples"—not only Schleswig Holstein, but Hesse Cassel, Nassau, Hanover, Brunswick—and then paused to see what would happen next. Luxemburg slipped out of the broken Confederation and refused to join the North German Confederation, with the result, to make a long story short, that just when it seemed that Louis Napoleon was about to buy the Grand Duchy outright from the Netherland King, who cared little about his property, Bismarck inspired an obedient press in violent protest against allowing "an ancient German land to pass to French control." There was great flurry in Europe. There might have been war. But Prussia had not sufficiently recovered from her difficulty with Austria, and accordingly, when the powers met in London and talked over the question, Bismarck agreed that the Prussian garrison which had represented the old Confederation had no right to existence in the fortress of Luxemburg. The land was left unarmed, as the interested nations promised to hold it sacred. Bismarck, himself, remarked on January 25, 1871, at Versailles, just on the eve

of the surrender of Paris, that Prussia had not been strong enough to fight about Luxemburg in 1866. "Right," he said, "was not on Prussia's side any more than strength. I wanted to give it to Belgium, but I found no support." So the troops were disbanded, the teeth of the fortress were drawn, and Luxemburg was declared neutral.

During the war of 1870 the immunity pledged to Luxemburg was preserved. But out of that war the Grand Duchy emerged with another link laid on it by Prussia, for, under the pretext that the French Railroad Company, which had control of the Luxemburg connections, had broken faith, Germany succeeded in getting control of the system, which it solemnly promised on June 11, 1872, never to use for any military purpose in case of war—with what result we now know.

Only once before the Prussian invasion does William II, the ex-Kaiser, come into the story so swiftly traced here. That was in 1888, when shortly after he took the throne, he was still disposed to accept advice from Bismarck, he went to Duke Adolph, who had lost his claim on Nassau lands by siding with Austria against Prussia, and was, as a result, in exile. The Kaiser visited him during his summer sojourn on the Island of Mainau in Lake

Constance and assured him that he, the Kaiser, would have no objection to him, the Duke, becoming Grand Duke of Luxemburg if he was now properly disposed toward Prussia; Adolph was well disposed toward Hohenzollern interests thereafter. As a result, when, in 1890, King Wilhelm III died in Holland, Luxemburg entered upon a new phase of "independence." Instead of having a regent, she now had a sovereign of her own. Adolph left his new realm to his son William in 1905, but William died in 1912. He had no sons. The Luxemburg Parliament accordingly consented to recognize Marie Adelaide, his eldest daughter, as the heir. At the age of only eighteen, she was inaugurated as the Grand Duchess Regnant. Yet, it must be remembered, the Luxemburgers themselves have chosen neither her nor her kith or kin.

The striking lesson in this brief and rather casual résumé is, indeed, that at no time in the history of the little realm have the Luxemburgers themselves ever been consulted. It is no wonder that theirs is a conservative state, quite afraid of any effort at self-determination. It is no wonder that they must look upon the arrival of Pershing and the Americans with slow but grateful realization that a new order in Europe is at hand, and that, if it wish, Luxemburg may yet be a part of Belgium, with no less but rather a greater hatred of all that is Prussian.



# A TALK WITH ADMIRAL SIMS

BY HAMILTON HOLT

**V**ICE ADMIRAL SIMS, Commander of the American Fleet in European waters, is a tall, spare man with a kindly eye and a firm but humorous twitch about the mouth. His close cropped beard and seamed face make him look very much like our Civil War hero, General William Tecumseh Sherman. The admiral has his office at the American Naval Headquarters in Grosvenor Gardens, a few doors from the American Embassy. When I presented my letter of introduction from Secretary Daniels he received me sitting before his well ordered desk in a little back room with an English coal fire cheerily burning in the grate. In an instant I perceived that he would talk with the most agreeable, not to say astonishing, frankness. He is one of those men who apparently does not hesitate to say what he thinks, for what he thinks is evidently the acme of sense. He told me that the United States had at that moment thirty-seven destroyers operating at our base at Queenstown, twenty-eight at our base at Brest, and twenty at Gibraltar. These, of course, were in addition to the battleships attached to the North Fleet. I learned afterward that he is the one who deserves chief credit for the complete amalgamation of the American and the British navies. So closely indeed have the fleets of the two great English speaking nations worked together that the United States fleet in European waters has often drawn requisitions on the British commissary department in the same manner as upon our own supply. When, for instance, the admiral found that our men needed warmer clothing for service in the cold weather (for before our men came over to England they had been maneuvering in a warm climate) the British supplies were placed at our disposal and we had no trouble to obtain whatever we needed. This was all due to the mutual rationing system established by Admiral Sims and the British Admiralty. The admiral said there had been instances of collision in the dark between British and American destroyers and England and America thereupon held joint court-martials to determine where the culpability lay. Sometimes the senior presiding officer was a Britisher and sometimes an American. So highly do the British esteem our admiral that on one or two occasions he had flown the commander's pennant of the entire Allied fleet.

Everywhere I went in navy circles I found that Admiral Sims was regarded

with the greatest respect and admiration. Tho I had the great pleasure of meeting him several times and was once his guest at dinner, the interview in which he gave me most of the facts which I here relate took place on April 1, the day after I arrived in London. About the first thing the admiral said as I entered his room was, "Last April the German submarines were sinking 900,000 tons per month. We have reduced the submarine destruction now to 400,000 tons a month. We are solving the submarine problem." As it is generally understood that the admiral himself suggested the

when it is injured it has to come to the surface and can then be destroyed. If it goes to the bottom there are special instruments for detecting it there. A submarine cannot go below 200 feet without running the risk of being crushed by the pressure. It cannot remain still unless resting on the bottom and the movement of the propeller to keep it poised under water is sufficient to be heard by the detecting devices. The Germans, according to Admiral Sims, then had about 200 destroyers, but they never had more than ten or fifteen out at a time, since it took such a long time for the Germans to overhaul and repair their submarines after they came in from a voyage.

The admiral said that the average American destroyer has a greater radius than the British destroyer, but ours cannot go so fast. Our old destroyers can go about thirty miles an hour, but the newer ones make a speed of thirty-five. "Nations build boats," said the admiral, "according to their several needs. We build our ships to go across the ocean and to the West Indies. Consequently we must put distance ahead of speed. England builds for speed, since her chief peril is in the North Sea. Her boats go forty miles an hour. But we shall have 260 new destroyers of the finest

type this year and that spells the end of Germany's submarine menace. The new Ford destroyers, however, will be good only for the present war. They can go eighteen knots an hour, which is fast enough to catch a submarine, but they will not prove much good for maneuvering with a big fleet after the war is over."

"The great problem of bringing the convoys in," said the admiral, "arises when they separate to go to English and French ports. We have not now enough destroyers to split the fleets up and then protect every boat. When the boats return to the United States they have to run along the southern English and Irish coasts to the rendezvous and there the German submarines lie." The admiral assured me that the Allies knew every German boat that was out. They always go around England to get into the English Channel. The direct route is too dangerous for them, tho sometimes, under the protection of German destroyers when the British destroyers have retired along the Dover coast on account of foul weather, they attempt to go straight thru the Channel. But we have been able to get about one in every [Continued on page 310]



© International Film

In this photograph, taken on the British flagship during the surrender of Germany's navy, are, left to right, Admiral Beatty, British Commander; Admiral Rodman, of the U. S. fleet; King George, Prince of Wales, Admiral Sims

convoy system one can see that he spoke on this subject with authority. Admiral Sims then assured me that the best offensive weapon against a submarine was the depth bomb. When a destroyer detects a submarine it makes a dash for it and drops a depth bomb carrying 500 pounds of explosives, which goes off eighty feet below the surface and has a destructive radius of 150 yards. In addition to the depth bomb our destroyers and submarines were just being equipt with certain listening devices with which they could detect the German submarines under water. "Only last week," said the admiral, "a destroyer followed a submarine for six hours by this listening device, as a hound follows a fox, and then got it." Two months later I met on the way to Rome another American naval officer who assured me that an American submarine had since then followed a German submarine eighteen hours and caught it. These listening devices are American inventions and were all sent over by our board of inventions for experimental purposes. All Allied boats are now equipt with them. A submarine can only go a little while submerged. It can always be overtaken by a destroyer and



# The Independent-Harper's Weekly NEWS-PICTORIAL



International Film

## THE SURRENDER OF GERMANY'S FLEET

One of the most spectacular episodes of the whole war was Germany's surrender, according to the armistice terms, of a large part of her fleet: ten battleships, six battle cruisers, eight light cruisers, fifty destroyers and all her submarines. The Allies' ships formed a lane and the surrendering ships passed thru and were taken command of by Allied officers



## DRAWING THE U-BOATS' TEETH

These three big German submarines are being taken into the English port of Harwich. The officers in the foreground are on a British destroyer which received the surrender. The right top corner of this page shows a British officer boarding a U-boat to take command



## AMERICA'S PART

At the left is the American battleship "New York" in the receiving line at the surrender of the German fleet. King George of Great Britain has just come aboard to pay a complimentary visit to Admiral Sims, who is standing at salute in the left center of the photograph. The King's back is to the camera

Underwood & Underwood



Underwood & Underwood

THE LINE OF GERMAN CRUISERS STEAMING PAST A BRITISH SHIP





International Film

### A VICTORY CELEBRATION OF WOUNDED YANKS

American soldiers in a hospital near Paris got up this holiday entertainment

### FRANCE BREATHES AGAIN

The civilians who have lived in the shadow of shell fire for years are taking up again their normal living. The women at right have returned to their embroidery. The old, old lady below could not believe victory had come until she saw the Tommies who set her town free



## PEACE ON EARTH

These photographs of victory rejoicing also show the tension and privation of the war



Underwood & Underwood

### UNDER THREE FLAGS

French, British and American colors are all honored in this victory celebration of Valenciennes. The Canadian soldier in the center was wounded during the capture of the city

### A WHOLE LOAF OF BREAD

The little Belgian refugee is speechless with happiness at actually having enough bread to eat





# OD WILL TO MEN

ttlefront are eloquent of the release from  
r long years of war



© Underwood & Underwood

## THE FIRST FRENCH SOLDIER ENTERING LILLE

A more spontaneously happy-victory celebration would be hard to find. The people who lived in Lille under German rule hid away their Allied flags and treasured them against this day



Underwood & Underwood

## BELGIUM CHEERS ITS KING

King Albert and Queen Elizabeth leaving the town hall of Bruges where they celebrated its release from four years of German rule

### "MERRY CHRISTMAS"

These American soldiers began early to give Christmas presents to the French youngsters, in the town where they were billeted. Many Christmas gifts are being given, too, thru the Red Cross





# CONFESSIONS OF A MOTION PICTURE PRESS AGENT

*This is the last of a series of three articles dealing with the inner side of the motion picture industry. The previous articles appeared in The Independent of August 24 and December 7*

IN annis domini 1915 and 1916 the favorite outdoor sport was picture making. Gentlemen of swollen wealth—or of no wealth at all, but blest with credit and assurance—hastened to southern California or other semi-tropic paradise and helped Art cut up capers. The general obsession was that “anybody could make a picture.” Why, certainly he can, just as anybody can write a dull book, or design a tame sketch, or compose a pointless play. The job is always experimental, for even the practised artificer in one kind may quite fail in another. I purpose in this article to tell of three attempts at pictorial greatness that may serve to illustrate the virtues and the limitations of the screen.

My friend the Author stood in the foremost ranks of America’s “best sellers.” One of his novels had been picturized with enormous success. The director of the production was a veritable wizard of the films. There came a rift between the two men which widened into a personal breach. “Go to!” said the Author. “The plot, characters, incidents, settings, all were mine. Of my next story, I shall be the director general!”

True to his word, the Author organized a stock company, bought land, built a studio, hired players, cameramen and technicians, and completed his picture operations during the California winter season. Then he came to New York and engaged a Broadway theater, entrusting me with the work of publicity—a congenial task, as I admired his talent and liked him personally. With a great fanfare of advertising and on the whole a favorable verdict from the press, we embarked on a Broadway run to tremendous opening receipts. Within a month the business dropt to practically nothing, and in six weeks we were obliged to close.

The causes of the failure were (1) an old story, (2) a poorly selected cast, (3) bad direction. Some time later the Wizard Director who used to be the Author’s partner came to bat with a rival and authorless production. He lasted three months and a half, then had to close. This work was characterized by no story, great acting and superb direction. The point is that each man needed the other, tho neither would admit it. When they broke apart, the

## III. RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT

creative impulse ceased to function. My next connection was a “low-brow” job in which my dealings were with a cunning but uneducated and almost illiterate type of showmanship. It consisted first in exploiting a well known vaudeville star in allegorical film spectacle and afterward in writing up an underworld drama. The first task would have appealed to a Phidias, and the second to a policeman. The lady was the frankest and the most innocent that I had ever met. Like most vaudevillians she was sedately and happily married, her husband being a sort of fidus Achates who fetched and carried with the utmost zeal. “Director slighted us horribly in the field photography,” he explained. “He paid Mimette no attention whatever—actually allowed her no personal stills in the nude! We fixed that,” he added naively, “by hiring our own ‘still’ artist, taking train down to the end of the Jersey coast, and posing her in ‘the altogether’ among the ocean sands and the pine woods.”

It occurred to me that such a Grecian nymph had best be represented in the advertising “copy” by reproductions of Aphrodite rising from the sea or disporting Eros and Psyche. When, however, I showed the Phidias and Praxiteles reproductions to the head of the company, he yelled: “Trash! Trash! Don’t you know any better than to bring me junk like that?” ’Twas evident the proprietor’s classical education had been neglected. Per contra, his ideals of female loveliness were founded on the Irish-American and Teutonic “Egyptian dancers” at Coney Island. Consequently all our advertising campaign centered around the heroine as an Egyptian princess to whom the *danse du ventre* was no mystery.

About this time the proprietor and the director of the show fell out over the question whether the director’s name should appear in three-foot characters on the billboard posters. The proprietor decided it should not, whereupon the two parted company, and it was understood that the director was to be barred from admission to the theater on the opening night of his own handiwork. The boss’ factotum even personally took the tickets at the door. The director, being an actor, knew how to fool ’em; he enjoyed the performance from an aisle seat in the third orchestra row, having smuggled himself inside in the guise of a physician with the aid of property whiskers borrowed from a wigmaker. He also caused the newspaper to print conspicuously the fact that he had made the picture.

The long, rambling spectacle illustrated the appalling ignorance that causes so many movie attempts to miss solid excellence. It was in fact compiled from a dozen persons’ hazy recollections of British pantomime, the contradictory mythologies of many nations being scrambled into it and almost every sort of scene or stunt being used. The effect of it was a “stag” burlesque show; but the boss, with his curious, topsy-turvy ideas, featured it as a “fairylid idyl for women and children.” I personally arranged short tours for the star to the more important cities where she appeared before large feminine audiences and told ’em how to be “healthy, happy and wise.” My efforts likewise succeeded in getting her face, figure and life-story into the magazines, and for a while she was the most talked of woman in America.

The burlesque spectacle lasted half a season, after which we did the underworld drama. The latter had a sociological squint, so we were busy rounding up authors, feature writers and social reform experts. The picture itself was a really creditable piece of work. It “got” the police and their quarries and the specialists who are trying to reform conditions, but nevertheless failed to arouse the public outside this class interest. One extraordinary idea of the boss was to attract attention by means of scathing indictments of distinguished public men for their alleged slighting of the wrongs exposed in the play. This was worked up in a series of “open letter” advertisements in which each statesman was publicly addrest. The cunning scheme would have proved sure-fire but for one untimely element: the country was on the

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Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford and Charlie Chaplin each get about a quarter million dollars for each picture they turn out





Central News

When the U-boats failed, attention was centered on Germany's pent-up warships, and the question was, "What is to be done with them?"

## GERMANY'S NAVAL DISGRACE

**A**FTER the battle of Jutland (August, 1916) the German fleet remained in its bases and in the Baltic Sea. Except two light cruisers which attacked a weak convoy in Scandinavian waters, no German warship larger than a destroyer has ventured 150 miles west of Heligoland. All of Germany's colonies, all of her great mercantile fleet were taken from her with practically no more resistance than if her navy did not exist. The unyielding grip of the overwhelmingly superior British fleet stationed—not as in old times immediately off the enemy's harbors but in its own ports three hundred miles distant—caused the fatal paralysis.

Up to the end the Germans maintained a false propaganda concerning this naval inertia. It was said that the sallying forth of the ships was merely delayed in order that they might be refitted with monster guns of such power and range that even the most formidable of the vessels of the Allies could not approach them; that plans of great novelty and ingenuity had been laid whereby the enemy would infallibly be decoyed into mine fields or nests of submarines; that new types of enormous projectiles were ready whereby poison gas in great quantities could be driven into the confined spaces of the vessels, with instant destruction of their crews. And as for submarines, they grew, on paper, to the size of large cruisers. All of which left no doubt in many minds that before long Germany meant to attempt a great naval offensive.

But time went by and it did not materialize. The few instances when submarines appeared off our coasts did not support the assertion that whole fleets of them were going to make navigation impossible on this side of the ocean. The threatened "corsair cruisers" which were to slip thru the beleaguering lines and ravage our shores never slipped. The great mine draggers to be towed by powerful warships to open safe channels thru the mine fields thru which the German navy could pass to cooperate with the army in the expected capture of the French channel ports, never dragged. On the contrary, to the British fleet were added the French dread-

BY PARK BENJAMIN

naughts and our own; and after that the propaganda weakened and a gloom settled over the German Admiralty, for the internal difficulties of the Kaiser's ships were beginning to leak out. The traditional loss of morale which always happens when fighting ships and sailors are confined in port for long periods of time was unmistakably apparent. Again and again the crews mutinied and killed their officers. The active operations on the Russian Baltic coast, which it was doubtless believed would give the men something better to think about, had no such effect, for conditions grew worse instead of better. But whether the capital vessels could go out or not, no question existed as to the ability of the submarines to escape unseen. Herein lay the naval salvation, and the demand to build more and more of them became well nigh frantic. The idle battleships which had cost scores of millions were stripped of metal fittings to provide material for U-boat construction. The more the submarines increased in number the more of them were sunk by the Allies. And the more the sinkings the more imperious became the desire of German sailors not to be drowned like trapped rats. Therefore they mutinied worse than ever, and were probably not at all sorry when Zeebrugge and Ostend, the nearest German submarine bases to England, were finally closed up. But this capture was a serious blow to the German naval offense, especially when added to the ever increasing efficiency of the Allied convoys and ubiquitous destroyers. In fact the submarine menace had so far failed as to become practically negligible. So the world's attention was once more centered upon the pent up warships in the German harbors, and again the question "What is going to be done with them?" came to the fore.

Meantime Germany had got hold of what was left of the Russian navy in the Baltic and the Black Sea. There were originally some good ships in it, especially four fine 28-knot battle cruisers—almost completed when the war began—which if still in existence would be a most welcome addition to

the German array. Then we were told that the emergence of the fleet merely awaited the military consolidation therein of the Russian ships in the Baltic.

Now, despite all the vast and varied tergiversations of the German press, very few people really believed that the German ships would not come out, and these mainly were of the opinion that in face of the overwhelming odds, should emergency arise, the vessels would all be blown up at their anchorages. If this war has demonstrated anything it is the great value of audacity in offense, and therefore the majority of critics argued that no small advantage would be gained by a sudden foray by the whole German fleet at a selected time when the circumstances of weather, etc., were most favorable. And in the great resulting mêlée a few fast ships might escape to range the oceans and before they were ultimately caught do enormous damage to commerce and undefended harbors. This is what Admiral Cervera expected to accomplish had he been fortunate enough to get one of his cruisers thru Commodore Schley's line at Santiago.

As to the time for the sallying forth of the German ships there was much debate. That they could not be compelled to come out or destroyed in their bases was regarded as settled. That the event would be timed in some way with the German land operations was also considered clear. When the great offensive of March 21, 1918, was finally checked, the period seemed to have arrived; and even when the fleet still remained motionless the belief prevailed that the naval operations would certainly begin as soon as Germany recognized her impending defeat. This, if for no other reason than it would enable the Potsdam gang to point to resistance up to exhaustion not only on the land but on the sea, before yielding to superior Allied forces.

Then came the armistice and with it, of course, the stern demand for the surrender of the best ships of the German navy and the internment of the others. Ten great dreadnaughts, five fast battle cruisers and an array of the most formidable of the smaller craft were on the [Continued on page 41]



# KEEPING THE NATION FIT

BY WALTER CAMP

**A**FTER a year devoted to continuous conference, discussion and argument, those who have made a life study of the health problems of the American nation are unanimous in the belief and the conclusion that national legislation is necessary to improve materially the physical condition of our citizens.

A wide variety of schemes for relief and improvement has been outlined more or less in detail and plans have been put forward varying from informal and voluntary medical inspection in the public schools, with incidental advice, and without definite and systematic supervision, to as rigorous and protracted and continuous military training as that which is required by the Continental nations who are now in the most destructive world war of all history.

In the debate which for a year has marked efforts of students of health to improve conditions, two facts have stood out clearly:

1. Two selective drafts, those of 1917 and of 1918, have revealed appalling conditions of unfitness, many draft boards being compelled to reject as high a percentage as one man in every five and some as many as one in three.

2. After a world war has raged more than four years and after America has been a principal in it more than a year and a half, no definite remedial action has been taken by this country.

Agreement, however, that legislative action is the only solution has been reached and no dissent is expected from the decision to make physical fitness action a feature of the Congressional program of the coming session.

Thruout the nation readiness to accept such a carefully outlined policy, once it is given legislative sanction, is evident, and has found expression in no uncertain terms. The writer met with a willing response to his plan for forming Senior Service Corps among men of mature years for the purpose of carrying out a continuous daily program to ensure general physical fitness.

From the Cabinet of President Wilson to the executive staffs of the large department stores, munition establishments, and organizations of professional men, the plan has been taken up and adopted. Among the department offices in Washington, on the roofs of New York, Philadelphia and other large city skyscrapers, and in school and municipal gymnasiums, there has been an eager seeking for physical betterment thru the formation of classes to take setting-up exercises and to frame a suitable policy which shall include sane recreation, diet and hygiene.

Thru the public schools physical fitness exercises have been introduced more generally since the opening of the present school year this fall than ever before in America, while the instruction of rational diet and hygiene methods has been made general in all grades.

A beginning has been made toward

*Mr. Camp is director of the athletic division of the Navy Commission on Training Camp Activities and the author of many books on athletics. He instituted in Washington a year or more ago the custom of a daily setting-up drill for members of President Wilson's Cabinet. Mr. Camp was formerly director of athletics at Yale University*



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Walter Camp, director of athletics

national physical improvement, but it is only a start, and constructive national legislation seems as necessary as it is inevitable to remedy any such condition as the two recent drafts have revealed.

Is it too radical to insist that the approaching legislation make it imperative that the following program be adopted nationally?

1. Compulsory physical examination, at least as early as the beginning of school age, possibly even earlier, aimed at the correction of physical defects.

2. Light physical exercises in every public school from the primary to the high school grade.

3. Compulsory recreational activity, amounting to light general exercise, during the morning and afternoon recess hours in the public schools, carefully supervised.

4. Compulsory physical drill in cantonments or camps during a part of the summer months, beginning with light but standardized general physical exercises and sports, designed to promote suppleness, coordination, and the general physical condition, followed with increasingly progressive sports and drill, and continuing not more than a fortnight for the boy of fourteen, but increasing in length and intensity annually and culminating in a program of rigorous recreational and general physical activity lasting well thru the summer months for the youth between eighteen and twenty-one.

One of the chief aids and most imperative needs in such a national campaign has been, it seems to me, a universal standardized setting-up, or physical fitness, drill.

This has been brought home forcibly to me on my visits to the various naval stations as Director of the Athletic Division of the Navy Commission on Training Camp Activities, as well as to other schools of training elsewhere. When the stations began filling with young men, upon America's entry into the world war, there was no real standardization of the physical exercises prescribed, and some that were being given by the class leaders in physical instruction were actually deleterious.

The first thing that I noticed was that each station, and in fact each leader, had a different view or a different method. I then began a study of these exercises and soon found a reason for this. The Swedish, so-called, exercises were the standard, but Swedish exercises were like the German language, capable of very extended variety. Some leaders were very strenuous and used the most strenuous types of the Swedish exercises, even to the extent of men lying flat on the ground and clapping the hands without dropping the body to the ground, getting the hands back in position to support the body once more. I noticed very speedily that where the more strenuous forms were used the men were pretty well "tuckered out" at the end of half an hour of this work, and certainly not in condition to perform any drills or do any strenuous athletic work with vim and snap. I also saw that when men were transferred from one station to another that on account of the lack of standardization it took them some days to master the work under a new leader who had different views. All this began to be interesting, but doubly so when I saw how many men were slacking the exercises. This I did not note at first, as the rhythm of a group is apt to deceive the casual observer. Then, however, I wondered how a man of 190 or 200 pounds could go thru certain of these exercises led by a non-commissioned officer of 138 pounds. I at once made a very startling discovery that none of these heavier men went thru the actual operation, but made motions corresponding in a way and hence slacked the work almost altogether.



Then I began the study of other men who undoubtedly could have done the work had they wished to do so and finally by putting the camera on these groups of men I found that even with the best of leaders the slacking was very marked. At this same time two commandants of districts, one an admiral, wrote me in commenting upon the development of the athletic work that they were going to throw out setting-up exercises altogether because "their men either slacked or else were not fit for work for some little time thereafter." Now when the commandants of districts who are endeavoring to fit these men for sea duty had reached this conclusion it seemed to me that it was high time for some one to make a study of these setting-up exercises and find out whether they were as worthless as these commandants believed or whether they could be put in a form that would be of use. It seemed worth while considering whether there was not some means of making use of a preparatory exercise directed toward the main object in hand, which was the making fit of these men for sea duty. The second consideration was standardization, for that seemed at once to be essential if we were going to have setting-up exercises. In other words, it was folly to transfer a thousand men from one station to another and have them learn a new manual. It was actually foolish to gather together men on board a ship, 100 from one station and 100 from another, and then have to begin all over again. Still more, it was absolutely essential that these setting-up exercises, being merely a preparation, should not be so strenuous or so overdone as to defeat the very object, and instead of making men ready for their daily duties, incapacitate them for an hour or so from thoro performance of those duties. Finally there is one point on which the athletic coach and the officer in the service agree most heartily, that is that it is bad business to teach men to slack. When a man gets an order he must perform the job and must not see how easily he can get by. These considera-



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*Secretaries Lane and McAdoo after drill*

tions led me to a study of the whole problem, and, as was natural, I began to take notice not only of the men in the performance of these setting-up exercises but of the latest books by scientific experts on this phase of our life; the fact that in the draft nearly a third of the men had been rejected seemed to have stimulated scientific investigation along these lines. In reading I then found, confessedly somewhat to my astonishment, that some of these points had struck not only physicians and surgeons but also those who have been engaged for many years as direct leaders and exponents of this so-called Swedish system.

The discovery of Bolin, after twenty-five years of experience in Swedish gymnastics, "that setting-up exercises were absolutely useless and unnecessary for the legs, arms or pectoral muscles," has been followed by other discoveries

which are being borne home to those who taught these or other cumbersome or violent programs. Several of these indicate that the real value of setting-up exercises comes thru the circulatory system, the breathing and the general carriage. They should not be accompanied or characterized by great effort. These efforts always fix the chest and this stops the pulmonary circulation. It is not necessary to have a long list of exercises for the purpose of set-up, and in fact they may be reduced to movements that may be performed in five to ten minutes. They should be largely stretching exercises, breathing exercises and those which strengthen the muscles of the neck, shoulders and back, for the purposes of attaining proper poise and carriage. The breathing exercises in this list are not carried to any extreme effort. The lungs are slowly filled and the breath is not held, but expiration follows and then there is a pause at the end just as is natural before the inspiration again begins.

With all these facts before us it seemed that we ought to be able to answer the commandant who was ready to throw out setting-up exercises altogether, to benefit by the experience of men like Bolin who had devoted a lifetime to this Swedish exercise and to give some plausible reasons, not only to the physical expert but to the man who had "to take the medicine," namely, the enlisted man, which should make him more willing to spend a short time in something that would really make him physically better for his work. The cardinal points could then be classified:

1. Setting-up exercises to be preparatory ought to increase vigor and vitality rather than to exhaust.

2. To occupy just as short a period of time as possible and yet accomplish the results of improved poise, respiration and endurance.

3. To be so standardized as to make it possible to interchange men without the necessity of learning a new manual.

4. To eliminate, as far as possible, the tendency to slack by making it more apparent, and by making it less tempting because of over-strenuousness.



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*A group of Government officials being put thru their setting up exercises. Secretary of Labor Wilson is in the foreground (right)*



# HOW TO MASTER EFFICIENCY

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

**S**UCCESS is a habit of doing everything right from the start. When we analyze a great man, we generally find his greatness a matter more of method than of man. Your secret of power is ten per cent what you do—ninety per cent how you do it.

The majority of men have acquired the fatal habit of studying a thing wrong, learning it wrong, doing it wrong. This ugly fact is nobody's fault in particular, but only a part of the scheme of evolution, which ordains that every man must work like hell to make his own heaven. You can be fairly sure that a method old enough to be inherited is old enough to be worn out. The science of Personal Efficiency may be put in seven words: Find the right method and follow it. The right method *has* to be found—it does not happen.

You must know the principle of a method before you can make intelligent application for it. A right method of study precedes a right method of work. Therefore you should first study how to study.

A wrong start is responsible for most of the failures in life. Thousands of college graduates in the big cities of the United States are holding poor jobs at starvation wages, or depending upon charity for support. Hundreds of thousands of workmen stay at the bottom of the ladder, drudging out lives of poverty and misery, while perhaps one man in a thousand climbs to the very top. To climb to the top, you have to make a ladder out of new methods. It is mostly a question of right or wrong start—or right or wrong study for the start.

The problems of hiring, training and managing employees were lately being discussed by a group of successful business men. A prominent manufacturer was one of the group. He said, "I would rather employ in my business the average boy of fifteen than the average man of twenty-five. The boy is worth more. He has less to unlearn. I can teach the boy in six months to do right whatever he has to do—then I can usually trust him to do it that way. But when a man has learned wrong methods of work, it takes years to break him of his bad habits, and even then he will go back to them unconsciously—I have no time to bother with such a man."

The speaker was asked to explain his position further in detail. He went on: "It is easier to learn to do a difficult job from the start in the right way than to learn to do an easy job in a different way from that to which you are accustomed. We have proved this repeatedly in the cases of young fellows who hated work, who had never done a real day's work in all their lives. We have given such men the motives, the methods and the means to tackle a hard job with the certainty of doing it well—and we have seen them plunge into their work like the center rush at a football game! But we have tried almost in vain to teach men who are industrious and conscientious but have *learned their job wrong*, the knack of doing work in a new way.

"Psychologists tell us that the greatest force in the world is habit. When you train your mind, muscles, nerves and emotions to follow regularly a certain course of action for a long time, you discover that the habit has become a second nature, almost impossible to change. Teaching a middle-



Mr. Purinton has made a reputation for himself as teacher, author and efficiency expert. His chief books are: "Efficient Living," "The Triumph of the Man Who Acts," "Efficiency and Life" and "Petain the Prepared"

aged man to do a job in a manner wholly new is about like teaching a bird to swim or a duck to fly. There is nothing so important to the man who expects to succeed as the habit of learning to do whatever he does in the *best way possible*. Such a habit is worth five thousand dollars to any man—whatever his work may be."

The opinion of the manufacturer is borne out by the experience of industrial engineers. The name of the illustrious Frederic Taylor, founder of scientific management, is hated even to this day by thousands of employees of big shops and factories. Why? Simply because Taylor evolved new methods for doing their work, and they could not or would not change from the old ones, even after being shown that the new ones were better for their health, finances, opportunities of promotion. Habit is more powerful than judgment—you may be convinced by the logic demonstration that a different method will produce better results, but you will be almost sure to cling to the old method unless absolutely forced to adopt the new.

The fatality of learning a thing wrong may be seen wherever men work or play or strive to a given end.

The violinist who learns wrong methods of bowing and fingering can hardly ever become a master performer till he learns his art over again.

The stenographer who learns an inferior method of shorthand is confused and hindered all her life in her work, no matter how good a method she studies later.

The physician who learns exclusively the false method of drug medication without regard to the physiological or psychological methods of Nature seldom reaches the top of his profession—tho he may be mentally convinced of the folly of the drug system after he has learned it.

The teacher who learns merely books

as preparation for his work never gets into the hearts of young people as he would have done if he had gone forth and studied life before trying to teach life. In all the trades and professions men are most handicapped by a wrong start.

You must not be so handicapped in your study of Personal Efficiency. You owe it to yourself to become a Master of Efficiency—not merely a student of the subject. And you cannot become a master of anything without knowing the how and why of it, from the ground up.

The first move toward mastery of a subject is to provide suitable *equipment* and *environment*. If you settle these two points in advance, you may render your study thereby as much as thirty per cent more effective and productive.

You need a supply drawer, box or shelf, containing materials and supplies to promote effective study. You probably recall that one of the first things you did as a boy, at the beginning of each school year, was to go to a stationery store and equip yourself with writing materials and other implements needed for the work of a student. For home study you require similar utensils.

Furthermore, you will render your study more powerful by observing the law of concentration which demands that a lesson once begun should be finished without interruption—the student must not break a delicate thread of thought by jumping up and running off to get a forgotten pencil,

or paper clip, or other tools of study. If you live near a good stationery store, you can buy your whole study outfit for a dollar or two, unless you wish to spend more. We name the list of items, with approximate minimum price of each, as follows:

- 2 or 3 medium-soft lead pencils..... 5 cents
- 1 colored pencil, green or blue.....10 cents
- 1 large scratch pad.....5 to 10 cents
- 1 dozen sheets foolscap writing paper... 5 cents
- 1 small box paper clips.....5 to 10 cents
- 1 small packet assorted rubber bands...10 cents
- 1 small tube library paste or bottle of mucilage .....5 to 10 cents
- 1 ink and pencil eraser..... 5 cents
- 1 ruler, 12 to 15 inches..... 5 cents
- 1 ball fine but strong twine.....10 cents
- 2 or 3 large manila or fiber envelopes, 10 to 15 cents
- 1 calendar memorandum pad.....15 cents
- 1 small pocket memorandum book...5 to 50 cents
- Pen and ink and blotter.....20 cents

If you are not accustomed to buying materials for literary work, a few explanations may be helpful. The ink and pencil eraser comes in one piece, ink eraser on one end, pencil on the other. Library paste is better than mucilage, and the tube form is superior to the bottle, as the tube keeps longer. Most stationery stores can furnish rubber bands in small packets of assorted sizes; but if your store does not handle the packet, you can select a few bands each from a half dozen sizes and purchase the assortment by weight. A good calendar memorandum pad is a pasteboard wall card 5 by 8 inches, having on the front fifty-two detachable sheets, every sheet holding memorandum space for the seven days of the current week, and the date of course being marked on the sheet.

The best pocket memorandum book is the loose-leaf kind. This looks better, lasts longer, is quicker, cleaner and more effective than the ordinary cheap notebook. The leaves when used are detachable, and filed away or destroyed, with a clean memorandum book always in your pocket. Several



makes are good; the one I use cost 29 cents, with 5 cents each for additional fillers containing forty extra sheets; size of book 2½ by 5 inches.

What do your pencils cost you? Good ones for everyday work may be had now for about one cent each. If you think you have to pay five or ten cents each for a satisfactory pencil, you are wasting money; you should learn who makes the satisfactory penny variety, then see that your local dealer supplies you with this brand.

See how many of these items of equipment you can obtain from the largest stationery store in your vicinity. Check items on list above, as you procure them. Don't spend more than a few hours in shopping—other more important things are to be done. But before you do the next thing, have all your supplies and materials placed together in your efficiency drawer, box or other permanent holder.

The next point after equipment is environment. Do you know that a man's surroundings may cause a variation of as much as forty per cent in the quality and quantity of his work? This has been shown by recent experiments in large factories, offices and stores.

You will probably find the best place for study an upstairs room away from the street, where you will be safe from noises and interruptions both outside and inside the house. A logical and a natural place for study is the library of your home; but quiet and seclusion are more important than a bookish atmosphere, and a library is no place for study when it is downstairs in the front of the house, open to intrusion at all hours of the day. If your library can be shut off and kept quiet from the rest of the house, arrange to do your studying there.

Your most effective base of operation is a flat top desk, with large and small drawers, and a lock and key. If you are without a flat top desk, you could probably secure one at little cost from a furniture dealer or the proprietor of a second hand store. Even less expensive, and almost as good, would be a plain kitchen table, well made with a smooth writing surface. You should get one for about three dollars from a carpenter shop or house furnishing store, and you can varnish the table yourself. I use an old-fashioned solid oak table, and prefer it to a flat top desk for study purposes. A study table should be 28 to 30 inches high, with a top measuring about 2 by 3 feet. The table should be heavy and solid, so as not to shake under pressure. Most of the small desks and tables manufactured for home use are unsteady on their legs, being crippled because some of their legs are shorter than others. Don't work on a wobbly table.

A hard chair is not a help to hard study. You must be physically at rest when you are mentally at high speed. If sitting on a board when you study makes you conscious of the board, have it cushioned. We sug-

gest that when your study table or desk is chosen and placed, you try in connection with it every chair in the house, and permanently borrow the most comfortable. It should not, however, be a rocking chair, as rocking chairs are the Devil's choice instruments for scattering nervous force and making people irritable.

The next task to consider is that of perfect light, both natural and artificial. Put your study table or desk near a window, so that the light comes directly from the back or over the left shoulder. (But try to avoid sitting in a draft, which would result if your study table were between two windows or between a window and a door.) Take the curtains from your study window or push them clear to one side; have the blind always raised clear to the top of the window; make sure that every possible square inch of light is available when you study.

As you will probably do most of your work by artificial light, this matter is even more important. You should have a drop or desk lamp, with a shade that protects your eyes from the blinding glare, while focusing the rays on your work. Never study by the light of an overhead ceiling lamp or of an unshaded lamp. In the opinion of oculists, bad lighting methods not only waste about thirty per cent of your nervous energy while you work in a poor light, but may also induce headache, fatigue, insomnia, dyspepsia, various nervous disorders. Whether your mode of illumination is gas, electricity or oil, you should be able to secure a well-shaded drop or desk lamp from your local dealer, or from a large manufacturing concern whose address he can give you. The only light you should allow in your study room is that of

45 degrees. This will deflect and distribute the current of air.

Keep in mind while you are working the following rules of right study.

Have a regular time, as well as a regular place, for study. When you fix the weekly study periods, jot them on your calendar for a couple of months ahead. The most favorable time is probably from 7:30 to 9:30 in the evening. (Certain exceptions will be noted in Lessons Two and Three.) Do not study every evening. Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings are most desirable; but if you go to prayer-meeting Wednesday evening, or to lodge Friday evening, you can study Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Do not study when very tired, or less than thirty minutes after finishing a meal, or on Saturday evening, or Sunday. Try, however, to plan for a two-hour period three times a week. And make this period absolutely regular.

Focus on one course of study exclusively. Do not confuse your mind with extraneous fads and experiments. *Concentrate.*

Lay the most stress on *action*, without which both instruction and reflection are of small avail. Rules, principles and methods are mere empty words until you make a personal application of them—see how they work—feel the results in your life.

Be patient and persistent. You are setting out to achieve tremendously big things; to arrive at the top of your business or profession; to double or treble your income and your influence; to organize your life so that you are in command of your physical, mental and spiritual forces; to live ten or twenty years longer than the average man, doing better work and enjoying life more every year; to make new opportunities and find new possibilities in

a hundred new directions; to plan out, then work out, a finer destiny than your closest friends would now believe you capable of reaching. All this takes time. Don't look for miracles. Don't bank on immediate sensational results. *Persevere.* You are building for life. You can afford to be calm, to smile at impatience. The over-towering figures in America today were, almost without exception, trained for leadership in the school of hardship. Any man looking for easy and quick results should remember that the easiest and quickest thing on earth is failure.

Begin your study with the strongest resolve you know

how to make. If it is old-fashioned to speak and cherish a vow, then be old-fashioned. Connect your study with your mightiest motive as a mainspring. Ask yourself *why* you want to become a leader, *what* great things you will do when you are a leader, *how* you will grasp whatever you most desire. Aim clearly at the finest goal you can imagine. Go at your study with the spirit of a soldier and the strength of a conqueror. It isn't your knowledge that really puts you ahead, but your nerve back of your knowledge.



"The first move toward mastery of a subject is to provide suitable equipment and environment." This study contains most of the points that Mr. Purinton stresses as essential to successful work: a flat-top sturdy desk, a comfortable chair, light over the left shoulder, ample window space, a shaded lamp, good ventilation, a congenial atmosphere

a single drop or desk lamp, shaded perfectly.

Another point is ventilation. There is a direct connection between the breathing apparatus and the brain. You cannot think rapidly or clearly in a stuffy room. Several patent ventilating appliances are on the market, but really all you have to do is to keep a window in your study room regularly open a few inches at the top. If you feel a slight draft, you can nail a strip of tin or wood several inches wide on the top window sash, facing upward at an angle of





# NATIONAL EFFICIENCY SOCIETY

The Ratio of Achievement to Effort is the True Measure of Efficiency



## SOCIAL EFFICIENCY

BY HENRY HERBERT GODDARD

DIRECTOR OF THE OHIO BUREAU OF JUVENILE RESEARCH

IT has been said that man has not yet completely adjusted himself to the upright position and that many of his physical ills and diseases come from the crowding of the internal organs downward toward the end of a tubular cavity, whereas in the more primitive horizontal position those same organs were spread out evenly resting upon the soft abdominal walls. It is also true that man has adjusted himself as yet only imperfectly to living in large social groups, or, as it is sometimes somewhat pessimistically stated: "Man is only partly civilized."

The sociologist tells us that the evolution of society has been thru the family, the tribe, the clan, to the nation, and that the goal is a world society with equality and justice for all. As a matter of fact we have not yet attained to the position of justice for all, on equality our ideas are utterly confused and largely irrational. Because of this we exhibit a great lack of efficiency as a social group. We find many people doing things that mar the efficiency of the larger group.

How to deal with these people, and how to reduce all to a harmonious whole is a problem, the solution of which is not yet in sight. Even as an ideal we have not attained farther than "the greatest good to the greatest number" and the social order which contemplates the greatest good for every one is hardly conceived. A large part of our difficulty comes from our crude and primitive way of attacking the problem. We not only talk of fighting the various social evils but we actually try to bring about such reforms as we conceive are desirable, by fighting the various groups of people who commit the anti-social acts.

The rational procedure on the other hand, as might be shown by many analogies, would be to attempt to understand these anti-social groups and learn the causes which led to these actions and to discover some possible modification by which the energy now going to activities that do not promote the welfare of the whole, may be diverted thru more useful channels.

One of our great handicaps in the past has been our inability to appreciate the relative intelligence of human beings. We have recognized in a general way that there are idiots and geniuses and some grades of intelligence between the two. But having, in the past, no way of measuring intelligence with any exactness we have had no appreciation of the relative numbers in the various grades.

Barring the two extremes mentioned, we have thought that most of humanity may be grouped rather closely together in intelligence, and we have attributed the differences found in actual experience, not to a real

difference in intelligence but to differences in education and opportunity. It is now clear that this is a fundamental error that lies at the root of much of our difficulty in social adjustment.

The group that fails to adjust itself to the accepted social order is made up of people who have not learned, not because they *would not* learn, but, on the contrary, are people who *could not* learn—people whose brains are so defective, if not in structure, at least in function, that they are not able to think logically even in regard to the various affairs of life. There are mental dwarfs just as there are physical dwarfs. The most startling fact in the whole problem is not that there are such people, but that there is relatively such a large number of them.

As already intimated, we have long admitted that there are a few people who lack intelligence, but we have not realized that the number was great enough to account for a large part of our most troublesome social problems. That is a discovery of the twentieth century and altho it was suspected earlier and believed in, by a few, has become really demonstrated thru the World War.

Professor Terman has assumed that the average intelligence is about that of a sixteen year old youth. At the beginning of the war the United States Government put into operation a system of mental tests by

which every drafted soldier was carefully examined and a mental rating given. As the result of these tests it became evident

that Terman's estimate of sixteen years is considerably too high. How much does not concern us here.

If the average intelligence proves to be around *fourteen* years (as seems likely) this means that there are a large number of people who have an intelligence of thirteen, almost as many of twelve, less of eleven, ten, and so on down in a decreasing scale. On the other hand there are many of fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and on up to whatever the limit may be.

The significance of this lies in the fact that when we get down to an intelligence of twelve years and below, we get to a group of people who are not, as a rule, capable of managing their own affairs. Indeed twelve years is usually considered the upper limit of feeble-mindedness. Those of intelligence of from eight to twelve inclusive are called morons. Not all morons are in institutions for the feeble-minded and it is probable that not all of them need to be so cared for; but it is equally certain that persons of that degree of intelligence are *relatively inefficient* and only escape being a drag on society, or, even an actual menace, because of some fortunate condition. These conditions may be favorable environment or a peculiar temperament whereby they may fit into some niche in the social order and become of some little use.

To illustrate: a person with a mentality of ten and a phlegmatic temperament may be content with the simplest satisfaction of creature needs, food, clothing and recreation. The simple work that he can do, digging, hewing wood and drawing water produces enough to satisfy these needs, and lacking ambition he passes his life as a harmless drudge, contributing somewhat by his labor to the common weal. The same intelligence coupled with a sanguine or nervous temperament is unsatisfied with so simple a life; he must have more and better food, drink and excitement. He can not earn enough to satisfy these needs by any of the cruder forms of labor so he aspires to jobs that require a higher intelligence than he possesses. The result is his incompetency causes damage and loss and he loses his position. Then he steals or seeks to meet his wants by fraud, deception or other anti-social methods. He makes friends with people of low character who use his stupidity to secure the performance of acts too dangerous for them to attempt by themselves. George March was a dairyman of some intelligence but of low morale. Rowland Pennington was a harmless feeble-minded boy of seventeen. March was angry at the su- [Cont'd on page 49]

### GETTING RESULTS IN SOCIAL CONTROL

*The State of Ohio, already well equipt for the care and treatment of delinquency, has gone far ahead of other states in an attempt to prevent it. Recent legislatures have passed a law establishing the Bureau of Juvenile Research and have appropriated \$100,000 for buildings. These are now being erected. Local surveys and the collection of important data are under way. The law permits any one having the care and custody of a child who is giving trouble, to ask the bureau to study and examine the child and make recommendations. This affords relief to perplexed judges of Juvenile Courts as well as to those responsible for delinquents not brought before the courts.*

*The staff of the bureau at present consists of a director, psycho-clinician, two assistant psycho-clinicians, one physician, and one clerk. Up to October 1 one hundred and thirty cases had been examined, of which sixty-two were diagnosed as feeble-minded, thirty borderline, five diagnosis deferred, twenty-three normal, one psychopathic. Examinations at present are confined to psychological and physical, but when fully equipt cases are to be studied by the most thoro and extensive methods. Investigations may lead to new methods.*

*In the new buildings will be physiological and X-ray laboratories, and a laboratory for blood tests, also histological and neurological laboratories.*

*It is estimated that from four to five thousand children will pass under the examination of the bureau in a year. It is clear that the work undertaken is a long step toward social efficiency.*





Rural Motor Express Line trucks, loaded with fresh vegetables ready to start on long trips to the neighboring large cities

# CARRYING MORE GOODS BY MOTOR

BY JOHN R. EUSTIS

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT MOTOR SERVICE

**W**E are on the threshold of a new era in transportation in this country, an era in which the highways will return to their old time importance and rank with waterways and railroads. The advent and development of the latter largely reduced the highway and its limited means of transport, the horse drawn vehicle which had developed but little in centuries, to serving as feeders for the railroads and waterways. The modern motor truck, with its enviable record in meeting the various transport needs and emergencies of wartime, is the factor which will bring the highways to a far wider field of usefulness. In fact nowadays highway transportation is synonymous with motor transportation.

The term highways really includes both city streets and country roads, but as generally used it is the roadway between urban centers that is meant. In this article the term is used with the latter meaning.

Motorized highway transportation in this country is already established, but only in the sense that railroads were established in the days prior to the Civil War. In other words its real development is still to come, and as railroad growth was so greatly stimulated in the reconstruction period following the Civil War, so will the reconstruction period upon which we are now entering witness a tremendous extension of motor highway transportation. This development was bound to come, but it has been hastened many years because war conditions afforded motor transport an opportunity to demonstrate its worth in a sufficiently spectacular manner to attract wide public attention.

At this time motor transportation over the highways is following four well defined courses, each of which may be termed a movement on account of the organized support which is being given it by governmental and other agencies. The popular names by which these movements are known are intercity motor haulage, rural motor express, return loads with its companion store door delivery (the latter being largely a city street proposition) and the "farm to table" parcel post service. Inseparately interwoven with each as far as efficiency and real success is concerned, is the need for improved roadways, systematically developed thru main trunk lines and feeders, and not haphazard as has been the case in the past.

Intercity motor haulage has made the greatest and most natural growth to date of the four, and in point of tonnage promises to always be the leader. It involves the carrying of freight and express matter from

one city to another over distances of from twenty miles to three hundred miles. Fifty miles may be taken as the length of the average route at this time, but future development will extend this average to about one hundred miles. The highway between Cleveland and Akron, Ohio, a distance of forty miles, undoubtedly represents now the maximum development in intercity motor haulage, and is carrying each twenty-four hours an average of four thousand tons. The big tire manufacturing companies of Akron are mainly responsible for this high tonnage on this particular highway. The ninety-six mile highway between New York and Philadelphia handles less than one hundred tons daily, altho with equal development of the new method of transportation it should many times exceed the other. This intercity service via the highways is furnished principally by operating companies, which show a marked tendency toward rapid growth despite intense competitive methods. The next step will be coöperation and combination, and then we will have highway transportation systems comparable in size, tonnage handled, and mileage covered, with many second class railroads of the present time. Many of these companies are organized and operate according to standard railroad practise, running over regular routes on established schedules, and having freight solicitors, claim departments, etc.

The latest development in intercity motor haulage and in the entire field of highway transportation is the advent of the so-called big pneumatic tire which has been used in place of the standard solid rubber tires on motor trucks up to five tons' load capacity. It is the product of Akron tire makers, one of whom has been operating a private motor transportation service between that city and Boston, via Philadelphia and New York, for about a year, in which the various trucks used are equipt with these new tires. The distance of 740 miles each way is covered regularly at an average speed of fifteen miles an hour, the trucks traveling

day and night with two drivers, who take turns in sleeping, there being two bunks back of the driver's seat. It is claimed that on

these big pneumatics, which are made as large as 40 by 9 inches, a motor truck rides as comfortably as a Pullman railway coach; also that on the level speeds are attained ranging up to forty miles an hour (the trucks having special gearing and extra powerful motors). While these tires are more expensive than solids by a wide margin, it is claimed that the saving in wear and tear on the vehicle, in fuel, etc., will give a lower ton mile operating cost. It is also claimed that with them a motor truck readily negotiates deep snow and mud and generally has better traction under all conditions. Therefore their advent at least means double the prevailing speed in highway transportation. In sending thousands of its motor trucks from the point of their manufacture in the Middle West to the Atlantic seaboard over the highways, often carrying a "paying" load, the United States Army has also demonstrated the possibilities of long distance motor haulage.

Another development in the highway transportation field is the motor truck train, i. e., the motor truck hauling one or two loaded trailers in addition to its own load. Theoretically a motor truck has a draw bar pull equal to three times its load capacity, but in practise and under normal conditions it will readily haul a load equal to the one it carries. On hard roads where there are no excessive grades the use of trailers is entirely practical, and their use will increase the efficiency of operation and help reduce the ton mile cost to the shipper, which is essential if motor highway transportation is to develop widely. It is highly probable that many shippers will own trailers and send them over long distances, the hauling being done by several motor truck operating systems in turn, just as the railroads now handle privately owned freight cars.

Rural motor express is another movement in the highway transportation field which has wide opportunities for development. Its purpose is to open avenues of communication between rural districts, especially those with inadequate railroad facilities, and the cities. It will carry farm products into the cities, and in so doing encourage their increased production, and take back to the farms those commodities which farmers require. This movement began in a small way several years ago in different parts of the country and was slowly growing when war conditions called for a stimulating of food production and its prompt transport (Continued on page 499)

*Ask the Motor Efficiency Service anything you want to know concerning motor cars, trucks, accessories or their makers. While The Independent cannot undertake to give in this department an opinion as to the relative merits of various makes of cars or accessories, it is ready to give full and impartial information about any individual product*



# THE NEW BOOKS

## Heroes of Aviation

**N**EITHER artillery, small arms, nor any other form of war destructiveness has developed with the speed of aviation. Fiction and moving pictures have given us the romance of this new force but seldom has a more interesting tale of real fact been created than *Heroes of Aviation*, by Lawrence La Tourette Driggs.

Mr. Driggs, far from unknown in the literary field, is as much at home on the aviation field as Bill Hohenzollern wishes us to believe he is in Holland. He presents an introduction to his work which in itself is a word picture of aviation in absorbing epitome.

Then chronologically he relates the story of the American Lafayette Escadrille. It leads one to wonder why even an American would so willingly join and fight to join such an apparent suicide organization.

To all of the original group which included Kiffin Rockwell, Norman Prince, James McConnell, Victor Chapman, Bert Hall, Capt. William Thaw, and Major Lufbery, Mr. Driggs pays the tribute which even dare-devils deserve.

The work of French aviators is treated in one section, with most thrilling accounts of such men as George Guynemer and René Fonck.

The English with Albert Ball, the twenty-year-old English boy as their leading ace, the Italians, the Canadians, the Russians and even the Germans all come in to complete this story.

Inasmuch as no history craving American can later on absorb the whole allopathic dose of "America in the Great War," it may be well for us to suggest that he or she begin to bite it off in small chunks, especially when such a volume as this is waiting, and when the mastication can be done with such thoro satisfaction and enjoyment.

*Heroes of Aviation*, by Lawrence La Tourette Driggs. Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

## Our Admirable Betty

**A** romantic tale of the early eighteenth century treated in the approved Farnol fashion. It has less, perhaps, of that tang of by-roads and hedges which created so breezy an atmosphere for "The Broad Highway," yet possessing, nevertheless, a roistering, God-ha-mercy swing capable of carrying the reader back for a breathing space from the tense gravity of today to that blithe period when the gentlemen were all of leisure and ladies lived but to be wooed.

Lady Betty Carlyon is a winsome, if tantalizing, heroine, and Major D'Arcy man enough to dominate the worn peruke and shabby coat in which we meet him first. That the much-courted Elizabeth—"the toast adored, who is seen but to be worshiped," had the discernment to favor him above all her other suitors is so greatly to her credit that one can forgive her, as did the Major, many puzzling pranks. Once or twice, however, her behavior is so free, even for a self-confest hoyden, that it is a real relief to discover that after all it is her brother Charles who—but therein lies at least a portion of the tale.

One finds, moreover, in the story, a ghost, a proper villain, and humor enough to keep the pace merry, so

that it all makes very pleasant reading. Indeed the trusty Sergeant Tring might have been speaking of the tale itself when—"Glory be," he exclaims—"All I says is—Joy!"

*Our Admirable Betty*, by Jeffery Farnol. Little, Brown & Co. \$1.60.

## The Unpardonable Sin

**A**LL the horrors of war are piled into one girl's experience and described with almost unendurable intensity in *The Unpardonable Sin*, by Rupert Hughes. It is a story of Belgium in 1914, of the German occupation with all its brutality and filth and desecration. The descriptions are vividly detailed, their loathsomeness seems almost incredible to us three thousand miles away; but the facts on which the story is based can all be proved, not once but many times.

*The Unpardonable Sin* points with unescapable vigor one of the chief lessons of the war and fixes its moral by incidents too graphically real in their horror to ever be forgotten.

It is more than a lesson. It is a challenge to every decent human being to help crush out forever any possible recurrence of what Germany has done.

*The Unpardonable Sin*, by Rupert Hughes. Harper & Bros. \$1.50.

## Playing to \$32,000 a Night

**I**N the introduction of *The Greatest of These*, Laurette Taylor threatens to make this her first and only book. But it is so little, so natural and so delightful, that we hope she won't carry out the threat. If you have ever had the opportunity to talk with Miss Taylor informally off stage you will not need to be told that the book is full of the piquancy of Laurette Taylor conversation. Miss Taylor writes just as she talks.

*The Greatest of These* is a series of extracts from the actress' diary while tour-

ing the country with the all-star cast that presented Hartley Manners's play, "Out There," for the benefit of the Red Cross. Each page shows increasing enthusiasm for the big heartedness of the American people who paid fabulous sums for tickets and for autographed programs.

But among the most enjoyable parts of the diary are the glimpses of the eccentricities of the members of the company, and the personal incidents of the trip. Even if you're not interested in stage folk you'll enjoy reading about these. And if you are—well, then you'll read the book anyhow.

*The Greatest of These*, by Laurette Taylor. George H. Doran Co. \$1.50.

## In the Haunted House

**I**F we were a betting man, we wouldn't mind betting that any one who picks up this book and reads it straight thru—it is quick reading!—won't be able to put it down until he has turned the last page. Any reviewer is on honor not to tell the story, and any reader is on honor not to skip and look at the end before the author would have him. Then for an hour of oblivion and complete absence of any emotion save interest and curiosity:

I'd like to go to a house that is reputed haunted, and in circumstances that preclude all possibility of fraud, see the haunting spirits or hear them, for myself.

So they found a house at last, a party of them, and took it for a month. Then the fun began.

*The Room with the Tassels*, by Carolyn Wells. George H. Doran Co. \$1.40.

## Elizabeth's Campaign

**M**RS. HUMPHRY WARD'S new book will probably command a larger American than English public, for it is a war book of English life, providing as usual a certain observation of and sympathy with the outlook and ways of the English leisured class, and a complete detachment from the profounder currents moving in the English nation and thruout the whole world.

To Mrs. Ward this war was still another English war, and we doubt if she can see any but a purely national end to it.

*Elizabeth's Campaign*, by Mrs. Humphry Ward. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

## Jamesie

**E**THEL SIDGWICK'S *Jamesie* is a very difficult novel to read. It is made up of letters, which are apt to make rather exacting reading in any case, and letters from so many people all at once that it takes real mental gymnastics to keep up with them. It is a little hard to forgive Miss Sidgwick for doing this. She writes such fascinating novels and it was so good to see another!

This is the first novel in which Miss Sidgwick has concerned herself with the war and thus it holds keen interest as revealing its effect on one of the finest of the English novelists. She has made it tell in her character study of every person in the large group with which she deals, and she has diverged from the common paths in using *Jamesie*, the child of her novel, as the central figure for the tragedy.

*Jamesie*, by Ethel Sidgwick. Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.50.



Press Illustrating

Lawrence La Tourette Driggs, aviator and author of "Heroes of Aviation"



## CONFESSIONS OF A MOTION PICTURE PRESS AGENT

(Continued from page 398)

brink of war and Americans recked little what their statesmen did or thought concerning any lesser issue. The dramatic picture lasted about as long as the spectacle.

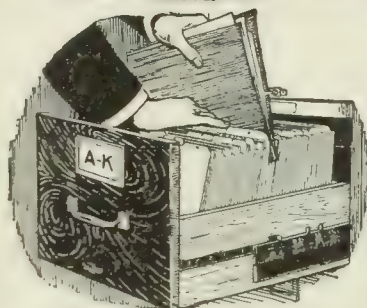
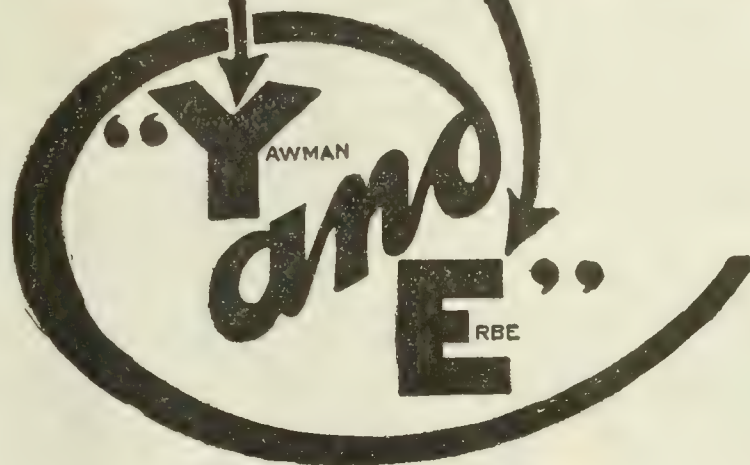
It is often asked, Does extravagance still prevail in Filmland? Yes; but it has been reduced materially, and will be still further curtailed by the war. Perhaps half a dozen popular screen idols net a personal income of several hundred thousand dollars each per annum. It should be understood clearly that they "draw" this, i. e., each attracts a total patronage so enormous that the stars' salary is only a fair percentage of the intake. Indeed the compensation is scaled on this very basis: 65 per cent of the receipts of a picture goes to the public favorite who made it. Out of that 65 per cent he or she must defray all the production expense—an arrangement which obviously encourages economy. The other 35 per cent of the picture rentals from the cinema theaters, goes to the distributing company. These companies have shortened sail, and some of them are running at half-mast. The average cinema actor is not overpaid. Gentlemen of swollen wealth are no longer taking "fliers" in the films, there's so much else to spend money on in these parlous times; picture magnates have quit vying with each other as to "million-dollar spectacles"; the bidding up of stars from the theatrical world has stopped altogether.

Another query: Why don't the manufacturers make useful pictures? Simply because they're purveyors of commercialized amusement, no more called upon to produce educationals than fiction publishers are to issue textbooks. *The impulse toward useful pictures must come from the outside.* Educators must be won over to the cause of cinema instruction, and the eyes of philanthropists opened to the fact that film universities are exactly as important as book libraries or college professorships.

On the side of artistry, the fiction-picture has improved vastly thru the recognition of the scenario-writer. We no longer hear of the director "throwing away the scenario" and relying on his Caesar-like self to complete the story. It is found better and cheaper to hire able authors and advertise their collaboration than to steal ideas or to plagiarize unconsciously. Any kind of a first-class scenario gets at least \$500. Magazines and books are scrutinized for good stories by known authors, and the filming rights are bought for round sums. It is even beginning to dawn on the trade or the craft or whatever you like to call the motion picture industry, that "scenic productions" and other Persian apparatus have little to do with artistic excellence. Given a handful of players, an author's creativeness, and a director's skill, and you have the potentiality of a masterpiece.

I cannot believe that the present system of a dozen giant corporations—each centering in itself the functions of producing, exploiting and distributing—is the best for artistic development. The product is too apt to be of a machine-like character, and it seems to me that better results could be obtained with the production units kept separate and distinct. Two or three big sales agencies could furnish all the distribution necessary for the United States. The first three years of the war gave the United States an overwhelming lead over all the other nations in the international film mart. In the trade war that will follow the military struggle, economy and efficiency will be the watchwords.

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As a war measure, the course has been reduced from three years to two years and six months. Every young woman who enters a training school for nursing to-day renders a patriotic service by releasing a pair of trained hands for service "Over There."

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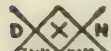
You *could* wear a white flannel suit in zero weather—but why should you? And why should you use in your work any pencil other than that precisely suited to your requirements?

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offers, among its 17 degrees, a pencil that fits your individual needs, just as if it were made for you—a pencil so responsive, so delightful to use that you will notice at once a great difference in the ease and speed of your work. 17 degrees—9H (hardest) to 6B (softest); HB (medium) for general work. Whichever grade suits you now, will suit you always for each degree is always uniform.

*Write now for our grade chart, showing the uses of the 17 degrees. If you wish, enclose 15c in stamps for full-length Eldorado samples worth double the money. Please state the nature of your pencil work and your regular dealer's name.*

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## A LEAGUE OF CLASSES

From an Address to the Association of National Advertisers

BY B. C. FORBES

**B**EFORE very long I believe that there will be a job for every capable, willing worker in America, both men and women. Our deficiency of 2,000,000 laborers, caused by the cessation of immigration during the war, will not be immediately made up, for it appears certain that European governments will take steps to prevent any wholesale exodus of their robust citizens to this country or any other part of the New World. Men are needed there more than they are needed here. While, of course, the wholesale cancellation of war contracts will release one or two millions of workers—and we can expect cancellation of war contracts to be conducted with very great dispatch—several new and important demands upon our supply of labor have been born during the war.

For example, we are to have a new mercantile marine fleet of some 3000 vessels. These will employ on board at least 200,000 men of all grades from stokers and deck hands to officers and engineers. A far greater number of men will be required on land to attend to the operation of this vast fleet.

Then Mr. Schwab assures us that shipbuilding will continue to employ many thousands not only thruout 1919 but permanently. And Secretary Daniels plans to carry out his ambitious naval program just as if the war had been going on.

The millennium has not yet arrived. Present indications are that the United States Army will not be allowed to shrivel up to its insignificant pre-war dimensions.

Moreover, we have developed several new industries since the Kaiser dropt his hat to start the war. It is now universally admitted that our Liberty motor is the best aircraft engine yet devised and flying appeals so strongly to virile, courageous, dare-devil Americans that the building of flying machines and flying boats is likely to become one of our lusty infant industries.

Germany has lost more than her colonies and Alsace-Lorraine—and her honor—by the war. Her virtual monopoly of the dye industry and the chemical industry has been annulled. The inventive genius of America proved equal to the occasion. We have also declared our independence of Germany's supplies of potash. Even the toy industry has not been overlooked.

What of our foreign trade? Europe is as direly in need of our merchandise now as she was in need of our war materials during hostilities. Shelves are bared in virtually every part of the world. The United States must take the lead in replenishing.

No, a careful survey of the whole situation does not support the theory that we are to have Coxey's armies marching upon Washington from every part of the country to demand work. If need be, the Federal Government, state governments, municipalities and other public bodies, could start great schemes for public improvements.

On the whole, I expect the processes of readjustment to be carried out without any tremendous hardship either to employers or their workers. I feel confident that before the new year is very old, business from one end of this country to the other will be booming. The world will be clamoring for our goods as well as for our raw materials. I believe that 1919 will see an era of prosperity such as we have never witnessed.

But

There is a very big but.

The whole cataclysm of the last four years sprang from the struggle between

autocracy and democracy. America's part and the part of the Allies has been "to make the world safe for democracy." Well, we have succeeded in making the world too warm a place for autocracy.

But is there not now confronting us just as there is confronting Europe the problem of making democracy safe for the world?

Our great problem in America is not the reconstruction of our industrial plants. Our great problem is the readjustment of our human relations. What we in this country need as much as a League of Nations is a league of classes. We have not had that heretofore. There are increasing symptoms that we may not have it for yet a little while. Let us be entirely frank. The working classes of this country as well as the public in general feel that they have certain scores to pay off. Ten, fifteen and twenty years ago capital—it cannot be truthfully denied—was arrogant. It rode a high horse.

Now, I rather fear, the pendulum is about to swing too far in the other direction. It certainly *will* swing too far unless the business men of this country exercise a high order of statesmanship. Labor has begun to feel that it now has the power to do what it likes; labor, formerly the under dog, is beginning to feel that it can become the upper dog. It is beginning here and there to act high-handedly, to exercise absolutism. Labor aspires to climb to the perch vacated by capital.

We are facing a delicate and, it may well be, a dangerous situation. We can either fan the incipient flames of Bolshevism or we can contribute to bringing about sanity, democracy and peace.

Our task is to spread education, to inculcate sound doctrines into the mind of the track walker on the railroad, into the mind of the mechanic at the bench, into the mind of the man who drives the wagon and team, into the mind of the student at evening school or university; also into the mind of the employer, whether of a dozen workers or 10,000 workers.

The duty of each one of us now is to endeavor to bring about genuine democracy in business and in industry. Capital, if it has not already done so, must vacate its throne of absolutism. Labor must be made to see for itself that it cannot with profit to itself attempt to become arbitrary, arrogant, dictatorial, that the public will not stand for autocracy, or absolutism from any quarter. What we must strive to reach is a complete understanding between employers and employed. Those at the top must meet the rank and file half way. There must be no attempt, should workers become more plentiful than jobs, to "teach labor a lesson," by wholesale firing, by drastic cutting of wages or by other harsh, haughty methods. There is less danger from this source, however, than there is from the other because capital has pretty well learned its lesson. Labor, however, is just beginning to feel its strength. It has got the bit in its mouth during the war. Labor, indeed, has been having its own way entirely. This was all very well and perhaps necessary while everything was on the upgrade, when maximum production was essential no matter at what cost. But a recession in prices and in wages, to my mind, is inevitable. The readjustment will be impossibly difficult if the Bolshevik spirit gain ground.

Remember that nothing is ever settled until it is settled right



## CARRYING MORE GOODS BY MOTOR

(Continued from page 405)

to the cities. The Highways Transportation Committee of the Council of National Defense then undertook its promotion and largely delegated the work to a committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which has handled the task in a big way and achieved excellent results. It enlisted at the start the coöperation of automobile dealers thruout the country and in a number of instances the latter have actually financed and operated rural motor express lines.

A distinct branch of rural motor express is the hauling of live stock to the slaughter houses. On a recent day 574 motor truck loads of live stock arrived at the Union Stock Yards at Indianapolis, Indiana. During the first six months of this year 92,708 hogs were hauled to the Omaha market by the same means.

The "farm to table" parcel post, described at length in the August 17 issue of The Independent, is a separate movement in this same field and one of great promise. The possibilities in connecting city and country by motor lines is shown by the following statement from an address by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General James I. Blakslee, at the recent Motor Transportation Conference in New York City: "The people of this city pride themselves on their exceptional railroad facilities. Yet our investigations show that a hundred different motor truck routes can be laid out between this city and adjoining rural sections, averaging 75 miles in length, all of which traverse districts not now reached by railroads."

## SOCIAL EFFICIENCY

(Continued from page 404)

perintendent of the form and wanted to kill him. He persuaded Pennington to help him, with the plan of putting all the blame onto Pennington and himself escaping. He miscalculated, however, and both were executed in Pennsylvania in 1916.

We are fighting a losing battle! Why? Evidently our tactics are wrong. We have wasted our energies attempting to reform people whose *nature* is such that they can not be reformed. We must reform our methods, and our reform of methods must be radical and based on *facts*. The great fact that must be made fundamental is that lack of sufficient intelligence to adapt themselves to their environment is the explanation of the anti-social conduct of men and women as a rule. If we would have an efficient social group we must first determine the intelligence level of all children. This can now be done with the highest degree of accuracy. The next thing is to determine the kind of training that is suited to each degree of intelligence. All those whose intelligence is too low to enable them even to adapt themselves to the necessary conventions of modern organization must be cared for in an artificially simplified environment and kept from reproducing their kind. Weak mindedness is always as *hereditary* as strong mindedness.

In conclusion, social efficiency requires that we (1) devote a minimum of our energies to the present adult anti-social groups, (2) ascertain the children now growing up who because of lack of intelligence would, if left to themselves, replenish the ranks of the anti-social; care for them so they can not become social problems, and (3) see to it that the future supply is largely cut off by preventing reproduction by those of weak intelligence.

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1918 DECEMBER 1918						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

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# A TALK WITH ADMIRAL SIMS

(Continued from page 394)

five of the submarines that leave Germany and therefore recruiting for submarines has been now absolutely stopped in the Fatherland. The sailors have to be impressed.

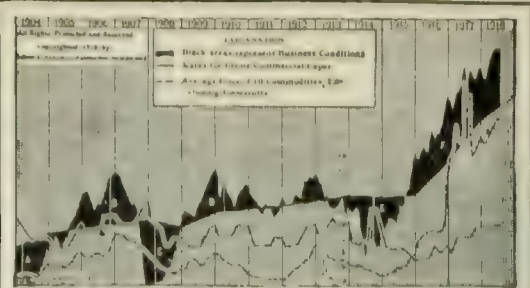
The admiral thought the German submarines were ordered to fire on any convoy they could get near. Nevertheless he did not think they always obeyed such orders on account of the great risk. "As only one man looks thru the periscope," said he, "who knows whether the quarry has been seen or not?" The admiral did not care whether Germany was building submarines faster than we can sink them, because the certainty of bringing into European waters this year of our many new first class destroyers together with the destroyers that England and France are building was sufficient to insure the Allied supremacy on the sea.

I asked him why the Grand Fleet did not attack the Kiel Canal. He said it could get into the canal any time it wanted to by making a lane thru the mine fields, but this, he said, is not important for the present. Both England and Germany have boats perpetually laying mines and sweeping mines in front of the German coast.

The United States had lost only one destroyer at the time I saw Admiral Sims, and I believe this record still holds. Another was hit in the stern but managed to get to shore with no lives lost. The admiral told me when a submarine sinks very few lives except those in the conning tower are saved. In fact they do not try very hard to save anybody, because it is useless. I asked the admiral whether it was true that the Germans have the shore plotted out every ten miles and have submarines lying at the bottom so as to relay messages all along the coast. He did not think that this was the case. But he did say that Germany does not have more than five submarines operating at one time in any coast sector. After their twelve torpedoes are fired they have to go home, where they generally stay nine months for repairs.

The admiral, as Ambassador Page subsequently told me, did not believe in publicity for the navy when he first arrived in London. But he had evidently changed his mind by the time I saw him. For he had not only given permission to reputable correspondents to visit the American fleet, but he told me that I could take a trip on a destroyer at any time I desired, and before I left him he dictated a letter to Admiral Wilson in Brest giving me this permission. It is the one regret of my trip that I did not avail myself of this unique opportunity. But perhaps it is just as well after all, for there is no worse and more uncomfortable trip on the surface of the ocean that a man can take. As I am one of those unhappy persons whose diet usually consists of one grape on a voyage across the Atlantic I suspect that if I had essayed the trip on a destroyer I would probably have suffered the tortures of the damned and have been taken off on a stretcher when we finally returned to shore. Nevertheless I would have risked it had not my unexpected trip to Italy prevented.

I do not see how Secretary Daniels could have made a better selection for the commander of the American fleet in European waters than he has done in Admiral Sims. The United States Navy under his command has certainly done 100 per cent of what it is capable of. The admiral does not blow his own horn, but he has "delivered the goods." His work should be appropriately recognized by the American people.



# What's Coming?

**Babson's Mercantile Bulletin**, which will be off the press about January 1, will carefully analyze

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# 4 Vital Books

**THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TODAY AND TOMORROW.** By H. M. Kallen. A collective consideration by a body of university men and journalists; Ralph S. Rounds of New York, Chairman, and H. M. Kallen, Secretary, of League of Nations Committee. The most comprehensive and detailed study thus far made. \$1.50

**SINS OF THE FATHERS.** By Ralph Adams Cram. An indictment of "The Three Sins of Modernism," viz., Imperialism, Materialism and the Quantitative Standard. \$1.00

**THE STRUCTURE OF LASTING PEACE.** By Horace Meyer Kallen. "From the mass of books dealing with possible settlements of the great conflict . . . this book stands out pre-eminently." Chicago Post. \$1.25

**LIBERTY AND DEMOCRACY.** By Hartley Burr Alexander. The tone of the essays is that of the finest Americanism. . . . will find much mental stimulus as to just what 'liberty' and 'democracy' mean. N. Y. Sun. Listed by the A. I. A. \$1.75

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## GERMANY'S NAVAL DISGRACE

(Continued from page 399)

list. So powerful a battle line has never yet gone into action. The fighting sailors of Germany had over and over again announced themselves eager for the fray. During the war and for years before, "Der Tag," when the British and German fleets should fight to a finish had been regularly toasted in every wardroom mess.

Would the ships be given up? Those who had steadfastly insisted that they would be destroyed in preference to surrender found new adherents. Those who knew the spirit of all the great sea fighters of the past, regardless of nationality, insisted that it lived in Hun sailors as well as in those of other nations and that the ships would go out with the ensigns of the Iron Cross at their mastheads, and go to the bottom with them still there. No matter who manned the vessels, if they were sailors, a battle was inevitable.

On November 21 the ships were told to turn their turrets so as to bring their guns pointing fore and aft and so not on the broadsides, and come out. They were ordered to go to the Firth of Forth. They obeyed, meekly. They arrived, to find the Allied fleet awaiting them. And, without a gesture of resistance, the German officers surrendered, meekly, amid the contemptuous silence of their brothers-in-arms. The German flags were hauled down. Only then was a mild protest ventured by the German Admiral, cut short by the curt reply that enemy flags could not be displayed in British harbors. And there in the Scottish waters now lie the disgraced ships awaiting their captors' disposition.

There is not a fighting seaman alive—other than a Hun—who will not insist from the bottom of his soul that those ships should have come out long ago and fought and fought until the North Sea closed over them. American ships, British ships, French ships, Italian ships all would have done it. Nothing in all naval history furnishes a precedent for this abject and ignominious surrender. Even Persians fought gallantly at Salamis, and the resistance of Mark Antony's vagrants, ass-drivers, reapers and boys afloat for the first time at Actium was magnificently desperate.

This is what happens to a navy without traditions, a machine-made navy itself a machine, a navy of yesterday, for it is less than half as old as our own, and of mushroom growth beside the "wooden walls of England" which for eight centuries have defined the "freedom of the seas," a navy with none of the inspiration which comes from the great names of Nelson, Suffren and Farragut.

"Indeed he (Themistocles) first ventured to tell them they should apply to the sea and then immediately assisted them in acquiring the empire of it.—Thucydides Lib. 1, cap. xciii.

"Pericles the son of Xanthippus came forward and gave the following counsel: . . . Of vast consequence indeed is the dominion of the sea; for consider had we been islanders who would have been less open to attack than ourselves?"—Ibid. Lib. 1, cap. cxliii.

More than a score of centuries later that counsel defeated the German navy.

There seems to be a new Ford joke: An officer went to a room where there were a lot of recruits, and asked: "Any one here who understands a Ford?" They all answered in chorus: "I do." Whereupon the officer said: "Well, go down to the cook house and help turn the crank of the ice cream freezer.—House's Monthly.

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## DIVIDENDS

THE AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE AND  
FOUNDRY COMPANYNOTICE OF DIVIDENDS ON PREFERRED  
AND COMMON STOCK

The Board of Directors of The American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent (3%) upon its outstanding preferred stock and a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1 3/4%) upon its outstanding common stock, payable in the case of each class of stock on December 31, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., on December 20, 1918.

Checks will be mailed.

GEORGE M. JUDG, Secretary.

Dated, New York, December 10, 1918.

## THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.

Allegheny Avenue & 19th Street,  
Philadelphia, December 4, 1918.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one dollar (\$1.00) per share from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable January 2, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 16, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT  
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43 Exchange Place, New York.  
MANAGERS

THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD &  
LIGHTING CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD & LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents (\$1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Tuesday, December 31, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Friday, December 20, 1918.

T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

## UTAH COPPER COMPANY.

120 Broadway, New York, December 6, 1918.

The Executive and Finance Committee of Utah Copper Company have declared for the quarter ending December 31st, 1918, a dividend of two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per share, payable December 31st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 16th, 1918.

The books of the transfer of the stock of the Company will remain open.

C. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

## RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY.

25 Broad St., New York, December 6th, 1918.

The Executive Committee of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company has declared, for the quarter ending December 31st, 1918, a dividend of seventy-five cents per share, payable December 31st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 16th, 1918.

E. P. SHOVE, Treasurer.

## THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

New York, December 11, 1918.

Conditioned on the approval of the Director General of Railroads being given, a Dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents (\$1.25) per share, on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable February 1, 1919, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 3, 1919.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Company, which will be held January 22, 1919, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. January 3, 1919, and reopened at 10 A. M., January 23, 1919.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

## UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

## DIVIDEND NO. 78

A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on January 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20, 1918.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

## AMERICANIZATION

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## HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

## The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH; LITERATURE AND  
COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT  
HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

**TO THE TEACHER:** Ask every pupil to read as much of *The Independent* as possible, and to prepare at home written answers to two or three questions. When you call upon a pupil in class ask the pupil to step to the front of the room, to lay the written answer on the teacher's desk, and to speak without notes, unless notes are specifically suggested by the question. Then call for one supporting opinion concerning the thought presented, and for one dissenting opinion. Close the discussion by a vote of the class, and an expression of your own opinion. Make the work spontaneous, spirited and original. Build up a vigorous Americanism founded on reliable information concerning present-day events, conditions and thought.

## I. Work for Young Students.

1. Imagine that you are a Czecho-Slovak boy with the Czecho-Slovak troops in Siberia. Write a letter to your cousin in Prague telling him what is happening to you and your people, and how you feel about it.
2. Give your class a clear explanation of the derivation of the word "Rumania."
3. Tell the story of Rumania's experience in the Great War. Use simple sentences only.
4. Tell the story of Browning's "Pied Piper of Hamelin."
5. Explain how Browning's "Pied Piper" accounts for the Germans in Transylvania.
6. Imagine that you have been appointed officially, to tell your class about the recent revelations concerning pro-German plots. Give a clear, straightforward, patriotic talk.
7. Explain, as if to a group of returned soldiers, what steps are being taken to provide work for our veterans.
8. Draw a map to show the position of the Baltic Provinces. Give an oral account of recent events in those lands.
9. Imagine that you have a brother with the American troops now in Germany. Write the letter that he might have written telling of his experiences.
10. Write an original short story in which you tell of the adventures of a boy, or a girl, during the recent events in Berlin.

## II. Work for More Advanced Students.

1. Sum up briefly the argument in "A League of Classes."
2. Write short paragraphs on the significance of any two cartoons in this issue of *The Independent*.
3. Write a composition on a subject suggested by one of the News Pictorial pages.
4. Sum up the main points in the article on "Social Efficiency."
5. Write an account of an imaginary submarine pursuit and capture.
6. Present a series of arguments in favor of increasing America's naval strength.
7. Which of the poems in "Poets of Today" do you like best? Give reasons for your choice.
8. Read aloud any one of the three poems in "Poets of Today," reading it in a way that will emphasize its thought.
9. Select what you consider the most vital editorial article. In a single sentence give the main thought of the article. Show how the writer supports his principal thought.
10. Give an oral description of the appearance of Admiral Sims.
11. Explain how the British and American navies cooperated.
12. Explain how the destroyers overcame the German submarines.
13. What characteristics make Admiral Sims an admiral of whom we may be proud?
14. Imagine that you are speaking before the graduating class at Annapolis. Contrast great events in the lives of Nelson and Farragut with the astonishing scene of Germany's naval disgrace.
15. Give a full explanation of the following sentence: "Nothing in all naval history furnishes a precedent for this abject and ignominious surrender."
16. Write an original short story in which you imagine romantic events centering around Marie Adelaide, Grand Duchess of Luxemburg.
17. Give a clear oral account of the history of Luxemburg.
18. In a single paragraph summarize the important points presented in "Keeping the Nation Fit."
19. Write a brief of "How to Master Efficiency."

HISTORY, CIVICS AND  
ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE,  
NEW YORK CITY

I. Supremacy of the Sea—"A Talk with  
Admiral Sims," "Germany's Naval Dis-  
grace," "A Bigger Navy."

1. What part did the American navy play in winning the war? Does this offer any justification for the program of naval expansion proposed by Secretary Daniels?
2. In view of the Allied naval supremacy during the last year of the war, why did the Grand Fleet not attack the German navy in the Kiel Canal?
3. Explain the steady loss of morale from which the German navy suffered after the battle of Jutland.
4. "Nothing in naval history furnishes a precedent for this abject and ignominious surrender." If historical precedents are any criterion, what would the British or American navy have done if it had been placed in the same position as the German navy?
5. What is the present attitude of England toward its navy? Can this attitude be reconciled with President Wilson's demand for freedom of the seas?

II. Luxemburg, "A Plaything Among the  
Powers"—"A Land Without a Coun-  
try."

1. What is the significance of the title of this article?
2. By the aid of an encyclopedia, supplement the history of Luxemburg which is sketched by the author.
3. "The Grand Duchy might be called an experiment in international arbitration." Show how the history of the duchy is a sort of index to the diplomatic history of Europe for the past two centuries.
4. What lesson does the author draw from the diplomatic history of the duchy?

III. Europe in Revolution—"Kossuth's  
Prophecy," "Story of the Week."

1. "Europe in 1918 is like Europe in 1848." In what respects is this true? Wherein does the analogy fail?
2. What evidence is there in this week's issue to indicate that revolution is spreading? Is being stamped out?
3. "This reads like President Wilson's fourteen articles," etc. How many of the fourteen articles bear some resemblance to the statements made in Kossuth's speech?
4. "We recall this history now . . . to show the danger involved in the present situation." How does the history of the revolution of 1848 serve as a warning at the present time? What remedy should be applied if we wish to prevent a recurrence of the series of events which followed the revolution of '48?

IV. American Transportation Problems—  
"The Inland Waterways," "Carrying  
More Goods by Motor."

1. "In many instances the railroads . . . killed off competition by water." How was this accomplished? In what way can this competition be restored?
2. "We are on the threshold of a new era in transportation in this country," etc. What will be the characteristics of this new era?
3. Why was "railroad growth so greatly stimulated in the reconstruction period following the Civil War"? Why "will the reconstruction period upon which we are now entering witness a tremendous extension of motor transportation"?
4. What will be the economic effect of the new motor transportation upon American agriculture? American industrialism?

V. Production and Consumption of Wealth  
—"Getting Rich."

1. Give a brief account of the "Marxian philosophy" and of the "single taxers'" doctrine of rent.
2. ". . . labor and rent are not the only things that can be exploited." What does this sentence mean?
3. Give some examples of the "worthless indulgences" referred to in the editorial and discuss them from the point of view of the relation between necessities and luxuries.
4. What is the economic justification of the stock exchange? What method, if any, can you suggest for minimizing the evils referred to in the editorial?
5. "In an ideally just society there would be neither exploitation of labor nor monopolization of natural advantage." What measures must be taken to bring about the ideals?



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# The Independent

Founded 1848

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

## HARPER'S WEEKLY

119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK

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### INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

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#### NATIONAL EFFICIENCY

A monthly section devoted to business, personal and national efficiency. Official organ of the National Efficiency Society. Published in the third issue of The Independent each month

#### THE COUNTRYSIDE

Incorporating The Countryside Magazine and Suburban Life. A monthly section devoted to sensible and efficient countryside living: better houses, better rooms, better gardens, better roads and better towns. Published in the first issue of The Independent each month

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

**DOROTHY DIX**—Women take love harder than men do.

**CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW**—The calamity howler is again abroad in the land.

**OTTO H. KAHN**—Let us shun the descent into the valley we have left behind.

**DR. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK**—The League of Nations will be no tea party.

**EX-CROWN PRINCE**—I pride myself on being a sportsman of the best English type.

**PREMIER KURT EISNER**—I don't want to be a statesman. I want to tell the truth.

**CHARLIE CHAPLIN**—All my pictures are built around the idea of getting one into trouble.

**SECRETARY DANIELS**—The day of isolation of the United States has passed for good and all.

**JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.**—In the religious world there is more need of a brotherly spirit.

**WALT MASON**—All Europe is strewn with dead men's bones because some chumps are reigning.

**REV. FRANK CRANE**—We have conquered Germany on the battle field. We must conquer her on the spiritual field.

**SECRETARY DANIELS**—The Monroe Doctrine will always abide as our pillar of cloud by day and our pillar of fire by night.

**PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE**—I wish to make it clear beyond all doubt that I stand for the abolition of conscript armies in all lands.

**CHARLES M. SCHWAB**—The aristocrat of the future will become so, not because of birth or wealth, but because he has done something for the good of his country.

**QUEEN MARY**—I earnestly trust that tho the thrill and glamour of war are over, the spirit of self-sacrifice and helpfulness it has kindled will not waver in the coming days.

**PREMIER CLEMENCEAU**—Many times have I felt life not worth living, but since young girls from Alsace-Lorraine in the exuberance of their joy kissed me saying "Savior," my journey of life is finished.

## P E B B L E S

The Boches ruefully call it "Muddle Europe" now. *Peking Show.*

The Sinn Feiner wrote on the wall: "God Save Ireland." And the passing soldier suggested he should add "when the boys come home."—*London Opinion.*

Frank—When you proposed to her I suppose she said: "This is so sudden?"

Ernest—No, she was honest and said: "This response has been terrible."—*Medley.*

A very learned professor in Edinburgh was seated in an omnibus in Edinburgh when a man, by no means ostentatiously dressed, stumbled in, and remarked with pointed allusion to the great man. Some people think they know everything. He repeated this commonplace and at last the professor replied urbanely that he had known people who thought they knew much more than they did know, but he had never

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met one who claimed to know everything. Then the disgraceful person retorted, "Oh, that's so, isn't it? Well, I can tell you something you don't know, and it will interest you. My wife is your washerwoman, and I'm wearing one of your shirts," and that certainly added to the stock of the professor's information.—*London Opinion.*

On one trip the "Leviathan" made, a unit of negro soldiers was on board. One morning, shortly after first call, two of the negroes were standing wishing for excitement.

"Henry," said a comrade, "I wish a submarine would come along 'til this gun would talk to it."

Just then a floating object was discerned on the stern quarter. Without delay the gun went into action. After the soldiers had recovered their wits one said to the other:

"Henry, that's what I call service."—*New York Evening Sun.*

## THE NEW PLAYS

Florence Reed achieves some highly dramatic and emotional moments in *Roads of Destiny*, a play of fatalism, cleverly presented and well acted. (Republic Theater.)

*The Gondoliers* is one of the least known of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, but is now peculiarly appropriate since in the "Kingdom of Barataria" all men are equal and kings have to do the dusting. (Park Theater.)

## POETS OF TODAY

Wilfrid Wilson Gibson, Private 381907 in the British army, is one of the half dozen young poets whose interpretation of the war has achieved greatness. These recent poems of his, "Kings" and "The Traitor," were published first in England in *The New Witness*. Many of his poems of battle have appeared first in *The Independent*.

### KINGS

He held a penny in his hand,  
And looked at it this way and that.  
"I'm big and red and round," he said,  
"While he is little, cold and flat."

"I've serfs and vassals, gold and land,  
The penny-king, he hasn't any;  
Yet when I'm dead and dust," he said,  
"He'll still be worth a penny."

### THE TRAITOR

"One moment till I've smoked this cigaret,"  
He said—his back against the barrack wall.  
With folded arms and still eyes strangely set,  
He puffed it slowly in the sight of all.

Their hands upon their rifle stocks, they saw  
The glowing tip and the gray smoke ascend;  
And as he flicked the ash away with awe  
They looked on him who once had been their friend.

His eyes gleamed dark above the cigaret  
Till absently he flung the stump aside,  
But if with fear, defiance or regret,  
They never knew who watched him as he died.

A young American poet, Roy Helton, has striven for "the human note" in everyday affairs in *Outcasts in Beulah Land*, published by Henry Holt & Co. "Glimpses" is perhaps the best poem in the book:

### GLIMPSES

Last night, as thru the crowd on Market Street  
A new-made soldier proudly swung along,  
Guiding that gray-eyed wonder called his girl,  
Whose face turned up to him in silent song,

I marked, above those gay young hearts atone,  
The unimportant beauty of the moon.





Drawn for The Independent by George C. Whitney

# THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS



# The Independent



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**



## DEMOCRACY MUST BE CIVILIZED

**W**HILE the Peace Conference tries to make the world safe for democracy and the teachers of two hemispheres try to make democracy safe for the world, democracy will do well to lift a finger in its own behalf.

Democracy is on trial. It will be on trial, if it lives that long, for generations to come. A reasonably successful democracy on a large scale is one of the newest things in the world. Its biggest experiment is the United States, a comparatively young nation. The downfall of the monarchs has been swift and spectacular, but when we remember that the greater part of mankind has been ruled by monarchs for more than four thousand years, we well may hesitate to prophesy that democracy is here to stay and that the monarchs will not come back. If democracy is to survive it must have "survival value" in the struggle for existence: and this means that it must be more than an ideal or a thing desirable.

To hold its own in the struggle for existence, democracy must be workable, and this means, first, that it must not be so much clumsier and so much more wasteful of energy than monarchy is that the world will get tired of its ineptitude and bungling; and second, that the citizens of the great democracies must be capable of running the democratic machinery.

Just now we Americans are taking a proper pride in the achievements of the people and the Government of the United States as participants in the European war. We have demonstrated our ability to get together and to create a gigantic enginery of organization and drive. What we do not yet know is the ratio of achievement to necessary cost. Our expenditures have been lavish beyond any known precedent, and when the day comes for analyzing them we should be prepared for a good deal of humiliation and, perhaps, condemnation. Mr. Lloyd George has called attention to the astonishingly small cost to Germany of the total output of German military preparation and military activity. So far as the data at present available enable us to judge, we anticipate that when the balance sheet is made up it will be found that the Entente Allies and the United States paid from two to five dollars for every unit of actual military achievement for which Germany paid a dollar. In a word, it is probable that the defeat of the Teutonic Powers cost anywhere from two to five times as much as it ought to have cost if all activities had been directed with an economy of plan and execution, comparable to that of Berlin.

We are not claiming that democracy cannot hope to succeed unless it is as efficient, dollar for dollar, as monarchy has been. The efficiency of individuals, man for man, may so far exceed the efficiency of individuals under monarchy

as greatly to outweigh the superior financial efficiency of monarchical government. Nevertheless, unless democracy can become efficient in the economic sense it cannot be regarded as securely established.

The other question, whether the citizens of the great democracies will prove themselves able to run the complex mechanism of a big democracy, is more serious. In the United States we have developed individual resourcefulness, initiative and responsibility; but it would be rash to say that our democratic political system has been the chief cause of the worthy achievement. We have had a new continent to explore and to exploit. To men of daring it has offered great opportunities. Practically the entire people have felt the touch of the spirit of adventure. We have had an abundance of cheap land, and for more than half of our history a majority of our people were land-owning farmers, depending upon themselves and not upon Government or even upon social institutions, for success. What assurance have we that we shall continue to be in like manner individually self-reliant and efficient when the majority of us are employees of the Government, or of municipalities, or of corporations, or are members of mass-governing profession or professorial guilds?

Again, as a people we have been on the whole a picked lot. We are all immigrants or descendants of immigrants, and until recently most of the men and women who came to these shores from Europe came under their own steam, so to speak, and for their own excellent reasons. They weren't sent; they weren't induced or brought. Now, however, we are beginning to show the normal composition of a long-established population. We have the usual percentages of failures and worse: defectives, the feeble-minded, paupers and criminals; and as yet we have devised no means of keeping these classes out of politics. We have devised no means either of giving due weight to intellectual and moral qualities in political leadership, legislation and civic life; and until that is done we can have no assurance that democracy will certainly prove more successful than monarchy has been in a world which no longer has any great continent of unexploited opportunity to select and stimulate such population elements as came to America from 1600 to 1860.

A democracy may be a civilized democracy, as the democracies of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France and Switzerland on the whole have been; or it can be an uncivilized democracy as the democracy of Russia on the whole has been to date, as the democracy of Paris was in the days of the Commune, and as the democracies of New York City, Philadelphia and San Francisco often have been for years together. If democracy is to survive, it must succeed; and if it is to succeed, it must be civilized.



## COMMON SENSE IN DEMOBILIZATION

**A**RE we to have a common sense program of demobilization or shall the problem be taken in hand by the doctrinaires or by the red tape artists or, worse yet, be thrown as a bone to the Kilkenny cats of the industrial interests?

It is reported from Washington that the War Labor Policies Board requests the War Department to hold indefinitely in camp the enlisted men that have never been sent abroad. There are more than a million and a half of these in the various camps and cantonments, and the Labor Policies Board is said to fear the possibility of disturbing existing wage conditions thru an immediate release of soldiers, thereby creating a "surplus of labor."

There is no surplus of labor in the United States today or anywhere else in the civilized world, and, as might have been expected, the Department of Labor, which is thoroly informed on the subject, declares that its reports from the country at large show the seriousness of the actual labor shortage. No one will dispute the possibility of unemployment in certain centers where munitions workers are being discharged, but the problem which this state of facts presents is one of distribution and is not to be met by keeping a million and a half of men in idleness.

The obviously sensible thing to do is to ascertain what men in each camp and cantonment have jobs awaiting them or know how to get them and are clamoring for release. These men should be discharged at once. Men who do not know what to turn to, or whose plans are vague, should be held temporarily, while intelligent efforts are made to find opportunities for them.

These efforts cannot be made wisely or successfully by a central board, or commission, at Washington. They can be worked out only thru the coöperation of local agencies in every commonwealth. If we are correctly informed upon the views of the National Council of Defense and rightly understand its plans, it proposes that local councils or community centers, hundreds in number in each state, shall take this matter in hand, obtaining the coöperation of boards of trade, churches and influential citizens. This is the common sense procedure; and we anticipate that the pressure of public opinion, backed by the desire of families to get their boys home, will be adequate to bring something of the kind to pass.

## VIENNA AND PARIS

**A**T the Congress of Vienna that met a century ago after the fall of Napoleon, the outstanding personalities who parceled out the peoples of Europe among themselves were no less exalted dignitaries than Emperor Alexander of Russia, King Frederick William of Prussia, Count Metternich of Austria, Lord Castlereagh of England, and Prince Talleyrand of France.

At the forthcoming Paris Peace Conference to inaugurate a League of Free Nations on earth and thus to make the world safe for democracy the men who loom largest are the three plebeians, Petty Attorney Lloyd George, Editor Clemenceau and Professor Wilson!

## NO MAN'S LAND IS SOMEBODY'S

**I**N our issue of April 20 last we called attention to the fact that the only unappropriated and uninhabited territory of the world outside the Polar regions was Spitsbergen and that the Germans were after that. But as has happened before in Africa, Asia and the Pacific the British beat them to it. Last summer an expedition was sent out under Sir Ernest Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, and the British flag was hoisted at Ebeltoft Harbor. A German wireless station was found here and destroyed.

The British have the best claim to the country both his-

torically and commercially. It was in fact annexed by Great Britain three hundred years ago under the name of "King James his Newland" and British companies have the largest holdings there. One syndicate, the Northern Exploration Company, has acquired some two thousand square miles of mineral land. There are said to be millions of tons of anthracite and bituminous coal in sight and easily accessible from the sea. The coal can be shoveled from the surface seams and run down to the shore by a cable line at cost of less than seventy-five cents a ton. Close by are mountains of iron ore, hematite of the richest sort, also available by open diggings. As may be seen from the map in the Story of the Week the islands are within 1200 miles of London, three or four days' voyage, and within 600 miles of the Murman coast, from which the Allied and American troops are now operating in Russia. During the war this was the only route out of reach of the U-boats and thousands of tons of coal were shipped from Spitsbergen to Norway and Sweden. Last winter the Scandinavian and Russian miners brought their families and stayed thru the dark half of the year, so now Spitsbergen has a permanent population and eight or ten natives.

## HISTORY REPEATING HERSELF

**W**E do not need to write new poems on the European situation. The old ones will do; for instance, Addison's on "The Campaign" of the Duke of Marlborough, written in 1704:

The British Chief, for mighty toils renown'd,  
Increased in titles, and with conquests crown'd,  
To Belgian coasts his tedious march renews  
And the long windings of the Rhine pursues,  
Clearing its borders from usurping foes  
And blest by rescued nations as he goes

## THE BREST MYSTERY

**B**REST was that "unknown port" to which a million or more of our boys were consigned and Brest was the source of the greatest hoax or the worst break or the strangest freak in the history of journalism. Which it was cannot yet be said, for the origin of the Brest despatch that set us all to celebrating peace prematurely has never been quite cleared up. There are several queer things about it. First the public learned on November 5 by official despatch from Berlin that the German Government had appointed a delegation to go to the front and receive from Foch the terms of the armistice. The names of the delegates were given: Rear Admiral von Hintze, the Kaiser's naval diplomatist and the Foreign Secretary; Admiral von Müller, chief of the Kaiser's naval cabinet since 1906; General von Winterfeld, former military attaché at Paris; and General E. G. W. T. von Gündell, military delegate to the second Hague Conference and chief of staff on the Chinese expedition of 1900; all well known men, just the sort the Kaiser would choose. They left for the front on the five o'clock train on November 6, according to the official despatch of the Berlin Government. They might have got there the next morning, spent several hours discussing the armistice and signed it in the afternoon. That in fact was what we heard from the United Press correspondent at Brest, who says he got it from Admiral Wilson, who says he got it from the American Embassy at Paris. So the shipyard men left their work at a loss to the Government of \$600,000 and the rest of us spent the evening blowing horns and waving flags at a loss to the country that cannot be computed.

Afterward we were told that it was all wrong; that a different delegation signed a different document on a different day. The armistice bears the signatures of Dr. Eaberger, Count von Salow and General von Winterfeld; two admirals and one general had disappeared and two civilians substituted. Only Winterfeld remained the same. The



armistice which President Wilson read to Congress November 11 was not that signed by these delegates. Eighteen of its thirty-five clauses were different. And it was signed on the 11th instead of on the 7th.

These are some of the things that puzzle the newspaper reader. Possibly a clue to them may be found in the fact—if it be a fact—that the Kaiser abdicated between these two dates.

## THE PORTUGUESE PROBLEM

THE trouble with a revolution is that once it is started it keeps on revolving. Kerensky and Ebert have discovered this, as did Mirabeau and Danton in their time. So, too, in Portugal. Since 1910, when King Manoel set sail in his yacht for British soil, the Portuguese republic has had seven presidents and innumerable changes of ministry. The monarchists have never ceased to intrigue for a restoration and at the other extreme syndicalists and anarchists have continued to create disturbances. At times these antipodal elements have conspired together, or at least played into each other's hands, in the effort to overthrow the Government. Between were the great body of republicans and democrats but split up into cliques and factions by personal rivalries and divergent aims. Toleration and respect for one another's rights—which are the pillars of a republic—are unknown in Portugal, and whichever party has been in power it has been accused—not without reason—of interfering with civil and religious liberty.

President Paes, who has just been assassinated, gained his power thru a bloody *coup d'état* on December 5, 1917. Like most of the republican leaders he was a professor in the secular university of Coimbra. He became Minister of Public Works under the republic and was serving as Minister to Germany when the war broke out. Altho Portugal from her ancient alliance with Great Britain was nominally among the Allies from the start and Portuguese troops were actually coöperating with the British, French and Belgians in fighting the Germans in Africa, yet Paes remained in Berlin until 1916, when Germany declared war against Portugal on account of the seizure of her ships. Then he returned and entered the army as a major of artillery. But he used his position to foment a conspiracy against President Machado, whose commission he held.

Machado was pronouncedly pro-Ally. As Prime Minister he had declared as early as September 7, 1914, that Portugal would fulfil her treaty obligations and support Great Britain. When he became President a year later he began preparations for active participation. He proposed to appropriate \$80,000,000 and raise an army of 150,000 men, not a poor contribution for a country inferior to Ohio in area, population and wealth.

But while President Machado with Premier Costa were on a visit of inspection to the French front, Major Paes took advantage of their absence to depose them. After three days of fighting in the Lisbon streets where some eighty persons were killed and four hundred wounded, Paes was put in power and an election held in the spring gave him a specious appearance of popular support by a large majority of the votes cast. The London *Times* in an editorial favorable to Paes described his following in these words:

Among his supporters are the Army, the Church, the numerous Republicans who were bitterly disaffected with the late régime, and the Monarchists. A revolution brought him to power last December, and it has been followed in the intervening six months by many arbitrary and "unconstitutional" measures. The President is practically a dictator, and the elections which returned the Congress he opened last week were held under a dictatorship.

The clericals had been alienated by the republican administration because of its harsh measures in disestablishing the Catholic Church and confiscating ecclesiastical property. Most of the clergy in Portugal, as in France, refused to conform to the separation law. President Paes conciliated the clerical element by relieving the Catholics of some of

their hardships and by resuming diplomatic relations with the Vatican.

Paes on his accession was suspected of being pro-German, but he repudiated the imputation and a contingent of Portuguese troops were put in charge of a sector near Arras. They have been criticized for giving way before the German onslaught in the spring but, as Haig explains, they "were called upon to withstand the assault of greatly superior forces."

The royalists remain unreconciled to the republic. The national song is still hissed in certain restaurants. On the occasion of the marriage of ex-King Manoel they tried to telegraph congratulations, but these were held up by the authorities. So also was the wedding present inscribed "From the City of Lisbon to Its King." The royalists, indignant at this interference, issued a protest, after the Portuguese custom, in the form of bombs.

The republicans have never liked it that Great Britain has granted hospitality to the exiled King and the anti-British feeling was increased, at the instigation of German agents, when the publication of the secret memorandum of Prince Lichnowsky disclosed that Great Britain was trying before the war to gain the good will of Germany by liberal concessions in the Portuguese possessions of Africa. Dom Manoel used his influence in support of the war party, but many of the monarchists were pro-German.

Such are some of the factors in the Portuguese problem. The assassination of the President will of course make matters worse. He was doubtless shot because he was considered reactionary, but the crime will, as usual, tend to strengthen the reactionary forces. Labor leaders and republicans are being arrested for complicity. Among them is Senhor Brito Camacho, leader of the Unionist Republicans, who in his paper *Lucia* has voiced the sentiments of the laboring classes that they had no concern in the war. It is not yet clear, however, what are the real forces behind this ill-advised manifestation of violent partizanship.

## WE WANT TO SEE

WE have sent to Europe our foremost citizen, the one American above all others the peoples of the Old World would most wish to welcome.

Why not an exchange of visits? Let England send us Premier Lloyd George, France Marshal Foch, Italy aviator-poet D'Annunzio, Belgium Cardinal Mercier, Greece Premier Venezelos and Japan "Grand-old-man" Okuma. They are the men of their respective countries that America would most delight to honor.

## OUR SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY

ONCE in five years we take the privilege of talking about ourselves, not, we hope, with the garrulosity of old age or with the boastfulness of youth, but in order that the new friends of The Independent may know why its old friends have loved it. For any journal, unless it be one of these ephemerides which flash before us on the newsstand and vanish as quickly, has a life and character of its own. It has a consciousness of past achievements that supports it in the crises of the present. It forms an inseparable part of that national life with which it has grown up and helped in some degree to shape.

The Independent took its name from that group of brave Englishmen who in the seventeenth century revolted against the tyranny of church and state, and, driven out of their native land as criminals, sought freedom in New England. The system of government established by the Independents, or Congregationalists as they came to be called, was adopted by the States and by other nations, and their principles of civil and religious liberty have spread around the world.

The Independent has tried to live up to the ideal of the noble name that stood at the head of its pages. It has never



been the organ of any sect, party, society, publishing house or commercial interest. It has always expressed its opinion with freedom—sometimes even with violence—on the burning questions of the day. It has been an active combatant in the hottest conflicts in politics, religion, business, literature, science and art. It has thrived on the championship of unpopular causes. And the freedom of speech that it has claimed for itself it has accorded to others. It has opened its own columns to its strongest opponents and endeavored to present both sides of all controverted questions to the consideration of its readers. The Independent has always welcomed new forms of art, new forms of poetry, new forms of spelling, and it has always attacked anachronisms, superstitions, meaningless survivals in church, state, society and language.

The Independent was born in 1848, the great year of liberation, when thrones were shaking and kings were fleeing and peoples rising as never before since 1793 and never afterward till now. It espoused from the start the most abhorred movement of the day, abolitionism. The dominant forces in state, church, society and finance conspired to crush or silence this new and aggressive enemy of entrenched privilege, but it persisted, and probably there was not a number of the first 770 weeks when slavery was not attacked in some way. After the formal emancipation of the negro there was—and unfortunately still is—need to fight for his equal civil, political and industrial rights.

As a natural sequence The Independent has championed other oppressed nationalities the world over: Greeks, Armenians, Indians, Hungarians, Jews, Finns, and many others. It has always advocated the expansion of American territory and the expansion of American ideals. Nothing therefore could please us better than the prospect of world organization and reconstruction on American principles and system. The present editor of The Independent was one of the founders of the League to Enforce Peace and the League of Free Nations, and he has neglected no opportunity to advocate these ideas by pen and voice.

The Independent having been founded for the purpose of obtaining just and equal treatment for all persons irrespective of race, sex, religion or wealth, and for seventy years it labored unceasingly for the abolition of those restrictions and discrimination that law and custom have imposed upon the weaker sex: 1. Educational. When The Independent was started there was scarcely a college open to women. Now most of the colleges and universities admit them. 2. Professional. The fierce and intolerant opposition against the admission of women to medicine, law, ministry, teaching, engineering, and other professions and occupations can hardly be realized by the present generation. Now practically all avenues are open and women are daily proving their competency in new kinds of employment. 3. Equal pay. The right to equal recompense for equal services would seem naturally to follow, but is not yet fully acknowledged. 4. Property rights. The existence of women as independent personalities is now recognized by the law, and in most of the states the sexes have been virtually placed upon an equal basis. 5. Marital rights. The Independent has always regarded marriage as an equal partnership, and has urged that women ought not to be penalized for marrying by the forfeiture of the rights of property or occupation. This view, once so heretical, is coming to prevail. 6. Electoral rights. The right to vote has always seemed to The Independent a logical deduction of democracy. This fight is now virtually won, for women have now the ballot in the British Empire, Russia, Germany and Scandinavia, and in the greater part of the United States. 7. The right to be womanly. While The Independent has favored the admission of women to the educational, political and vocational privileges formerly monopolized by men, it has always opposed the idea that women embracing these opportunities should necessarily imitate men in dress, manners, opin-

ions, or morals. Women should be allowed to do things in their own way. A certain mannishness is excusable in the pioneers who had to force their way thru closed doors, but this unpleasant phase of the feminist movement is fortunately a passing one.

The Independent has been a leader in the movement for church federation and other measures to secure greater amity and coöperation between denominations. But it has never favored the obliteration of denominational differences by compulsory uniformity. The same principle should be applied here as to political reconstruction where we would have many diverse nations joined in one world federation.

One respect in which the old Independent departed from the custom of the literary and religious journals of its time was in devoting considerable space to the industrial side of life. It established standing departments of Finance, Commerce, and Insurance when such subjects were regarded as too sordid to be discussed in polite periodicals. This tendency has in recent years led The Independent to become the exponent of the efficiency movement in business and in various plans for the economy of time, money and energy by individuals. Naturally also the labor movement at home and abroad has come to receive an increasing amount of attention in our columns. We stand for the coöperative development of business up to and only up to the point where it involves the selfish exploitation and oppression of business rivals, of wage workers, or of the consuming public. We shall labor for the democracy of industry, thru which the workers shall come more and more into ownership of the tools with which they produce, and capital and labor shall become more and more partners in industry rather than rivals for a disproportionate share of the products of industry.

Every institution, says Emerson, is but the lengthened shadow of a great man. We cannot close a historical sketch, however brief, without reference to the three grand old men to whom The Independent owes its existence, influence and prosperity. The first was Henry C. Bowen, the founder and for fifty-two years the publisher and proprietor of The Independent. The second was Dr. William Hayes Ward, who for forty-eight years was on its editorial staff, for the greater part of that time its editor-in-chief. The third was William B. Howland, who as publisher effected in the brief period of 1913-1917 a radical reconstruction of The Independent and greatly extended the radius of its influence.

In 1917 The Independent found a fitting mate in *Harper's Weekly*, nine years its junior, and the married magazines have been received with greater favor than either when it was single. *Harper's Weekly* in 1857 boldly proclaimed itself "A Journal of Civilization" and worthily lived up to its title. It was the first American weekly to illustrate current events with full page and double page woodcuts, involving toil and expense hard for us now to imagine, and its pictorial history of the Civil War sells at a high premium. The volumes of The Independent for the last four years give, thru the newer photographic processes, a more accurate and complete record of the Great War.

So tracing the curve of The Independent's progress in the past, the course of its trajectory in the future may be drawn with some confidence. But we prefer to leave such forecasting to the reader, for it might seem presumptuous to do it ourselves. We will only express the confidence that The Independent may continue to deserve the name which has been given it by those who know it best of "The Forward Looking Weekly." The victorious ending of the Great War opens out a period of world-wide reconstruction and internal reorganization in which the principles that The Independent has stood for will find an opportunity for application such as we had hardly hoped to see. It is to this task that we dedicate our efforts and invite the coöperation of our readers in this, the First Year of the Great Peace.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

**The President in Paris** The "George Washington," bringing the President and his party with the corps of consulting experts to the Paris conference, steamed into the harbor of Brest on December 13. The vessel was preceded by the battleships "Pennsylvania," the flagship of Admiral Mayo, and "Wyoming," the flagship of Vice-Admiral Sims, and was escorted by the battleships "Arkansas," "Florida," "Utah," "Nevada," "Texas," "New York" and "Arizona." As the President landed at 3:15 p. m. he was greeted by Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, and Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine, and the local municipal authorities. He then took train for Paris, where he arrived at ten the next morning.

In all the long history of Paris no visiting sovereign or national hero has received such a welcome as was accorded to President Wilson on his arrival December 14. Two million people assembled to see him pass thru the streets, and all classes manifested equal enthusiasm. As *Le Temps*, the governmental organ, puts it:

In the eyes of the immense crowds welcoming him President Wilson represents two invincible forces, the material force which permitted the war to be won and also the force which will sanctify peace.

The Paris boulevards are lined with German cannon, but these were hidden under heaps of humanity. The great statue of Strasbourg in the Place de la Concorde, which ever since 1871 had been draped in mourning, was now covered with people, and on top of the head stood a man waving an American flag. The carriage containing Mrs. Wilson and Mme. Poincaré was filled with flowers thrown by the spectators.

At a state luncheon given by President Poincaré at the Elysée Palace and attended by two hundred guests Mr. Wilson had an opportunity of meeting the leading men of France. The following day, being Sunday, he attended the American Presbyterian Church in the morning and the American Episcopal Church in the afternoon. He also visited the Picpus Cemetery to place a wreath upon the tomb of Lafayette. On Monday he was received by the Préfet of the Seine and the president of the Municipal Council, who presented him with the grand gold medal of the city of Paris and conferred upon him the municipal citizenship. Mrs. Wilson was given a diamond brooch in the form of a dove.

Such official functions have been, however, reduced to a minimum, and the President is devoting most of his time to personal conferences with Premier Clemenceau and other French officials and with the representatives of the Allied Powers and minor nationalities. In these he has made a very fa-

## THE GREAT WAR

**December 12**—Armistice extended. French occupy Odessa in place of Germans.

**December 13**—President Wilson arrives at Brest. Political strikes in Germany.

**December 14**—President Paes of Portugal assassinated. President Wilson reaches Paris. First British parliamentary elections since 1910.

**December 15**—President Mannerheim of Finland leaves England for Helsingfors. American troops cross Rhine and occupy semicircle of fifteen miles radius from Coblenz.

**December 16**—President Wilson made a citizen of Paris. German Congress of Soviet refuses admission to Liebknecht.

**December 17**—"Leviathan" (formerly "Vaterland") brings 8870 soldiers from France. Jugoslavs protest against Italian occupation of Fiume.

**December 18**—American warship joins British fleet in Baltic. Rumanian troops enter Hungary.

avorable impression by his frankness and thoro comprehension of the European standpoint.

## The President's Speeches

The first utterances of President Wilson were awaited with intense eagerness not unmixt with apprehension, for it had been rumored in certain quarters that he would not fully sympathize with the French in their desire to exact reparation from Germany. But the President removed this apprehension by laying special emphasis upon the ruin of the war in his toast at the luncheon given by

President Poincaré, and at his reception by the municipal authorities at the Hotel de Ville. In response to the toast of M. Poincaré he said in part:

From the first, the thought of the people of the United States turned toward something more than the mere winning of this war. It turned to the establishment of eternal principles of right and justice. It realized that merely to win the war was not enough; that it must be won in such a way and the question raised by it settled in such a way as to insure the future peace of the world and lay the foundations for the freedom and happiness of its many peoples and nations.

Never before has war worn so terrible a visage or exhibited more grossly the debasing influence of illicit ambitions. I am sure that I shall look upon the ruin wrought by the armies of the Central Empires with the same repulsion and deep indignation that they stir in the hearts of the men of France and Belgium, and I appreciate, as you do, sir, the necessity of such action in the final settlement of the issues of the war as will not only rebuke such acts of terror and spoliation, but make men everywhere aware that they cannot be ventured upon without the certainty of just punishment.

I know with what ardor and enthusiasm the soldiers and sailors of the United States have given the best that was in them to this war of redemption. They have expressed the true spirit of America. They believe their ideals to be acceptable to free peoples everywhere, and are rejoiced to have played the part they have played in giving reality to those ideals in coöperation with the armies of the Allies. We are proud of the part they have played, and we are happy that they should have been associated with such comrades in a common cause.

It is with peculiar feeling, Mr. President, that I find myself in France joining with you in rejoicing over the victory that has been won. The ties that bind France and the United States are peculiarly close. I do not know in what other comradeship we could have fought with more zest or enthusiasm. It will daily be a matter of pleasure with me to be brought into consultation with the statesmen of France and her allies in concerting the measures by which we may secure permanence for these happy relations of friendship and coöperation, and secure for the world at large such safety and freedom in its life as can be secured only by the constant association and coöperation of friends.

In his address to a delegation of French Socialists he said:

It is not possible to secure the happiness and prosperity of the world, to establish an enduring peace, unless the repetition of such wrongs is rendered impossible. This has indeed been a peoples' war. It has been waged against absolutism and militarism, and these enemies of liberty must from this time forth be shut out from the possibility of working their cruel will upon mankind.

In my judgment, it is not sufficient to establish this principle. It is necessary that it should be supported by a coöperation of the nations which shall be based upon fixed and definite covenants, and which shall be made certain of effective action thru the instrumentality of a League of Nations. I believe this to be the conviction of all thoughtful and liberal men.

**Armistice Extended** The armistice with Germany that was signed on November 11 was to last for thirty days with the option of being extended. At the end of that period the armistice was continued to Janu-



BRITAIN'S LATEST ACQUISITION

In September the British flag was raised over the Spitsbergen islands, a territory larger than Maryland and rich in coal, iron and other minerals. The Russian claims to Spitsbergen were assigned to Germany by the treaty of Brest-Litovsk and the Germans tried to get access to it thru Finland to the Varanger Fjord or Katerina Harbor, but they were frustrated by the landing of Allied and American troops on the Mureman coast. The strategic significance of Spitsbergen is obvious from the map. Its commercial importance is discussed in our editorial columns.





THE PARTITION OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

In this map the heavy black lines are the old boundaries of Austria and Hungary. The dotted lines show the proposed division into new nations. The Serbs wish to include the Montenegrins and those of their race to the northwest to form Yugoslavia. The Italians dispute with them the Adriatic coast. The Bohemians of Austria have joined with the Slovaks of Hungary to form Czechoslovakia. The Poles are fighting with the Ruthenians over Austrian Galicia. Rumania has annexed that part of Hungary chiefly inhabited by Rumanians. There is only left the lands inhabited by the Germans and Magyars.

ary 17 at 5 a. m. The Allies insisted upon the following additional safeguard:

The Supreme Command of the Allies reserves the right, should it consider this advisable and in order to obtain fresh guarantees, to occupy the neutral zone on the right bank of the Rhine north of the Cologne bridgehead and as far as the Dutch frontier. Notice of this occupation will be given six days previously.

If the Allied forces take advantage of this new privilege and occupy the ten kilometer strip east of the Rhine from Cologne to the Dutch frontier, it will put them in possession of the important coal and iron centers of Düsseldorf, Duisberg and Mulheim, and bring them within six miles of the great Krupp steel works at Essen.

The proposed extension of the area of occupation seems to have been instigated by the manufacturers of the Düsseldorf district, who are said to have held a meeting at Dortmund and voted to ask the Allies to extend their control over the industrial district on the right bank of the Rhine until order was restored. The leader of the movement was August Thyssen, the "Iron King of Germany," and he with six other captains of industry have been arrested in consequence by the Socialist Council of Mulheim-am-Ruhr and sent to Berlin.

#### Bolshevism in Germany

The Russian Bolsheviks differ from revolutionaries in general in being abundantly supplied with funds. Lenin and Trotzky do not draw high salaries, but they are multimillionaires as regards spending money. By becoming the supreme power in Russia they not only took over the Government funds, hundreds of millions of dollars in gold, but they have also seized jewels

and treasures of incalculable value in the palaces and churches all over the country. The banks of Russia have been commandeered, and what is more, their printing presses are turning out paper currency in unlimited amounts.

The possession of so much capital explains in large part the surprising stability and power of the Bolshevik regime. It further explains the extent of the propaganda which they are carrying on abroad. Their object, as they have always plainly declared, is to promote a world-wide revolution of their own sort. With this aim they have maintained agencies in Switzerland and Sweden and circulated their literature surreptitiously in all countries. It is even suspected that some of their money has reached America. The Swiss Government has finally closed up the Bolshevik headquarters in Geneva and expelled its representatives.

Shortly before the German revolution the Imperial Government discovered that Joffe, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin, was using his office as a center of Bolshevik propaganda, altho such activities are expressly prohibited by the Brest-Litovsk treaty, of which he was one of the signatories. Joffe was expelled from Germany, but he came back when the German revolution broke out and resumed business at the old stand. But the Socialist Government was as anxious to prevent the spread of Bolshevism as the Imperial Government, so Joffe was again sent back. But in taking the train for Russia one of his secretaries overlooked a package containing twenty-one receipted bills for arms and ammunition to the amount of \$27,250 for the Spartacus party headed by Liebknecht. This, as Joffe frankly

declares, is a very small part of what he has so spent. It is said to amount to a million dollars in gold. The Berlin soviet sent an invitation to Joffe to return, but the Ebert Government stopped him at the frontier and compelled the soviet to rescind its invitation.

Besides the arms purchased by the Spartacides the Bolshevik funds the Spartacus revolutionists have secured others by raiding the munition factories of Berlin. The return of the soldiers to the capital has strengthened the Socialists of the Ebert and Scheidemann faction who are now in power. The Spartacides are highly indignant that Hindenburg and the army generally support the Government of their opponents. Their organ, *Die rote Fahne* (Red Flag), demands the punishment of Hindenburg,

that sentimental mass murderer, that man who is responsible for hundreds of thousands of German families losing their loved ones, that man but for whom the war would long have been over, that man who changed Belgium from a flourishing country to a heap of ruins, and who for four years ordered his troops to murder, burn and destroy while he gradually reduced the homeland to starvation.

The Red Flag is equally denunciatory of President Wilson for his alleged intention to make the admission of food into Germany conditional on the maintenance of order and a democratic government. It says:

This is treachery against the revolution. Any attempt to send food to Germany must be opposed as a capitalistic effort to beat Bolshevik aims.

Where elections have been held the Socialists of the Government party have appeared in majority, so Liebknecht's followers have resorted to strikes as the only way to prevent the holding of a constituent assembly.

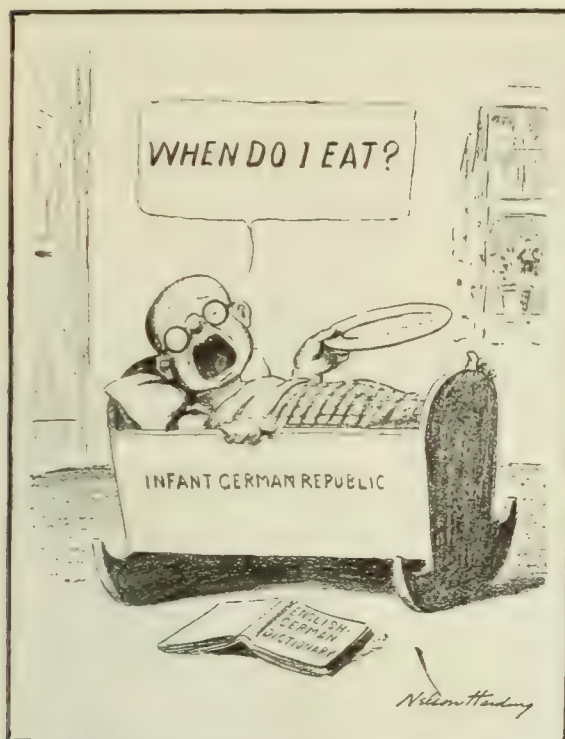
When the Central Congress of Delegates from the Soldiers' and Work-



Stimson in Dayton Daily News

VAIT! VAIT! DON'T YOU KNOW YOUR MASTER?





Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

## THE FIRST CRY OF A PRECOCIOUS CHILD

men's Councils (soviets) of Germany convened in the Prussian Diet chamber at Berlin on December 16 there were very few representatives of the Spartacus group. They made an effort to have Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, the dominant figures in the Spartacus movement, invited to address the congress, but this resolution was voted down five to one. Liebknecht later appeared with seven thousand of his followers from the Berlin factories. He was not admitted to the chamber, but got into the building and made a speech from an upper window.

**The British Elections** The result of the parliamentary elections will not be known for two weeks, because all the soldier and proxy votes must be in before the poll is counted. It is regarded as certain that the coalition cabinet of Lloyd George will be confirmed by a considerable majority in the next parliament, but apart from that all is guesswork owing to the fact that some six million women and two million men were voting for the first time. In 107 precincts there was no contest. For the remaining 599 seats there were 1497 candidates. Of these 358 ran as Coalition Conservatives and 113 as Coalition Liberals. Of those opposed to the present Coalition 271 were Asquith Liberals, 39 Conservatives, and 376 Laborites and various other factions.

In Ireland, it seems, the Sinn Fein swept the country outside Ulster. The Nationalists lost seats that they felt sure of. Even John Dillon, leader of the party, was defeated in East Mayo. All of the Sinn Fein representatives will refuse to take the seats to which they have been elected, but will set up an unauthorized parliament of their own and appeal to the Peace Conference to recognize Ireland as an independent republic.

The parliamentary franchise was granted to women over thirty who had the right to vote in local elections thru owning or leasing real estate or being married to a voter so qualified. The

women generally availed themselves of their new privileges. In fact in many places more women than men cast votes on election day, owing to the absence of men in army or other government service. In some districts in the poorer quarter of London there were ten women voters to every man.

**The New Poland** There seems to be something in national heredity. Poland is no sooner resurrected than it finds itself, like the old Commonwealth, at war with all its neighbors and torn by internal dissensions. The first act of the new government is to call for the mobilization of an army of 1,500,000 men. These will be needed if Poland is to secure by her own efforts all the lands to which she lays claim. The Poles have occupied the Kholm district, which the Ukrainians claim on the ground of nationality and which was assigned to them by the Brest-Litovsk treaty. They have taken possession of the whole of Austrian Galicia, altho the Ukrainians predominate in the eastern half. After the capture of Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, the Jewish ghetto was sacked and 1500 of the Jews and Ukrainians put in prison by the Poles. Posen in German Poland has been occupied, and the Baltic port of Danzig in West Prussia is also claimed, altho only about 5 per cent of its population is Polish. On the south the Polish claims come into conflict with the Czechs, on the east with the Russians, and on the north with the Letts and Lithuanians.

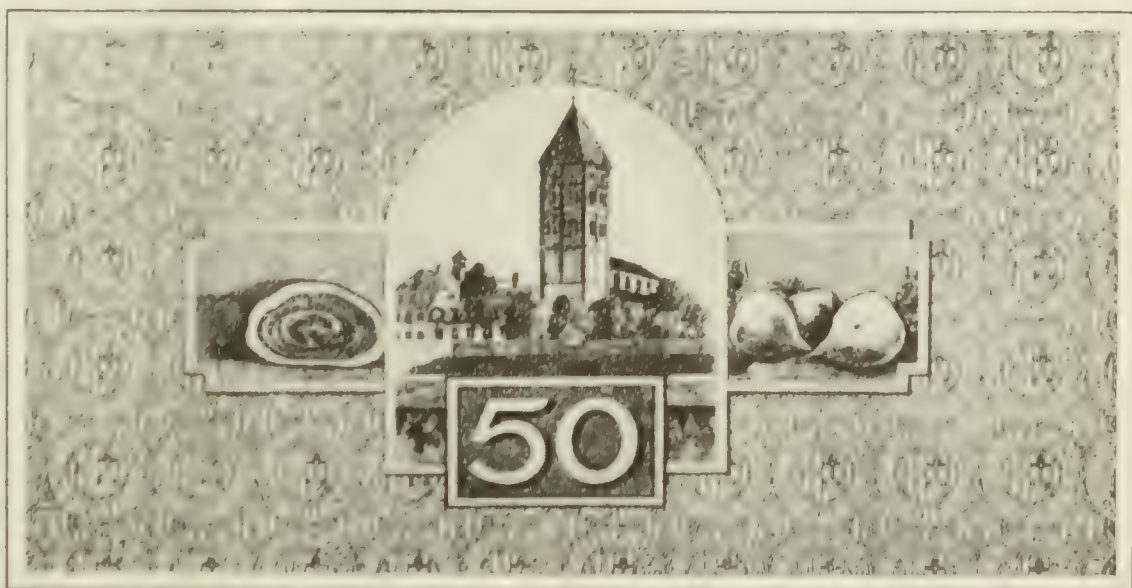
No country has suffered more than Poland in the war, for the Russian and the German and Austrian armies swept back and forth over the land for three years, each devastating it as it retired. The Belgians and Serbs could get outside aid, but the Poles could not. Their sufferings are not yet over, for the Bolsheviks are ravaging the eastern border as the German forces are evacuating the country. The Jews complain that the Yiddish newspapers and schools which the Germans allowed them to start have been suppressed and that the Poles are boycotting the Jews and murdering them. The Poles, on the

other hand, claim that the Jews are pro-German or pro-Russian or internationalists. Both the Poles and the Jews have appealed to the Allies and America to send a commission to investigate the alleged pogroms, and this has been agreed to.

The Provisional President of Poland is Josef Pilsudski, who, like his father before him, has devoted his life to the cause of Polish freedom. He was sent to Siberia before he was twenty for being implicated in an attempt to assassinate the Czar. On his return from exile he set up a clandestine press and smuggled in books from England. He was caught and imprisoned, but got out by feigning insanity. When Russia engaged in war with Japan Pilsudski went by way of the United States to get Japan to aid a Polish insurrection. At the outbreak of the present war he organized a Polish legion, which fought Russia in the Austrian army. But after peace was made with Russia he came into conflict with the German authorities in Poland and was imprisoned. He now occupies the magnificent apartments which the German Governor abandoned a month before. The German minister to Poland, Count Kessler, has been driven out of Warsaw.

**Assassination of Dr. Sidonio Paes, Portuguese President** Dr. Sidonio Paes, President of the Portuguese Republic, was shot in the railroad station of Lisbon at midnight December 14. As the President was waiting to take the train to Oporto a young man named Jeetne approached and fired three shots from his revolver. Dr. Paes fell into the arms of the ministers with whom he had been talking and died at the hospital to which he was hurried. The assassin was lynched by the crowd on the spot.

The act is alleged to be the outcome of a conspiracy on the part of radical republicans in which the League of Republican Youths and the labor unions are implicated. Many prominent men have been arrested on suspicion, among them Dr. Brito Camacho, leader of the Unionists, and Magalhaes Lima, leader of the Republican party.



International Film

## GERMANY'S FAMOUS "HAM AND TURNIPS" NOTE

When the town of Niederlahnstein issued this municipal note in 1917 it created a sensation in Germany by its alleged affront to the Imperial Government, and the Kaiser personally ordered it to be suppressed. An inscription over the picture of the ham read: "Tender longings and sweet hopes"; over the turnips was printed: "This is how we live in 1917"





© International Film

#### OUT OF GERMAN PRISON CAMPS

American, British and French prisoners of war who were released from German prison camps and left to get back to Allied territory as best they could are shown here at the Gare du Nord in Paris, where they are being fed and taken care of

Dr. Paes was formerly professor of mathematics in the University of Coimbra and was Minister to Berlin at the outbreak of the war. He returned to Portugal in 1916, becoming a major of artillery, and in December of that year came into power thru a revolution.

**Iceland Independent** The Law of Confederation which went into effect on December 1 made a definite separation of the government of Iceland from that of Denmark. In 1280 Iceland and Norway were joined to Denmark, but Norway broke away from Denmark to join Sweden in 1814. The people of Iceland have long been restive under Danish rule, and in 1874 secured self-government. The new act declares that "Denmark and Iceland are free and sovereign states united by a common king."

The foreign affairs of Iceland will remain in the hands of Denmark. The citizens of each country will enjoy equal rights and privileges in the other, but be exempt from military service except to the home government. Denmark will discontinue the annual contribution of \$15,000. Iceland is about the size of Virginia, but its population is only 85,000.

#### The South American Crisis

The dispute between Peru and Chile, which caused the breaking off of diplomatic relations between the two countries a month ago, is still smouldering in spite of efforts made by the United States and by Argentina to bring it to a settlement by mediation. The trouble goes back to the Peruvian-Chilean war of 1879-1884, which spelled disaster for Peru and prosperity for Chile, and it is necessary to review the events then to understand the present situation.

Between Chile and Peru lies the desert waste of Atacama and Tarapaca, a rainless country which was thought useless until the last half of the nineteenth century, when it was discovered to be a treasure house of nitrate of soda. The Chileans were the first of the South Americans to realize its enormous value, and to begin the business of mining and exporting it.

Before the war of 1879-1884 the province of Tarapaca belonged to Peru, and the provinces of Arica and Tacna to Bolivia. All three are in the heart of the rich nitrate lands. For a consideration of \$10,000 the Bolivian Government granted to Chile certain concessions which enabled the Chilean companies to mine the nitrate in Arica and Tacna. Peru, meantime, began mining the nitrate in her own province of Tarapaca. But Chile had the lead and her success caused Peru and Bolivia to protect their interests by a defensive treaty and a tax on Chilean

exports of nitrate at the ports of Tacna and Arica. Chile protested and seized the Bolivian port of Antofagasta. Then Bolivia declared war in March, 1879, and a month later Peru joined her.

After four years Chile was victorious and dictated the Treaty of Ancon, which took outright the province of Tarapaca and for a ten-year occupation the provinces of Arica and Tacna. Thus Bolivia lost her seaports and Peru her nitrate. The Treaty of Ancon promised a popular vote to decide the ownership of Arica and Tacna at the end of the ten years, but Peru and Chile have never been able to agree as to the conditions of the vote. If every one is included in the vote the provinces will probably go to Peru; if only the educated classes are allowed to participate, Chile is likely to keep them.

President Wilson has pointed out to the governments of Chile and Peru

the duty which they owe to the rest of the world and to mankind in general, to take immediate steps to restrain popular agitation and to reestablish their peaceful relations.

It is rather generally suggested that German intrigue has been instrumental in causing the outbreak just now when a threatening war in South America would particularly embarrass the United States' participation in the Peace Conference. Chile has maintained an entirely neutral position thruout the war, while Peru definitely sided with the Allied cause after the United States became a belligerent.

**Who Is Going to Run the Railroads** Director - General McAdoo focussed the scattering discussions as to who shall run the railroads by an appeal to Congress on December 11 for a five-year period of government control—

to take the question out of politics, to give composure to railroad officers and employees, to admit of the preparation and carrying out of a comprehensive program of im-



The North American Review's War Weekly

WELL, HE KEPT US OUT OF WAR



provements of the railroads and their terminal facilities, to put back of the railroads the credit of the United States, and to offer the necessary opportunity under proper conditions to test the value of unified control.

The only alternative to this proposal, in the judgment of the Director-General, is an immediate return of the roads to private ownership under the old conditions of legal entanglement and confusing competition, since there is "neither time nor opportunity for remedial legislation now," and

it is impossible and hopeless for the Government to attempt the operation of the railroads for twenty-one months after peace under the present law. To attempt to continue Federal control under the inadequate provisions of the present Federal control act and for the very brief period it authorizes, would be to multiply our difficulties and invite failure.

The point that Mr. McAdoo stressed chiefly in his appeal was the value of a five-year period of government control of the railroads as an experiment in public ownership.

The American people have a right to this test. It is to their interest that it should be done. In my opinion, it is the only practicable and reasonable method of determining the right solution of this grave economic problem.

Congress, for the most part, seems unwilling to impale itself on either horn of the dilemma Mr. McAdoo suggests. Senator Johnson, of California, for instance, wants permanent control of the railroads taken by the Government at once. Senator Penrose, at the other extreme, thinks that anything would be better than the present "mismanagement." Democratic Leader Martin has definitely stated his opposition to Mr. McAdoo's plan and advised that the railroads be returned to their owners "after necessary legislation has been enacted."

It is interesting that the chief pressure upon Congress from the people is

brought by the shippers, who believe that with the railroads under private control they can force a reduction in freight rates of the 15 per cent increase put on by Mr. McAdoo to compensate for wage increases. Railroad employees, on the other hand, are generally in favor of government control, which would tend to keep up their present scale of wages.

Aside from discussion of Mr. McAdoo's proposal there is much criticism of his statement that

The President has given me permission to say that this conclusion accords with his own view of the matter.

President Wilson in his recent speech to Congress emphasized the fact that he himself had come to no conclusion on the future disposition of the railroads.

#### Shipping Released from War

Ships with aggregate carrying capacity of 800,000 tons have been designated to be turned over by the army quartermaster department to the Shipping Board for return to trade routes. Their release is an important factor in the readjustment that we are making for foreign trade under peacetime conditions. In New York alone more than 170,000 tons of export freight are tied up at the docks for lack of shipping facilities.

#### Aviation in Civil Life

With thousands of aero-planes and aviators released from military service many plans are being made to transfer them to the everyday usages of civilian life. The air mail service, first of all, is to be much extended. It has been for some months established between Washington and New York, Philadelphia and New York, and was recently begun between Chicago and New York. The United States Weather Bureau is publishing aerial weather



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#### CHIEF OF OUR AIR MAIL SERVICE

Lieutenant J. Clark Edgerton, one of the original fliers in the air mail service, has been appointed chief of the postal flying operations, to succeed Captain Benjamin Lipsner. The air mail is under Postmaster General Burleson's jurisdiction

forecasts for all the territory between New York and Chicago.

It is expected that the first extension of the air service will be from New England to the Far South, and after that the coast-to-coast route may be opened. Not less than fifty aerial mail lines, with the employment of at least one thousand military aviators, will probably be incorporated in our postal service in the near future.

Captain Benjamin B. Lipsner, superintendent of the air mail service, sent his resignation to Postmaster General Burleson on December 6 with a protest against Second Assistant Postmaster General Praeger's announcement of plans for altering the service. He opposes particularly the plan to build special mail-carrying planes instead of utilizing military planes already built and the appointment of "novices in charge of important branches of the air mail service." Captain Lipsner also points to the fact that in a single month the few airplanes now in use made a total of 11,000 air miles with a perfectly clean record.

The Postmaster General accepted Captain Lipsner's resignation and appointed Lieutenant J. Clark Edgerton to succeed him. The specific protest which led to Captain Lipsner's resignation was met, however, by the House of Representatives, which added an amendment to the annual post office appropriation bill, requiring the Postmaster General to use army aviators for mail airplanes, instead of organizing a separate postal flying corps, and to accept for immediate use two hundred army airplanes to be transferred to the postal service by the War Department.

New York has introduced an Aviation Section into the city's Police Department for special duty in case of conflagration, riot and police operations on the bay and rivers where birds-eye observation is important.



#### ALL CARRIED OVER LONDON IN ONE AEROPLANE

These forty passengers, the largest number ever carried in one plane, flew over London recently in a Handley Page airplane, piloted by Clifford B. Prodger. Mr. Handley Page is the fourth man from the right in the second row; at the left is Mr. Prodger, the pilot



## Tangled Wires

Postmaster General Burleson, whose office now has come to include the directorship of all means of communication by mail, telephone, telegraph or cable, has kept his critics busy lately. His seizure of the cables brought a storm of protests, increased by later announcements of the consolidation of the Western Union and the Commercial Cable companies and of the Postal Telegraph and Western Union telegraph systems. The Postal Telegraph and the Commercial Cable companies, both under the direction of Clarence H. Mackay, objected that they were being unfairly discriminated against in favor of the Western Union. In the case of the Postal Telegraph the disagreement resulted in Mr. Burleson's discharging from Federal service Edward Reynolds, vice-president and general manager, and A. B. Richards, superintendent of the company's Pacific Coast division. The president of the Western Union, Newcomb Carlton, was appointed by Mr. Burleson as director of the combined cables, after George G. Ward, vice-president and general manager of the Commercial Cable, had refused to accept the position on the Postmaster General's terms. Mr. Ward, Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph and Commercial Cables, and William W. Cook, counsel for the companies, were discharged forthwith from any connection with the operation or control of the combined cables. The Commercial Cable Company has brought suit on the ground that Postmaster General Burleson's seizure of the cables constitutes a violation of international law, since he is thus taking under his supervision the cable traffic of Canada, Australia and the British Isles.

The real difficulty behind the various disagreements seems to center in the Postmaster General's desire to bring the telegraph, cables and telephone under permanent government control. Chairman Moon, of the House Post Office Committee, introduced on December 13 a bill previously approved by President Wilson empowering Postmaster General Burleson to continue government control of the

telegraph, telephone and cable systems after the peace treaty is signed. Arguments for this measure are advanced by Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and now adviser to the Postmaster General, on the ground that it will save wasteful competition and consequently lower rates.

Postmaster General Burleson has made public his own reasons for asking permanent government control of the systems of communication so that they may be operated "solely with a view to serving the public, and not making profits or guaranteeing returns on the investment." He argues nevertheless that they can be made to pay for themselves in twenty-five years by the economy of management effected and by the accumulation of the difference between the 7 or 8 per cent which these corporations expected to earn on their capital and the 4½ per cent asked by the Government. A cut in the rates for telephone service, announced by Mr. Burleson to become effective on January 21, provides a reduction of one-half of the day rate for service between 8.30 and 12 p. m. and one-fourth the day rate between midnight and 4.30 a. m. A station-to-station sys-

tem is established whereby the connection is made and the toll charged whether the particular person desired at the other end of wire replies or not. This rate for distances up to twenty-four miles is five cents for six miles; for longer distances, five cents for eight miles. The distance is to be computed by air line.

## The Embattled Farmers

A winter wheat crop larger by 80,000,000 bushels than any previous yield is expected this year as a result of the Government's appeal to the farmers for food to help win the war. A record acreage of over 49,000,000 was planted and even the weather achieved a record condition of 100 per cent perfect for eight important states. If similar conditions prevail thru the spring, 1919's wheat crop will go well over the billion bushel mark set in 1915. The increased wheat acreage this year, which in Illinois reached 225 per cent of the previous acreage, was stimulated by the Government's promise that the wheat should bring a guaranteed price of \$2.20 a bushel.

It is not only in wheat production that the fighting strength of American farms proved a worthy complement to the military valor of our troops. With man power greatly reduced, fertilizer scarce, new equipment almost unobtainable, the farmers of this country harvested 9,658,000 tons more of fifteen staple crops in 1918 than in 1914; in other words they increased our cultivated acreage for staple crops by more than twice the cultivated acreage of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

It seems probable that for a considerable time the world will need food-stuffs from the United States and that it will be necessary for us to maintain increased production of grain and also of live stock. The Food Administration's request of a 15 per cent increase in pork production was met this year. The Department of Agriculture has achieved notable results in fighting animal diseases: 67,000 square miles in the southern states were freed from cattle-fever ticks; losses from hog cholera were reduced one-half.



Paul Thompson  
SOUVENIR!

Nearly every returning American soldier has a "souvenir" to remember Jerry by. This boy on the "Leviathan" has put on the helmet that a German "gave" him and is shouting his greeting to the home folk on the pier below.



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## THE "LEVIATHAN" BRINGING BACK 9000 SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

When the biggest ship afloat, the German "Vaterland," was taken over by our Government, refitted, rechristened the "Leviathan" and put to carrying American troops across to defeat Germany, the U-boats made a special fight to sink her. But she defeated five distinct attacks and transported 150,000 men to France. Now she has made her first trip back to New York with homecoming troops. This photograph shows her fast outside her moorings at Hoboken.



# BEHIND THE BRITISH FLEET

BY HAMILTON HOLT

*This article concludes the series that Mr. Holt has written for The Independent every week since his trip to the battlefield and to the Allies' capitals. The story of his experiences over there includes a visit to the Seicheprey front just three weeks after our troops won their first victory there, a shot fired at the Germans from an American trench, a talk with the King of Italy and with the President of France, luncheon with General Pershing and many other incidents of interest and importance*



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*The Grand Fleet of England in the Firth of Forth*

IN my last week's article I described my several interviews with Admiral Sims, Commander of the American Fleet in European waters. This week I purpose to give some of my impressions of a five days' trip to the North, where the British Ministry of Information had arranged for Judge Wadhams and myself to see the Grand Fleet at the Firth of Forth, the Vickers munition factories at Sheffield and the Beardmore shipyards on the Clyde. Lieutenant Robertson of the British Army was assigned to us as guide and escort, and a right jolly traveling companion he turned out to be. He had been shell shocked at the front when a bursting shrapnel buried him under a ton of earth. He said the shock caused him partially to lose his memory for a few months, but now he had entirely recovered. I met many men in England who had suffered similarly. The malady is very common and takes all sorts of forms. I met, for instance, one young playwright, a contributor of *Punch*, who would cry like a baby when he became tired. His mind was not affected in the least and he could write his humorous quips as well as before the war. Another splendid fellow working in the British Ministry of information, with whom I came in frequent contact, would tremble and shake as tho he had the St. Vitus dance. Shell shock seems

to be an entirely new phenomenon, very much like a severe form of nervous prostration. Time and cheerful surroundings will generally cure it.

Our first stop after leaving London was Sheffield. There we spent the entire day in going thru the great Vickers munition plant, where the largest cannon in the world are made. The Vickers Company has been in business from the beginning of the eighteenth century. It was originally a private firm, the principal partner, Mr. George Naylor, being the grandfather of the late Colonel T. D. Vickers and of the present chairman, Mr. Albert Vickers. A generation ago the concern was turned into a limited liability company with a capital of £155,000, which has since been increased to over £9,000,000. Now the plant at Sheffield, to say nothing of the subsidiary plants situated in other parts of the kingdom, comprises over eighty acres and employs over 100,000 workmen. We saw guns being manufactured of all calibers, from small caliber anti aircraft artillery to the monsters used for battleships and land forts. Besides the manufacturing of guns Vickers produces armor engines, railway locomotives, railway carriages, drop stampings for motor cars, transport wagons, aeroplane engines, high

grade steel tubes for aeroplane parts, and carbon and alloy steels for cutting tools, and rolled steel bars. In the subsidiary plants are manufactured shrapnel, naval and merchant ships, marine engines, gun mountings, projectiles, airships, machine guns, cartridge cases and fuses, powder and ammunition motor cars and transport wagons. Mr. Ford's theory of specializing on one standard product and manufacturing it in quantity at the lowest cost is evidently not yet followed by British manufacturers. In England the Vickers methods everywhere seem to prevail. Each concern manufactures as many different products as it can and lays the emphasis on quality rather than on quantity.

This was especially the case at the great Beardmore shipbuilding plant on the Clyde. Not only does the Beardmore Company manufacture giant liners, battleships, freight ships, aeroplane ships, destroyers and submarines, but it turns out large numbers of dirigibles, aeroplanes, marine mines and artillery. Superficially the Vickers and Beardmore plants look very much alike to the casual visitor. Everywhere were to be seen giant blast furnaces, great machine shops, long casting rooms and assembly shops, and everywhere swarms

of working men with oily hands and grimy faces were hammering and fashioning and shoveling in the dingy light of the dark interiors. I saw thousands of English girls and women at work in their brown khaki trousers. Some of them were pouring molten metal into molds, others astride of iron bars were hammering rivets and still others were wheeling barrows or dirt and sand from one side of the yard to the other. All the small, low motor trucks that carried material from one part of the shop to another were operated by women. They all looked healthy and cheerful, but I could not help wondering whether they could stand such heavy work over a long period of time. The wages in these shops seemed to be high—certainly they were higher than the workers of England had ever received before. The employers told me, however, that they did not fare so well as in peace times, for their extra profits had to go back to the English Government in the form of excess profit taxes. The men at the head of these English concerns seemed older than the men in the United States conducting similar enterprises. I hardly talked to any one high in authority who was under sixty years of age. England is still an old man's country. A young Britisher has to emigrate to the colonies if he expects to rise to the top before middle age.

At the Beardmore factory I was especially interested in the rooms where the great dirigible balloons were being manufactured. In this division of the plant only women were employed. I was told that in the long established industries where men have done all the work women are not admitted by the trade unions, but that when a new trade is started, like the making of dirigibles, the trade unions make no objections if women are employed. In that case, however, they are unionized as soon as possible. I was privileged to walk thru some rooms where visitors are usually not admitted. I saw women cutting out the silken covers for the balloons. In one room they were pasting over the silk the lining of the inside of the stomachs of oxen. The atmosphere of the room was permeated with a sort of "dopy" smell which I was told is very dangerous to the health of the women workers if they do not frequently go out in the open air. Consequently every hour the women are sent out on a balcony for a quarter of an hour's rest.

I had always been desirous to see the interior of a submarine. As there was one of the largest and latest types of the craft tied to the dock we asked permission to visit it. When Lieu-



tenant Robertson vouched that Judge Wadhams and myself would not if we could, and probably could not if we would, make any improper use of what we saw, we were permitted to enter the mechanical shark. First we walked over a plank from the dock to the curved deck. On the top, just big enough for one thin man to slide thru, was an open hole. With some difficulty I dropt down about six feet and found myself in the entrails of the beast. The sur-

roundings were anything but inviting. In fact, I should about as lief have been Jonah in the whale's belly as to be a sailor in one of those under-sea boats. There was hardly a square foot in the entire length of the ship where it was possible to stand up straight. We had to crouch almost double as we walked. The entire inside of the carcass was lined with a veritable network of twisted pipes and wires. I could hardly move in any direction without running my head or arms or feet into machinery. Several times I had to crawl over live torpedoes and electric wires to go from one compartment to another. Some of the berths for the crew were actually on top of the large torpedoes and even the small periscope room used as the officers' quarters was hardly as commodious as an ordinary engineer's room in the bottom of a third class tugboat. The temperature near the engines was suffocating and the gaseous fumes and the odor of oil, grease and stagnant air that pervaded the entire ship was sickening. The smallest kitchenette would have been a palatial refectory compared with the submarine's galley. Imagine living for months in the bowels of such a monster without fresh air and without the power to stand up straight, and all the time overshadowed by the ever present possibility of a hideous death. No wonder that the Germans could get no more volunteers to man their submarines. And no wonder that the relief from the hell of submarine life caused most all the sailors that manned them to commit the wildest excesses when they were on shore.

Our next experi-



Photographs from Press Illustrating

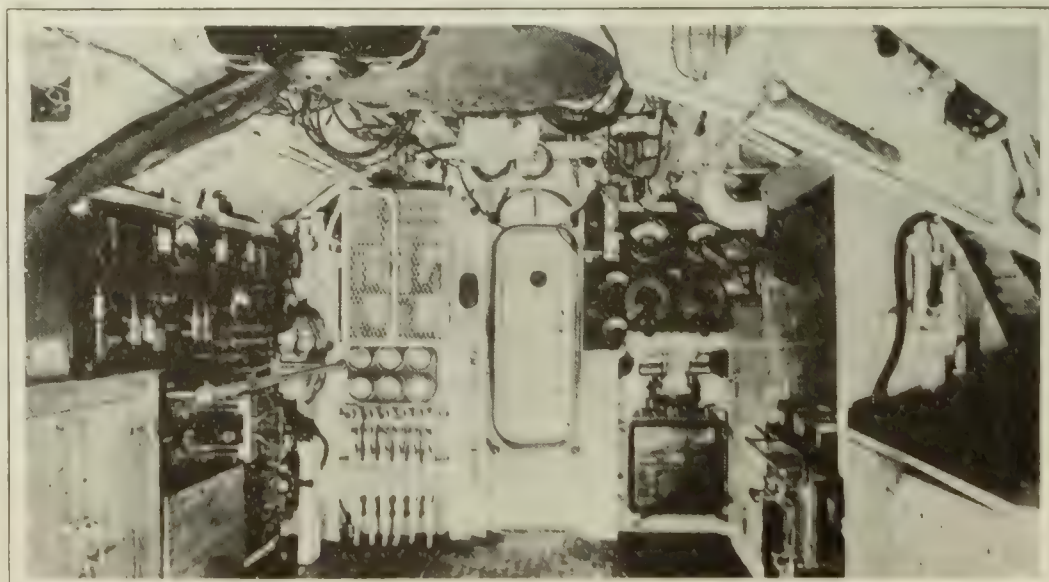
English women riveters at work in the great shipbuilding plants on the Clyde

ence on this trip was our visit to the Grand Fleet. At Edinburgh Lieutenant Robertson, Judge Wadhams and myself were met by an officer of the Royal Navy who was to take us by train to a great blue bay where the fleet was riding at anchor. Having arrived at a little station on the banks of the Firth of Forth we walked down to the wharf and there, proudly riding the broad bosom of the expanse before us, was the Grand Fleet of England—the fleet that has undoubtedly saved civilization from the dominion of the Hun. There it was spread out before us—a thousand ships it almost seemed—from the great super-dreadnaughts and the powerful armed cruisers down to those sturdy little fox terrier destroyers that I came to love and admire so much on the voyage over. Darting in and out and all about were hundreds of tiny harbor craft, all flying the Union Jack. A gasoline launch was waiting for us and we stepped aboard. As we raced thru the center lane made by the lines of ships it was fine to see smoke rising from every stack and to realize that it was only necessary to weigh anchor for the whole fleet to be off for the battle. Down at

ers, giant dirigibles were always on the lookout for the forthcoming foe. I was proud to see the Stars and Stripes floating from the sterns of five battleships in this goodly company. The American Navy is now part and parcel of the British Navy, and to see our dreadnaughts shoulder to shoulder with their English brothers is but one of the many concrete evidences that from this time henceforth the English speaking nations are one in the defense of right.

We were first taken on board the "Neptune," where I was at once ushered into the presence of the captain and his officers. Such downright hospitality as these Britishers showed us I have seldom if ever received in my life. The jolly English tars took us to their hearts at once. Of course we were shown all over the ship and everything from top to bottom was explained to us. All the woodwork had been cleared away, the decks were stripped for action, and the one thing on earth or sea that our new found friends seemed to want more than aught else was a chance to get another crack at the Germans. The captain assured me that the American officers in command were

splendid fellows, and said that the English Navy had learned some things from the American Navy, as he believed that we had learned some things from them. At all events everything that each nation knew was at the disposal of the other. A delicious luncheon was served us—by all means the best meal I had in Great Britain—and after several toasts were drunk to the (Continued on page 428)



"The engine room of a submarine is a veritable network of twisted pipes and wires"



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



## PEACE

*The ending of the Civil War was announced in "Harper's Weekly" of July 8, 1865, by this cartoon, particularly timely in the midst of our peace celebrations now and in this Seventieth Anniversary Number of The Independent. It was drawn by Thomas Nast, the most famous cartoonist of those days who originated the Republican elephant and the Democratic donkey as political symbols*





**A MACHINE GUN MANNED BY THE WORKMEN AND SOLDIERS COUNCIL.**

Severe fighting was reported near the Imperial buildings where this machine gun post was situated on a roof dominating the crowds in the streets of Berlin. At the right is a motor load of former soldiers of the German army who sided with the revolutionists and patrolled the streets with guns mounted on the roof of their automobile

## SETTING UP A NEW RULE IN BERLIN

*These are the first photographs to reach this country showing the actual incidents of the German revolution*



**SOCIALISTS AGAINST SOCIALISTS**

The opposing factions in Berlin have made several sporadic attempts to establish control of the Government. Street meetings going on continuously proclaim the policies of the various parties and appeal for popular support. "Brothers Don't Shoot," is the slogan on the sign in the center of the group above, but there are plenty of guns and ammunition in the crowd to deny it



Photographs © International Film

**SCHEIDEMAN PROCLAIMING THE REPUBLIC**

This crowd is gathered in front of the Reichstag building in Berlin to celebrate the downfall of the Hohenzollern régime and to listen to the proclamation of Germany as a republic. The announcement is being read by Philipp Scheideman, leader of the Socialists





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#### THE GERMAN ENVOYS SEEKING PEACE

*The men sent by the Imperial German Government to ask from Marshal Foch the terms of armistice are shown here challenged by the sentries as they cross the French line on the night of November 7 on their way from La Capelle to the Chateau Francfort*



© Underwood & Underwood

#### MARSHAL FOCH DICTATING THE SURRENDER

*In his special car Marshal Foch met the German envoys at Rethondes and read to them the Allies' conditions of peace. From left to right are Captain von Salow, General Winterfeldt, Herr Mathias Erzberger and Count von Oberndorff, representing Germany; Admiral Wemyss of Great Britain, Marshal Foch, an American representative probably General Rhodes, and General Weygand*



**B**UT—Master Hugh—the Master Hugh you kept things from—will never come back. . . . I mean that anyhow this Hugh will never come back. Another one may. But I shall have been outside and it will all be different.”

It was thus that Mr. Britling's boy said what we all know to be true. The boys who will come back from France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Siberia—boys we used to hide things from—will not be the same boys who sailed from Hoboken and Newport News and San Francisco. Just how they will have been changed, we cannot yet tell. They must first return and stand among us, talk with us, try to fit themselves back into our social scheme, before we can begin to feel the difference.

But certain weather vanes have already shown how the wind is beginning to blow. Any one who has seen and even for a few weeks lived among our fellows overseas realizes that they have crashed thru a good many of the old barriers set up for them by traditional conventions. The free life in the open has given their natural spontaneity a chance to develop. They sing and play and joke and fling themselves generally over the landscape a great deal more than they ever could under the old conditions at home. This kind of thing means not only healthier bodies, but also healthier minds—minds full of sunlight in place of the darkness and cobwebs of the old days. Those who went out boys-afraid-of-themselves have, thru their experiences and associations with every sort of youth, lost most of their fear and gained a courage that will be permanent. The rougher element have come into contact with the more refined and better educated individuals, usually to their mutual advantage.

When this new vigor, courage and mental hunger sweep in upon us, we shall need to meet it on our toes. We ought not to let ourselves forget that the burden of readjustment will fall upon us, not upon the boys who come back. If we are wise we will welcome it and the responsibility that goes with it, because I have an idea that we shall be immensely stimulated by the experience.

What about the religion these fellows will bring back with them, for instance? From what I know of them, religion meant very little in their lives before they entered the army. They were Catholics, Protestants, Orthodox Jews, Presbyterians, Unitarians, etc., chiefly because their fathers and mothers were one or the other. Religion meant to most of them little more than church and charity, neither of which had any great appeal for their youth.

We have just recently seen, in the United War Work Campaign, the first united effort on such a large scale ever made by Jews, Catholics and Protestants, working together for a single object which was bigger than any single sect or group of sects. Perhaps we feel a bit of a thrill at this, if we are liberals, and are inclined to pat ourselves on the back and smile virtuous

smiles. But who was responsible for this united effort—the President or the Y. M. C. A., or the K. of C., or the Jewish Welfare Board? Not at all. The A. E. F. was responsible. Those boys over there like Jewish chocolate and Catholic chocolate and Methodist chocolate equally well. Any letter paper will do for a home letter. George M. Cohan's latest song sung by George himself has just as much swing on a K. of C. phonograph as upon a "Y" or a J. W. B. phonograph. The wounded soldier who needs a drink, or a lift, or even last rites, doesn't ask the ministering chaplain whether he preaches Christianity or Judaism. The religion of war—a religion of unselfishness, sympathy, help, brotherhood—is the kind of religion that *means* something. It is there when it is needed, and it needs no tags.

That is the real reason why there was only one campaign in November instead of seven.

Religion that has been tagged and covered with a thin coating of sugar in the form of a movie show or a vaudeville entertainment has been consistently repudiated by the A. E. F. I attended a performance like that in France early last summer: a good vaudeville show had just ended when a religious director leaped onto the stage before the boys could get out and started a prayer and praise meeting, apparently on the assumption that if religion wasn't stuffed down the boys' throats they wouldn't swallow it at all. It was a cheat, pure and simple, and of course the whole audience saw thru it. They were too courteous to get up and leave in a body, but they said some pretty hard things about it afterward. They declared that they hated to see religion cheapened like that. The religious director's psychology was all wrong. The average soldier is perfectly willing to attend a real religious meeting organized by what he calls an "honest-to-God-chaplain," but he refuses to be hoaxed into a prayer meeting when he expected something entirely different.

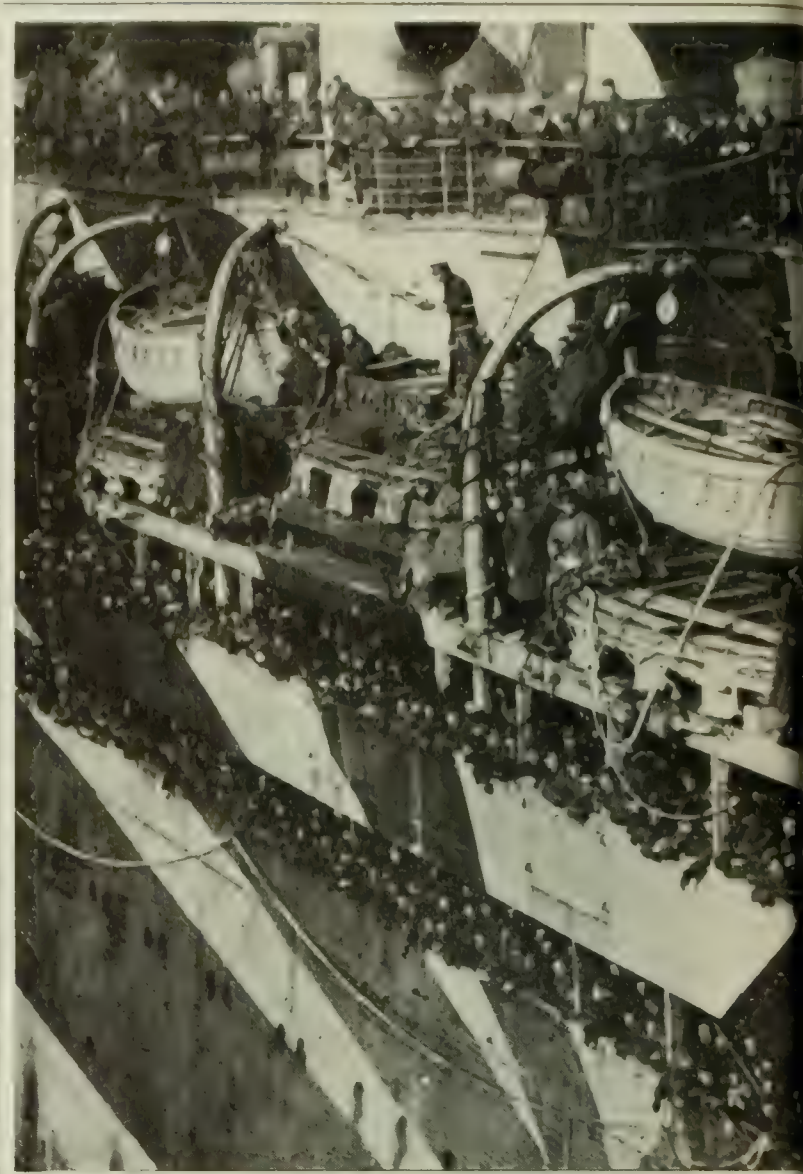
When our fellows come back, what kind of religion will we have to offer them here? Will it be the kind that really answers a need, offered by "honest-to-God-chaplains"? Or will they have to take religion into their own hands and make it genuine? These are questions which our churches must answer or risk being displaced by something bigger than themselves.

Until the signing of the armistice, most of our overseas forces had little

# WHEN THE BOYS

BY RAYMOND

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION



© Paul Thompson

"The four million of our finest youth returning from the battle"

time to think about much but war. Now, however, they are going to have some leisure time on their hands—time to observe and to think. They will have an opportunity to get at first hand some intensely interesting education in political and social science. Right now some of them are marching into a very hotbed of bolshevism. Whatever may be our opinion of bolshevism over here—and we



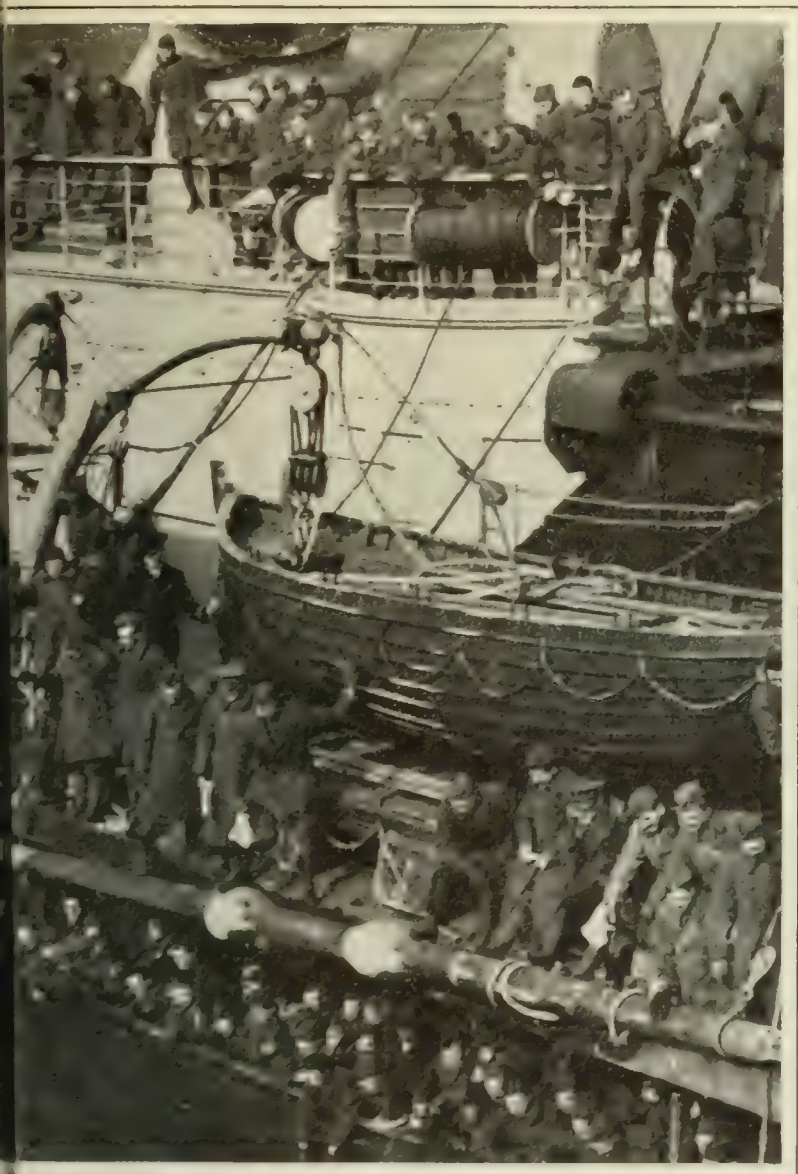
Mr. Fosdick is an authority on welfare. He has served as mediator in negotiations and has represented



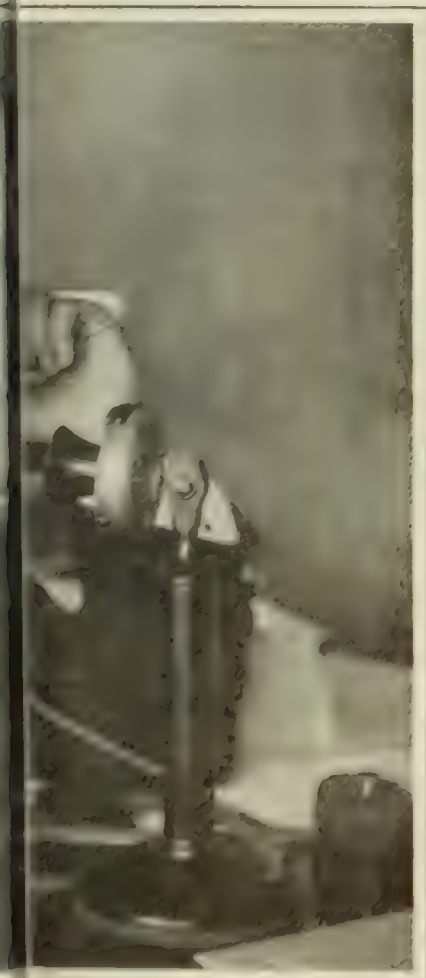
# S COME HOME

. FOSDICK

TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES



are bringing home new ideas, new vigor and new vision"



on for the promotion of social  
only departments and organ-  
institutions in Europe

tics have become intensified due to their contact with foreign peoples and that, as a result of their isolation from America and in their role of representatives of America, they have expressed certain obvious American national traits, he is right. But when he continues by saying, as a comfortable corollary, that "their adventuring into the European war furnace has not changed their American character. They can now go back to their various activities at home without being restless or discontented in their old tasks," I fail to share his pessimism. I hope rather that many of them will be both restless and discontented when they contemplate the return to their old tasks, and that some of their old tasks, and the conditions surrounding them may undergo some mighty changes at their hands.

And this is not at all the same as hoping that they will come home Bolsheviks. There is a difference between adopting even so loosely woven a political doctrine as bolshevism and deriving a stimulus from its expression. Uncle Sam is too good a business man to refuse contributions of new thought, and he is also too skilful a refiner not to be able to separate the gold from the dross.

The same correspondent concludes his analysis as follows: "I shall miss my guess if, on returning home, they do not constitute a permanent and potent influence for maintaining the American tradition of freedom from entangling alliances." This sounds again like reactionism, unless the writer means by entangling alliances only that sort defined by President Wilson as "special arrangements or understandings with particular nations." If he means that our soldiers will constitute a potent influence against the assumption by America of her "full share of responsibility for the maintenance of common covenants and understandings upon which peace must henceforth rest," then I believe they would be the first to repudiate his accusation.

Complacency with regard to the future political ideas of American citizen soldiers is a dangerous thing. There are many outworn traditions hiding in the deep and dark dugouts of our national thought which will be forced to cry "Kamerad" when these boys come back. Let us hope that some of the compensation for their heroic efforts, for the lives lost and for the billions spent will be measured in a healthy political and social revitalization.

One unhandsome thread of our social

fabric has already been singled out for drawing. Prostitution has for ages been considered a necessary adjunct of social and military life. Venereal disease, which is its natural corollary, and a greater menace to health and happiness than probably any other factor except poverty, has been endured as the inevitable price of social maladjustment. The war has provided the motive as well as the occasion for an epoch-making demonstration that these theories are pure fallacies, and our army has had the largest share in it. Prostitution has been repressed in the areas surrounding training camps in this country by vigorous law enforcement, and in France by military order. Venereal disease has been prevented by medical measures, education and the prevention of sex contacts. Military officials of both our own and foreign countries have been convinced of the soundness of these policies and our own army has given splendid evidence of its agreement.

But the work has been only begun. The repressive work was begun wrong-end-to because of military necessity—that is, instead of starting with social causes, which would have been much too slow a process, it was necessary to start with the police. But its results have proved that repression is possible and that prostitution, instead of being an integral factor of social and military life, is merely a parasitical growth.

From now on one of America's most definite responsibilities is to carry on this work. In the first place, will the soldier who returns to find flourishing in his own home town the very things he has been taught to avoid and abhor not be justified in branding the citizens of that town as both hypocrites and slackers? Could we face them when they begin to realize that all the work done during the war had been aborted merely because the fighting had stopped? Finally, can we of this generation keep faith with our children if we do not carry this work on for their protection?

America has pointed the way to the world in this matter. Patriotism, pride, social necessity and humanity demand that we make good.

There are of course many other large problems incident to the return and readjustment of our soldiers, but these three are enough to illustrate my point. America has of necessity during the past year and a half borrowed some of the methods of autocracy in order to fight and conquer autocracy. These methods and the trend of thought they have produced have tended to crystallize and solidify temporarily our national intentions. But if we are to remain a democracy and develop as a democracy, we must return to a condition of intellectual and social flexibility, and at no time again, perhaps for generations, will open-mindedness and receptivity have such value for us as during this period of readjustment when nearly four million of our finest youth are returning, both from the training camps here and from the battle front abroad, bringing new ideas, new vigor and new vision.



# THE LITTLE CHRIST

BY HARRIET FAIRCHILD BLODGETT

The little Christ is coming down  
Across the fields of snow;  
The pine trees greet Him where they stand,  
The willows bend to kiss His hand,  
The mountain laurel is ablush  
In hidden nooks; the wind, ahush  
And tiptoe, lest the violets wake  
Before their time for His sweet sake;  
The stars, down dropping, form a crown  
Upon the waiting hills below—  
The little Christ is coming down  
Across the fields of snow.

The little Christ is coming down  
Across the city streets;  
The wind blows coldly from the north,  
His dimpled hands are stretching forth,  
And no one knows—and no one cares,  
The priests are busy with their prayers,  
The jostling crowd hastes on apace,  
And no one sees the pleading face,  
None hears the cry as thru the town  
He wanders with His small cold feet—  
The little Christ is coming down  
Across the city street.

The little Christ is coming down  
Where Flanders' fields are red.  
The cannons roar, the bugles blare,  
The sabers flash His coming there,  
And, as the banners wave and toss,  
They shape themselves into a Cross.

While thru the whirling flakes of snow  
The little Christ stoops low, stoops low,  
He makes of laurel leaves a crown  
To grace the dying and the dead—  
The little Christ is coming down  
Where Flanders' fields are red.

The little Christ is coming down  
Across the burning sands.  
As lilies, fair and cool and sweet,  
The footprints of His dimpled feet,  
As violets of Paradise  
The loving pity of His eyes—  
And all the souls He calls by name  
Go flashing upward as a flame,  
Beyond the shadows, murk and brown,  
While on the battlefield He stands—  
The little Christ is coming down  
Across the burning sands.

The little Christ is coming down  
To greet His Own tonight.  
Not as a hero with a sword,  
Not as a thorn-crowned Prince and Lord,  
But just a Little Child He comes,  
(Hark to the sobbing of the drums!  
And all the reeking air astir  
With scent of frankincense and myrrh!)  
While, tenderly, He kisseth down  
The lids on eyes too dim for light.  
The little Christ is coming down  
To greet His Own tonight.

## THE FAILURE OF THE FOURTH ESTATE

**T**HE press of the United States, thru no fault of its one thousand Washington correspondents, is falling down.

The Constitution of the United States provided that "Congress shall make no law abridging freedom of speech or of the press," but it did not provide for the safety and security of the press, against acts by agencies, of the Government and of private or public organizations, other than Congress. It said, by implication, what is patent upon the least consideration, that the integrity and freedom of the means of communicating intelligence, so that the people of this nation can exercise their will and conscience intelligently, is essential to the welfare of the nation; it did not, could not, a century ago, set up thoroughgoing means to the maintenance of the integrity and freedom of the press. But it is becoming more and more imperative that some such means be employed. The proof lies in many national defeats, two of which are sufficient to demonstrate, past doubt, that we shall do well to look closely at a menace which may thwart national expression in this country as fatefully as it did in Germany. These two are the coal closure and the aircraft crisis, neither of which disasters, in its relation to the public thru the press, is, generally, in the least understood.

There was no real scarcity of coal,

BY DONALD WILHELM

as was pointed out first by this magazine, when the coal closure came as a rending shock to the nation last year. There was no scarcity of coal, but there was an arrant and criminal and unpatriotic scarcity of light on the conditions of the railroads charged with the responsibility of transporting that coal. This scarcity of light was due directly to press agents used as a kind of camouflage corps by a small group of railroad executives who were making a desperate fight to keep the railroads from being taken over by the Government. Conditions on the roads got worse and worse; the very elements conspired against them; until, at last, too late to avert the costly coal closure, the Garfield order came and more than 150 ships whose cargoes were imperatively needed by the Allies were freed. Then the President stepped in, forced action, got the roads taken over. He was able intelligently to do that, not because, in those fateful hours when he should have had the utmost coöperation from the press, the press informed him that the roads must be taken over, but in spite of the failure of the press to do any such thing.

The press agents who, unwittingly, no doubt, thwarted the will of the nation in the case of the coal closure,

tho used much by corporations and individuals outside Government control, got their start in the Government itself. The earliest considerable press agency of which there is any record available was that established by Gifford Pinchot, in the Roosevelt Administration, to carry out the work of forest conservation. Mr. Pinchot was a pioneer Dollar-a-Year man who had learned, somehow—perhaps from Colonel Roosevelt—the tremendous power of publicity, with the result that he established a publicity bureau which, when perfected, proved to be an exemplar. The organization chart and charter of that bureau, which the writer studied, amply demonstrated how perfect a machine it was, one achieving such good results that other Departments and Bureaus followed suit, establishing bureaus of publicity, some of which, like that of the Department of Agriculture, were really desirable. In many cases "special agents" were designated, or the press agent was an "assistant," or an accountant, or a clerk. Congress did not give general cognizance to any such program in its appropriations. Perhaps Congressmen and Senators would have felt, in a test, sympathetic, because nearly every one of them relies, at least to some extent, upon the advice and guidance of a favored news- [Continued on page 448]



THE perspective that divides a child from its father is very long. Intimacy is possible, but mutual understanding is difficult until the child passes beyond the imaginative stage, that elusive period which each one forgets after it has been left behind. When the two become chums, that is, have like pleasures, like ideals, like mental stimulants, then there is no mathematics in their love, and the question of the greater or less age or dignity or importance has disappeared before a beautiful camaraderie.

About the first memory of my father was his lying beside me on the floor, patiently repeating over and over again, verse by verse, Gray's "Elegy," until I could lisp it to the end. I was then three years old.

His theory was that a small child could as easily be trained to noble poetry as to baby doggerel, without tiring or injuring the growing brain. So on my seventh birthday, according to the Ward tradition, my father took me in his arms before he went to the office, and said:

"My little son. Seven is a sacred number. This is your seventh birthday. I am going to make you a present. It is this. When I come home tonight, I want you to repeat to me the whole Hebrew alphabet. Here is the grammar, and I know you will not make a mistake."

In this way I began to study Hebrew, a language almost perfect in its regal simplicity, and, in a short time, it proved not more difficult than the complex mother tongue.

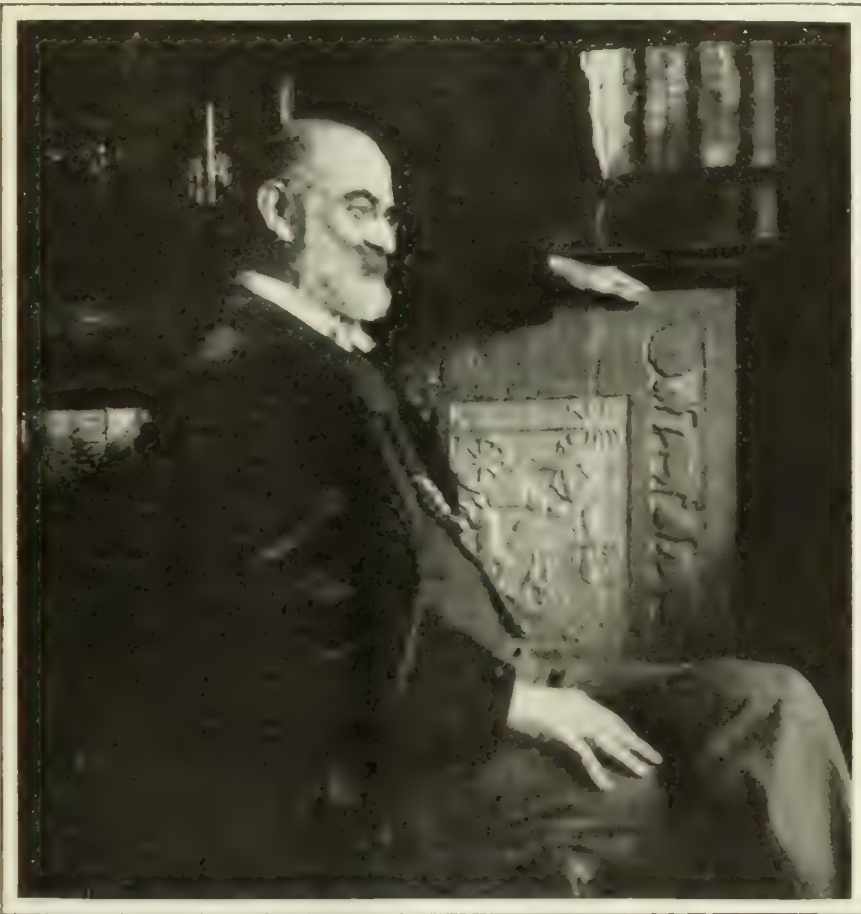
My father was what might be called a Spartan Puritan. Blessed with a primitive constitution, ignorant of headaches, hardly ever suffering pain, ancestral in his simple tastes, it took him many years to understand that his son could be differently constituted from him. While he was teaching in Ripon College, I remember toddling along with him to his classes and back. Those were moments of animal joy to the lonely child of four or five—running, jumping, playing tricks, throwing snowballs, and cutting up like a kitten. He played, too. He was never on his dignity with his boy, except when he punished. On one occasion I slipped and fell, and finding I could not rise, began to howl miserably. My father, who could not abide a cryer or a coward, spoke sharply:

"Stop crying! Get right up or I'll whip you!" Again the child tried to move, but failed. He could only squirm a little out of his tracks; but one leg refused obedience. Just as my father was about to make his threat good, his myopic eyes caught sight of a red pool beneath my left leg. He snatched me up in his arms and ran like a deer to the house, laid me on the sofa, and with the tenderness of a modern nurse, bound up the jagged wound on the knee cap, that a sharp stone had made as I fell. In his own life he practised his favorite motto, to "endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ." But when it came to his boy's suffering, the apostle-physician could not have been gentler than he.

# MY FATHER

BY HERBERT D. WARD

*In this Seventieth Anniversary Number of The Independent it is our privilege to publish the sketch of Dr. William Hayes Ward written by his son. Dr. Ward molded the editorial policies of The Independent for nearly fifty years, from 1868 when he became Associate Editor until his death on August 23, 1916. Ten years ago, in our Sixtieth Anniversary Number, he wrote: "Nothing is so near my heart as that The Independent shall always remain true to the Kingdom of Christ whatever banner his loving followers may carry; that it may be more than hospitable to new truth, and that it may seek to bring the Church into closer bonds of union; that it may always defend the wronged and the helpless of whatever race, that it may assert the widest fellowship of humanity, and that it may ever, in the matters of national progress as well as of all righteousness, forget the traditions behind and build new service on the eternal foundations of faith, hope and love, which are also those of liberty, fraternity and equality." That is the creed we still follow*



*William Hayes Ward*

From experience I know that every strong character who has any children at all, should have at least two or three. The first to practise on, the rest to train according to his experience and their temperaments. My father was born a scholar, he was trained to erudition. From his father he inherited a certain madness for early education. It did not occur to him until later that the early home training, the moral example of a Christian family, are more necessary than a dozen languages. He wanted me to have the advantages he lacked, the natural induction into French and German. As a child of my age at the time, he had a scholarly father, a prayerful and a tender mother, four adoring brothers and sisters, a Christian and ecclesiastical home with all the Hebrew he wanted thrown in—but alas, no French or German. In his Oriental studies he missed these languages terribly, and overcame this lack only after years of studious difficulty. Naturally he argued: "I have begotten a son who will be a scholar and an Orientalist like myself. He shall not be handicapped. I will pump languages into him which he will absorb as easily as a babe does milk." So a little past my seventh year he sent me over to a Moravian School in the Black Forest alone. That was my

German. Then after a few years to another school in Switzerland. That was my French. And the dear father, the near chum, the playfellow and mind-comrade grew dimmer and dimmer, and was almost lost to memory. So was home, family, his country, and protecting love became a vanished dream.

For our minds, our bodies, our constitutions, our ideals, our ambitions were as different as if we had never been related, and it was only several years after my return to my father's house, when mutual confidence was difficult to resume, when misunderstandings were frequent, and boyish distrust was predominant, that he discovered that he had fathered a different breed from a Spartan Puritan, and that scholarly erudition was very liable to die out in the family with him. Then his whole treatment underwent a change. When he began to expect less, he began to love more, and in the summer of my sixteenth year the bond of fellowship was riveted anew between us, that strengthened as time flew on, and was never broken, not even by death itself.

At that time, in 1877, the four of us—my father, my two aunts and myself, were living in the Stone House on Abington Avenue, Newark, New Jersey. My father had built this rather pretentious house and occupied it as his first own home. My mother was always too great an invalid to assume any care whatever over home, husband or child, and had died while I was in school in Germany. So the boy of sixteen had no mother's oversight, and after school was over had nothing but his daily chores, meals, and bedtime to curb his impetuous nature. Father came home about dinner-time, tired, and often not before midnight, leaving a little after eight

each morning. His editorial duties on the New York Independent kept him chained to desk and train routine. His missionary and religious committees, ever increasing in numbers and importance, took all the rest of his time. His only chance to pursue his Oriental studies, to achieve and write his monumental work on Babylonian Seals and Cylinders, to write his innumerable scholarly essays for general publications and societies, was to steal the time out of his sleep between five and seven in the morning. I do not ever remember of waking up early that I did not see the light burning at his desk in the bedroom. During these quiet hours he became the Dean of Babylonian scholars in this country. It was then he acquired his French, his German, his Syriac, his Arabic, made exhaustive Hebrew translations, and forged a reputation for accurate scholarship that made him the honored president of the American Oriental Society.

The boy had little understanding of these matters. He loved to play, and so he joined "The Clan." This aggregation of boy dynamite was composed of about ten members of the same ages living within a mile of the Stone House. We were in every innocent mischief conceivable, and the pace was rapidly getting faster. We even got so far



as to play pool and call for an occasional sherry flip. Then we knew we were men of the world. We often played cards, having parties in each others' houses, when the families were out. I remember organizing a raid with them on our own grapes and eating them in my attic bedroom with trembling gusto.

It was a fine lot of boys, just drifting undirected. One evening late the majority of the clan were up in my room playing poker with lump sugar for chips. Sugar was cheaper than celluloid then. My father was not expected home until midnight, and the party would be all over long before then. But as a blind in case of accident, we had a chessboard loaded with men, ready to concentrate on, when the stairs creaked.

One of the lads at the table was especially belligerent when he lost his host's sugar. In the midst of a scene and noise that would not be allowed in a respectable zoo, the door opened and in walked the master of the house. We were paralyzed. Cards were religiously taboo under his roof. He stayed and chatted pleasantly, with no reference to the unholy sport. One by one the boys shivered and grew pale and limp. They slunk down stairs and disappeared. I expected nothing less than a good whipping. I had often gotten it before. But this time punishment was not meted out. The offense must have been too serious even for that. After the dinner was over the next evening, and we were sitting around the big table as usual, my father spoke up.

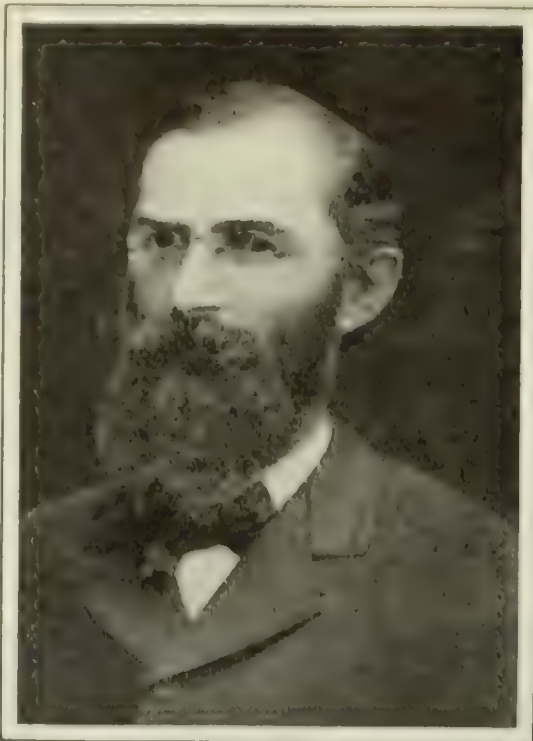
"Berty, I want you to go up in the attic and bring down my old botany can."

Wondering, I went. It was a battered, dingy old can, and very heavy. I had already been taught how to press flowers, keep my own herbarium and analyze wild-flowers. The summer before I had analyzed and prest over a hundred varieties, but had never used the botany can. My father was sitting alone at the cleared dining-room table with a big brown covered book, into which he was diligently peering. He never wasted a moment's time. I was pretty well frightened and kept still. It was watchful waiting.

"Open the can," he ordered, "and take out what you find there, very carefully, and spread on the table."

Wondering, I opened the slide, thrust my fist in, and encountered a hard substance wrapt in old newspapers. Then another, and another. Soon each was uncovered, and there was spread upon the oak table a glittering array of crystals. Here a huge amethyst encrusted with drusy quartz. By its side a beautiful specimen of blue copper ore; a transparent crystal of quartz and other specimens wonderful to the eyes of the ignorant child. This was my first lesson in mineralogy, and the book was Dana's comprehensive work, which thumbed and marked and torn and battered—is now an honored member of my library today. In a few evenings the "clan" met and formed the first Mineralogical Club of Newark, and was immediately, under the guidance of my wise father, transformed from a gang of irresponsible boys into an ardent group of collectors. That summer we combed Bergen Hill for zeolites, the sandstone quarry for petrifications, and tramped as far as Paterson with our kits, as eager a lot of enthusiasts as you ever saw. The situation that was growing serious was saved by a wise direction of waste exuberance, and the poolroom knew us no more. Cards were henceforth taboo without any one's forbidding their use. A greater interest had taken their place.

This was the beginning of my father's converting all his vacations into mineral trips with his only son. This lasted until after my college days. Pennsylvania, New



*Photograph of Dr. Ward taken in the nineties, at the time of his mineralogical trips*

Jersey, New York State, and Nova Scotia even to Cape Blomidon, were subject to the many mineralogical adventures of the happy couple. There were many incidents of interest and of drama in these wonderful trips. For never a boy had a more congenial, an easier, a more companionable mentor and chum than I in these trips. One incident stands out in my memory that illustrates that great man's simplicity of nature as well as his inherent reverence.

In the northern part of New York State on a hot July evening a disreputable looking couple might have been seen tramping thru a small village. It was seven o'clock; they had walked fifteen miles already, and were hot and hungry. They had five miles farther to go before they could reach a hotel. Each carried a battered bag that was surprisingly heavy. Burglar's tools and mineral kits look alike under canvas covers. With reluctance the storekeeper sold them a loaf of bread and a huckleberry pie, and scowled as they ate sitting on his worn steps. Then they started shambling along.

At that moment a church bell dominated the still air.

"That's a Congregational Church," asserted the elder. "I recognize the tone of that bell."

"Nonsense. They are all Catholics or Presbyterians here," the boy replied.

"We haven't been inside of a Congregational Church for a month, and we are tired. Let's go and see. You can sit outside if you want to."

Sure enough, it was a Congregational prayer meeting night, and we entered and slunk in to the back seat. The congregation consisted of the leader, one man and thirty women beside the tramps. Heads were turned, skirts rustled, noses lifted in our direction. After waiting for those whom they never expected to come, the meeting opened with a hymn.

"Sing!" commanded my father, "as you never did before." The boy's tenor easily dominated the little meeting to the disgust of the leader, who sang a cracked alto. A tramp sing songs of the sanctuary! The supprest excitement due to this invasion of sacred territory grew. The leader opened the subject, which, appropriately enough, was the total depravity of man. He illustrated this aptly from the fall of Adam, and sank down. The remaining man of respectability took it up and carried it to the present day, putting especial emphasis on hoboism, which in summer time were evidently a curse to this God-fearing commun-

ity. Then he quit, and after another hymn there was an ominous silence. If no woman spoke, the meeting would die a natural death.

But at this critical point a sister arose, evidently the pastor's wife, a woman confident in her powers, and used to publicity. She prayed for those who lost in Adam had stumbled into the sanctuary. She reviewed their lurid past, their drunken wanderings, their probable crimes. She asked forgiveness for their enormous offenses. She discarded all pride in her own unassailable position, and called upon the tattered strangers to confess their sins while the spirit moved them. The leader appropriately ordered "The Ninety and Nine" to be sung while the sparse congregation turned again and stared at us as if we were men of Borneo.

"I'm going to speak," whispered my father, "and then let's run for it when I'm thru."

The hymn of repentance stopped. The tramp arose. His gray hair was tousled, his beard scraggly. He had on a flannel shirt, not too clean, and a long linen duster stained with a month's hard travel. But he arose, tall, with a kind of irresistible dignity that calmed an audience aghast over the prospect of a too harrowing confession of sin. The man began quietly in his usual conversational tones. His voice was melodious and his words marvelously chosen. He began by telling them that he had been a Congregationalist for seven generations, and he himself a member of the church for forty years. He told them of the mercies of God, of the beauty of a life of holiness. His tones grew deeper, more commanding when he spoke of the sacrifice and true humility that marks the man of God. He rebuked them for their ecclesiastical self-sufficiency and summoned them for their narrow, gossiping lives. He eulogized them for their support of a poor church. He evoked the blessing of God upon their homes, their labors and families, and called upon them to pray with their hearts rather than their lips.

With one accord the people bowed their heads. For neither they, nor the mischievous lad ever heard such a speech or had listened to such a prayer. Hearts beat wildly within bosoms as if Pentecost were at hand. In the hush that followed, the two strangers disappeared from the church. Their suspicious mineral bags went with them. When the last outpost of the village had been left behind, in the darkling of the summer night, the boy timidly took his father's hand. The Spartan was affectionate but not over demonstrative. The boy was both. He was very much moved.

"Father," he said, "I never heard you talk and pray so wonderfully. I didn't think you could."

The man, known to all the Congregationalists of the country and to the scholars of the world, answered:

"I had to. I couldn't help it with such a narrow little audience. It was an inspiration. Now," he smiled a little sinfully, "they'll have something to wonder about."

After that I always understood the eloquence of Christ in the face of bigotry, opposition, misunderstanding and hatred.

I could write reams about the delightful adventures my big brother and I had on these mineral trips, how we were almost trapped to death in Pennsylvania, drowned in Nova Scotia, imprisoned in New York State, robbed and almost murdered in an iron mine, and how my father disappeared in a blast in a zinc mine in New Jersey. Those are blessed memories of a perfect camaraderie, etched on the retina of my heart. Every day was a joy, for we were pursuing a hobby under the ideal conditions of love, health, simplicity, hard work.



and besides, for my part, I had added an unconscious infiltration of knowledge and the philosophy of life that was invaluable. For as we tramped, without my knowing it my father taught me; and when we dug our specimens, it was with an enthusiasm that wore us each night to a dreamless sleep. Blest is the son who can ride so healthful a hobby in the full company of his father!

Unconscious education! Much of it was very conscious and somewhat humiliating. This strange duckling of a son to the near-sighted man of midnight oil and sunrise light must have been quite a prayerful problem. But one thing was preëminently taught and even whipped in. Duty must be done. He was a stern practitioner of this precept. One of my household duties was to draw for the meals the fresh water at the well. One summer evening I accepted a supper invitation to a neighbor's house and forgot all about the sparkling well water. There were two attractive girls in the family, of about my age, before whom I wished to stand well, besides the boys, one of whom was my intimate friend. While at supper the doorbell rang, and the boy of the house opened the front door. There stood my father.

"Is my son here?" he asked grimly. I went out. "You forgot to draw the water. Go right home and do it!"

"But, father! What's the difference. Won't you do it for me this time?"

Then the lady of the house came out and added her gracious pleading for her careless guest. But my father shook his head. "My boy must do his duty, and after that he can come back and have a good time."

Ashamed, too humiliated to cry, hating my father, I ran the three blocks home and drew the cold water from the cold well. But that draught of water has never been forgotten. The shame, the humiliation, the temporary anger with the Puritan parent soon were wiped off the slate of youth. They were only smooches. But the stern lesson of duty to be done when it should be has survived forty years.

In my father's library were many books. I stood in awe before the huge Hebrew and Assyrian tomes, in awe of the books, but not of the languages. For very often I was called upon to translate inverted German and cryptic French. Why do commentators use such blind words for erudite subjects? It must be to camouflage their real ignorance. On the most abstruse subjects my father always thought clearly and wrote simply. He was never ashamed to acknowledge the limitations of this knowledge, altho he was known as the "office encyclopedia"; nevertheless, he always insisted that every man's goal should be omniscience. Browsing on Plutarch; dipping into the old English dramatists and Shakespeare; made to read Milton and know Lycidas by heart; trained into the heavily balanced sentences of the early essayists, and nodding myself to sleep over Lamb, Hazlitt and Bacon. I was nevertheless eager for a lighter and more lurid goal.

Almost the most conspicuous object in our sitting room was a huge armed rocking chair, heavily upholstered

and very soft. Where the back and seat met there was a deep place into which I often thrust my hand to discover stray treasures, and in which I often hid articles safer to me to be unseen. In this patriarchal chair my father rested at night. Often as a child he had taken me in his arms and rocked me in that chair, and whispered to me curious things. In it I used to curl and read, and therein sometimes hide exciting literature. And in that chair my father always sat while conducting morning prayers. And what strange and moving prayers! My father and one aunt translated from the Hebrew. Another aunt from the German; and by paternal direction, I used the French, the Latin, the Greek, the Hebrew Bibles as my studies progressed. Prayers were a spiritual training in languages, and we had many discussions regarding the different interpretations, always settled by my father's possession of the Hebrew Old Testament, or mine of the Greek New.

On this occasion, when my father had finished his prayer, he arose to his feet with a most lurid sheet in his hand. It was some boys' cheap weekly, and I think there was madly riding in it at the time one of Jack Harkaway's gripping serials. The outside page had an appropriate picture in which murder was a minor matter. Spreading this interloper out in his hand so that its vulgar indecencies could easily be seen, he glared at his younger sister.

"Hetta, I am surprized at your hiding such a thing as this!"

"But William!" most indignantly, "I never saw it before."

Turning to the elder sister:

"Susan, confess!"

"I wouldn't touch it with the tongs."

In the meanwhile the son was squirming in his chair. Then the editor turned to his aged stepmother, a woman of God, if there

ever was one, who walked the narrow path of unexperimental rectitude.

"Mother!" his voice was raised accusingly. "Then it is you who has brought *this* literature into my house."

The old lady had little imagination and no sense of humor. With great dignity she arose from her chair.

"William! How dare you insult your mother in this fashion?" She swept from the room.

Then my father's gaze turned slowly to me. He crumpled the offending sheets in his hands and threw them into the open fire. His face relaxed and lit with a proud smile.

"I don't have to ask you!" he said, "for I know that *my* son *could* not read anything so vile as this."

That was the last vulgar periodical the lad bought or read. For months his ears rang with that gentle, cutting rebuke. That episode did as much to stimulate me to good reading as the example of the ever studious family itself.

Once a week, at least, my father brought out from the office a big bag full of new books that had been reviewed. Most of these I read. There is nothing better than such indiscriminate reading—travel, biography, science, literature, art—even religion—for giving a growing child an eclectic passion for all kinds of knowledge. I was rapidly becoming educated, but didn't *know* anything.

At the end of his seventeenth year the boy was graduated from a private school and an oration was imposed upon him. It was a boys' school, and instead of white tulle and blue ribbons, we had clean shirts and preposterous bouquets. Mine was a wonderful confection of huge white peonies with blue forget-me-nots. But the oration was the thing, and I made up my mind to dazzle the whole outfit completely. Naturally the whole family was interested in their boy's first public appearance. When the time was growing short and the choice of subjects could no longer be put off, my father took a hand in the game.

"What are you going to orate about, my son?" he asked, after dinner. When he said "my son," I always pricked up my ears. Like a rising author I hemmed and hawed and looked conscious. After insisting upon his knowing, I finally, with ill-concealed pride, gave him the subject of my choice—"The Effect of Phidias Upon the Art of the World!" One of the recent adventures into the family was a fat volume upon Greek art in the time of Pericles. This had been duly devoured. My father assumed his favorite gesture of intense concentration. He poked his thick lenses closer to his myopic eyes with his forefinger and fixed me with an admiring gaze.

"Splendid. Wonderful!" he said. "What do you know about it?"

"I read so and so and so and so"—my voice grew less confident.

"That's fine, but what do you know?"

"As much as anybody else," I flared.

"Very true, possibly more. But have you read—" he named a dozen standard volumes of which my new book was a popular gleam of sheet lightning. "Have you stud-



Dr. and Mrs. Ward and their only son, the author of this article



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ied these? Have you collected them? Have you purged the true from the false? Have you digested them as well as skimmed?"

I had nothing to say.

"Do you want your oration to be nothing but a series of cribbed ideas put into your own language, if you are honest that far?"

I had nothing to say.

"Does it occur to you that your subject, to do it even scant justice, might mean a life's study?"

I had nothing to say. I was sweating.

"Now what do you know?"

In despair I raked my mind. For a boy I had read voluminously, but I knew nothing thoroly. This and that flashed before me. But no use. I knew that before his pitiless logic my pretensions would be smashed.

"Don't you know anything?" Then a great light flashed upon me.

"Yes!" I burst forth. "I do know something. I know how to take care of a furnace."

"Then why don't you write about it?" came the quick ripost.

That was a triumphant oration. It was my first real lesson in writing and speaking. Only thru the thoro knowledge of his subject can the highest, clearest expression be obtained. Blind writing—blind speaking, is blind thinking. That simple, basic prerequisite condition of literary and forensic success was my father's chief asset of power. He never attempted to write of or speak of anything he did not know and know thoroly. And as he was a voluminous writer and a frequent speaker, he had to study all of the time. As I grow old and older, that lesson looms large and larger in my mortal life.

It was most natural that my father should have sent me to take the senior year at the Andover Academy. Twenty years before he had spent studious months in the theological part of the institution, under Professors Park, Shedd, and other stars in the theological firmament. He held much to educational tradition as he did to sound heredity.

It was also to be expected that my father should instill into me the love for Amherst College. It was his father's Alma Mater. He had been graduated there in '56. His youngest brother died there at the end of his senior year after a most brilliant college career. His other brother was graduated there also with high honors. Amherst was a family institution, and my father was later one of its trustees. So the old college on the beautiful hill took the young lad in. On that bright autumn day, the first act on bringing me to town was to lead me to the top of the college chapel tower and show me that sumptuous panorama of lovely New England scenery. I never could discover whether he loved Hebrew or nature more; whether he delighted more in the flower and the fern than in the cuneiform characters or the Hittite hieroglyphs. His time was about evenly divided between them. But in his son's heart he began early to instill a deep love of God's trees and flowers and minerals. For eight years after entering Andover I was only home vacations, and after that only for brief, infrequent visits. These vacations were always illuminated by some task set. In each summer we had at least one mineral trip until my marriage. One of these tasks was in the form of a bet. While my father had absolutely no sense of music or tune, he had a trained and enthusiastic knowledge of rhythm. The world has lost a work on prosody that he planned, but could not execute. But he trained me by the hour in Latin and Greek scansion. It was great fun to take Virgil and scan those rolling lines with orotund declamation.

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"Why don't they translate Virgil into English in hexameter verse?" I exclaimed one hot July morning.

"Why don't you do it?" he countered.

So he wagered me a mineral trip to Nova Scotia that I could not translate the first six books of Virgil in six weeks in vernacular hexameter. It might have been a clever device to keep his son out of mischief, but the feat was accomplished on time, and the bet was duly paid in wonderful apophyllites and analcites from the overhanging cliffs of Blomidon.

It is interesting how a college course tends to wipe out the superiority of the father in the conceited eyes of the son. But this loss is replaced by the big brother, especially if father and son are members of the same college fraternity. But when the bills are to be settled, it is the father, not the big brother, who pays them.

My father always descended upon me in college without the slightest warning. He never knew when he was to be called East, and telegrams were alien to his training and pocketbook. On one such occasion my room was filled with boys and blinding with smoke. He blew in like a gale of wind, sniffed the tobacco, made a wry face, and after the introductions, rather ostentatiously opened the window. The boys faded away and I was left alone with him, fingering a proud sophomore pipe, with all the courage I could summon. I wanted to play the independent man, but the job was hard before ascetic austerity I knew my father possessed. In matters of self-indulgence he was an ascetic. He never indulged himself in anything except books. His traveling bag had always more books than toilet articles. From his childhood up he had never eaten butter, or drunken tea or coffee. He never touched intoxicating liquors of any kind. He never allowed them or cards in the house, and he had never smoked but once in his life—in 1856, during class-day exercises.

I remember with how great dignity he answered Dean Farrar, of England, when he visited our house, and asked for whiskey or beer in the natural English fashion. The erudite prelate was quite abashed for a few moments, for having made an anti-puritanical demand. But that next morning I caught my father blacking the Archdeacon's boots, which the visitor had left outside of his door as if it were a large country house or a hotel. That was father.

"My son," he began, when the room was cleared. I threw my pipe carelessly one side. "I am a poor man, in debt, and giving up much to pay for your education. I can afford to scrimp for that—but I cannot afford to go without so that you can smoke. When you earn your own tobacco I shall have nothing to say. Until then I expect you to do the fair thing."

He didn't scold or threaten, as some fathers might. As he always did, he appealed to reason. We shook hands on it. If possible, I loved him the more for treating me like an intelligent being. Nor did I smoke again until I began to earn my living ten days after graduation.

It is probable that our family represents one of the oldest and the longest series of clergymen in direct line in this country. So it was most natural that my father should plead with me that the line be not unbroken. The study of Hebrew laid a strong foundation for this career, that did not strongly appeal to me. I wanted to be a surgeon or a teacher. Finally, after much argument we compromised. I agreed to study theology on condition that after the three years' special course was over I could do as I pleased. It was during that time that I wrote the Sunday school lessons and Biblical Research columns for The Independent, thus relieving my father of so

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teeth seem discolored. It hardens into tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

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much extra work. The first was drudgery. The last was fun, for no one knew but my father that a theologian was writing the scholarly and critical department that was supposed to be edited by a scholar of high degree. This fact amused and pleased my father immensely. At times he was quite proud. He was more so when, during the first two years, I compiled a novel Hebrew grammar.

After two years in Union Seminary I went, under his advice, to Andover for my last year. This was repeating his life. To him, at that time, the ministry, especially the missionary ministry, was the highest expression of human value. Teaching came next; and after that his own editorial profession. He was born into the ministry; taught science; was a home missionary, and finally landed in the editorial chair, of what was then a religious weekly. Under Henry C. Bowen, the New York Independent was religious. Under my father's editorship, it was a national religious institution.

It was in Andover that I met my first wife, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. This fact shattered all my father's hopes for his future for me. Gone was the ministry. Gone was teaching. For I could not take a woman of national reputation as a writer—the most fascinating conversationalist—the most brilliant mind I had ever known—seventeen years older than myself, and immature her in some little country village. At least I thought I couldn't. My father accepted the defeat of all his life's hopes for his only son, and the dynastic knowledge that his family would come to an end with me, with a spirit of sweetness and generosity that could not be surpassed.

Indeed, that tolerance of the other person's opinion was one of his fine characteristics. Abrupt in speech, seemingly beligerent in argument, sure of his own position, he was nevertheless courteously sympathetic, if not yielding to the other side. Possibly that marked trait made him such a judicious and impartial presiding officer. I think that I know of only one instance when he lacked tact in a public position. That was during the Beecher-Tilton trial. There his indignation carried his tongue with it.

When I first knew my father, he seemed to the ignorant child narrow and somewhat intolerant in religious matters and observances. I remember, as a boy, getting a good whipping for playing croquet on a Sunday. But that was part of my rigid bringing up as a Puritan. As he grew older, he increased in religious and theological breadth. How could he help it? No student of Ur of the Chaldees could be different. No expert on ferns could be different. No one, to whom omniscience was a creed, could be different. One morning he utterly surprised me by saying that the Red Sox were at the top of the American League. He had never seen a baseball game in his life, nor a sporting contest of any variety, but he was just as much interested in scientific brawn as he was in scientific clarity. Backgammon was his favorite game, but chess he taught me as a lad, and he always regretted that he was too near-sighted to play billiards. Any game, based on science fascinated him. He was a spiritual sport.

His great book, "What I Believe and Why," written at the age of eighty, illustrates a profound mind, balanced by exact science and governed by trained reason. In missionary matters, in church matters, he was a practical idealist. But when he sat down to write, whether an editorial, a sermon, a lecture, or an Oriental monograph, he was the exact scientist, the unerring scholar, with reason as a guide and interpreter. It was natural that he should deplore heresy trials. For after all theology is man's conception of the deity, and not



God's illumination of himself. So theology, like chemistry, is reborn every generation, and the heretic of one is apt to become the spiritual leader of the next.

I have not space to enlarge on my father's breadth of erudition. I use the term breadth, not depth. All knowledge was his meat and drink. And as he was as modest and unpretentious as he was learned, he made an ideal companion. I even liked to hear him preach, which is the highest tribute a son can pay his father. Once in Woodstock, he picked a lily on the way to church, and analyzing it before his audience, he preached the simplest and the best sermon I ever heard. There might have been fifty persons present. One interested soul was his opportunity.

It was a horse, born in the eclipse, that anteposed his end. A year before he died he was thrown out of a wagon, and fell upon his spine. It was only his clean constitution that permitted him to survive as long as he did, paralyzed, but mentally as crystal as ever until within two days of his death. When he left Newark with his family of two sisters, his only regret was that he had not rounded out a full fifty years as editor of *The Independent*, his long service there, making him, with the exception of Mr. Alden, of *Harper's Magazine*, the oldest editor in point of uninterrupted work in New York. But South Berwick was an ideal place in which to end a busy life, and the old family mansion, the best spot to garden and to write. There, surrounded by his great Babylonian, theological and sociological library, he ended life in the way he would have chosen.

My father had an obsession that was born with him, lived with him, and pursued him until his last conscious moments—his love for Milton. As a boy, he made me learn *Lycidas* by heart, the greatest poem in the English language, he alleged. Gradually he amassed a Miltonian library with many first and rare editions and glossaries. Milton's essay on "Education" was his standard in that department. Every Christmas he read after morning prayers the "Hymn of the Nativity." I can hear him intone it now. He knew almost all of "Paradise Lost" by heart, and could repeat "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso" and other poems with never ceasing delight. He was the only critic I ever knew who could explain all the cryptic allusions in "Lycidas."

During the last days I read to him regularly, and it was always Milton. It was my delight to play a little game with him. Purposely I would misread a word or substitute another. Many times I read those divine passages in the four great poems, and never once did he fail to stop, question my accuracy or correct my carefully planned mistakes. He was never at fault as to the true reading of his favorite poet.

Never a murmur, never an impatience, tender toward his loving sisters, thoughtful of his nurse, with a smile and a feeble pressure of his hand to his son. A gentleman of God—a scholar of Christ—an editor, who made true religion his lamp—an erudite who linked his knowledge to humanity—the active friend of the negro, the Indian, the soul in darkness and of all expect men, the assembler of churches and creed—the lover of his home and the best father in all the world.

At eight o'clock on the evening of August 23 the nurse called us. My two aunts and myself stood above his bed. His breath was coming softer and slower. "The Lord Is My Shepherd," we repeated, watching our dying loved one. "And I shall dwell in the House of the Lord forever": with that benediction, the soul of William Hayes Ward passed out of the body into the keeping of Christ, whose disciple he had always been.

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# THE WAR IS OVER—NOW FOR BUSINESS!

**N**EVER in our economic history have we faced the problems which we now have to solve and which are the

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT SERVICE TO INVESTORS

BY LUIGI CRISCUOLO

gium will be in an altogether different situation. Italy became a great industrial nation during the war and demon-

strated her ability to produce vast amounts of munitions when she was given sufficient raw material. Belgium was important industrially but it will take her some time to restore her plants. The other countries will require millions of dollars of manufactured products. All of these countries have debts which can be reduced by taxation but they also have external credits which can only be reduced by the export of gold or goods. At this writing, credits granted by the United States to her allies amount to \$8,220,340,702, interest upon which at four per cent amounts to nearly \$329,000,000 yearly. As we have been dealing so much in billions these figures may not mean much to the layman, but to me they are actually staggering.

We were not prepared for this war. In some ways we will find ourselves not prepared for peace. Peace will not result in economic success unless our foremost men, leaders in statesmanship, finance, industry and economics, are ready to cast aside the traditions which have narrowed many of them down to a localized form of activity, and look at commerce as an international and not as a national problem. That we were not a nation unto ourselves became evident when, with all the efforts which were made to keep us out of the war, we finally had to get in it. For, while we had to consider the humanitarian element we also began to feel the economic effects of the war in Europe.

There are many problems to be solved which are now being studied carefully by the Government as well as by large banking institutions, chambers of commerce, commercial firms and societies for the advancement of economic thought. The parties interested directly in the result of these studies are represented by: Capital, Labor and the Public.

This is not merely a problem as between capital and labor, capital on one hand wondering whether it should continue manufacturing, and labor trying to figure out whether it should demand more pay and shorter hours or better working conditions. It is a problem in which the public in general is vitally interested and is not afraid to have it known. This public is beginning to feel that neither capital nor labor should be permitted to commit acts of aggression or tyranny which might affect the well-being of millions of individuals, just as the people of the world are trying to prevent any group of autocrats from sending them to the battlefields to be massacred because of some small pretext, without their consent.

Capital and labor serve a most worthy and useful purpose in the general scheme of industrial development, and under the present system neither could succeed without the other. The capitalists have not all of the wealth, they merely control it. The wealth of the country is in railroads, factories, mines, farms, public utilities, etc., and these properties are owned by millions of individuals either thru ownership of securities, direct ownership of real estate, thru deposits in savings banks or by ownership of insurance policies. There was a time when capital was openly autocratic and adopted an attitude of total indifference to public opinion whether labor was concerned or the general public. This has changed with the times because capital realized that unless a people are happy they bring about social unrest and revolutions in which property either becomes entirely unproductive or is confiscated or totally destroyed. Conditions in Russia are a potent example.

In the face of war and destruction capital realizes that individual wealth and comfort are entirely dispensed with. The war has been a great leveller, a destroyer

of social precedence, and it is hoped that it will create a more harmonious feeling between the useful capitalist and his industrial manager on one hand and the worker and the general public on the other.

It was only thru intelligent and unselfish coöperation that this country accomplished such great industrial and financial feats which contributed so much toward victory. Why should not the same sort of spirit continue to exist now that we have before us the problem of bringing our in-



*There's going to be enough for everybody*



*Darling in New York Tribune*

*Unless somebody tries to grab more than his share, and spills it all*

dustries back to a peace basis, and now that we shall be obliged to compete with European labor and commerce? It is not to be denied that with the decline in the urgent demand for war material there will result a downward trend in commodity prices. And, in consequence, there will be a downward trend in the wages of war workers who have commanded twice the amount of wages they received in normal times. This is obvious, but it is hoped that the decline in commodity prices and wages will be orderly and that wages will not decline first, or social unrest will be a certain result.

How this readjustment can be made with as little possible disturbance to the financial and industrial world is the problem of the day. Production should be kept up because European nations are not in as flourishing condition as we are and will experience difficulty and delay in financing their requirements. Countries like France and England with highly developed industries will experience the necessity of a transition from female to male labor without great difficulty. Their financial problems will be stupendous, but both countries have led the world in finance before the war and there is no doubt that England will remember this and use every effort to retain her financial supremacy. However, this need not prevent American bankers from assuming a position of financial leadership provided they are capable and they receive the support of the Government. We have the resources, but have we the experience and ability to finance the world?

Italy, Greece, Rumania, Serbia and Bel-

gium will be in an altogether different situation. Italy became a great industrial nation during the war and demon-

strated her ability to produce vast amounts of munitions when she was given sufficient raw material. Belgium was important industrially but it will take her some time to restore her plants. The other countries will require millions of dollars of manufactured products. All of these countries have debts which can be reduced by taxation but they also have external credits which can only be reduced by the export of gold or goods. At this writing, credits granted by the United States to her allies amount to \$8,220,340,702, interest upon which at four per cent amounts to nearly \$329,000,000 yearly. As we have been dealing so much in billions these figures may not mean much to the layman, but to me they are actually staggering.

European nations will make superhuman efforts to produce and produce so as to pay their external debts and the interest upon the same. What they will do with their internal debt, no one can surmise now, but it may be that taxation will gradually reduce that. At any rate every man, woman and child will be utilized in the production of goods for export.

We have practically no foreign debt to liquidate but we have an internal debt exceeding seventeen billions, with the prospect of another loan next spring in the amount of five billions. Aside from this, a recent statement sets forth that direct Federal taxation for next year will be at the rate of over fifty dollars a year for every person in the country! This is no small figure when it is considered that before the war we had no idea that income taxes would reach such magnitude. For us, this means that we should keep on producing corn, wheat, potatoes, steel, copper, farm implements, etc.

The slogan "business as usual" was used during the war. Prominent bankers claimed that people should be thrifty and buy only necessities while other voices were heard to the effect that even luxuries should be purchased because such purchases kept money in circulation and provided employment for many thousands of people. But, the argument was advanced that if instead of producing luxuries the workers could produce munitions, the war would end sooner. Now, if our manufacturers go on producing luxuries and European peoples keep on the same road, will we buy such products from Europe or will Europe buy them from us? It seems to me that the best we can expect Europe to buy of us is raw material, farm implements, machinery, etc., so that her industries can produce goods to be exported here to liquidate her debt to us. Perhaps we can afford to buy luxuries but Europe cannot. So there is no little problem for us to solve, and I believe that we must continue producing essential products for home consumption and export and practise thrift as we were advised to during the war.

Excessive production will not only result in the lowering of the cost of living but it will reduce wages to the level of normal times. The cost of production lowered, there will be additional incentive for private capital to expand its scope and create a demand for goods at low prices, which will result in keeping labor occupied. After all, if the wage adjustment downward be drastic to comply with economic needs, the law of supply and demand will soon put labor and commodity prices on a plane of equality. The immediate problem



is to see that no derangement is caused either by unreasonable capitalists or labor leaders. Only intelligent Government supervision can succeed in doing this.

The transition from war to peace with respect to capital, labor and reconstruction could take place, of course, by means of a radical readjustment. We could have wholesale discharges of laboring men, followed by labor troubles, strikes, a business depression. But this would result in economic loss not only to capitalists and laboring men but to the general public. I doubt that we are going to find much sympathy in an enlightened country for Bolshevik ideals, and the Government can well afford to take an interest in the problems without being accused of being paternalistic.

The transition from war to peace will result in a continued demand for capital for reconstruction purposes as well as for the ordinary current needs of industry. With the war ended, it is to be doubted that the public will respond generously to any appeal for subscriptions to 4½ per cent Government bonds. There is no sensible argument as to why any one should buy 4½ or 4½ per cent bonds, which are not tax free, when sound corporation bonds are selling at prices returning from 5½ to 7½ per cent.

Only patriotism has prompted the American public to purchase new issues of Liberty Bonds when the old issues were selling at a discount. While the Government has recognized this fact in the past and has thus been able to keep down the interest rate, it must now recognize the fact that the war is over and that municipal bonds which are absolutely tax-free can be purchased at prices to yield at high as 4½ per cent and better. It seems to me that this is an argument for an interest rate of at least 4½ per cent for the next Government loan.

In view of the great demand for capital which is bound to ensue in the next six months, I cannot foresee any appreciable advance in bond prices. With current corporation financing being done on as high as a 7½ per cent basis there does not seem to be much of an argument for an advance in bond prices until the successful solution of the reconstruction problem can be safely discounted. The best purchases for permanent investment are long term railroad bonds of the large systems which at present prices yield in the neighborhood of six per cent. old issues of industrial bonds, preferred stocks issued before the war began. Bonds of public utility companies doing business in large cities should be purchased particularly as the public is beginning to realize that the five cent fare cannot stay at the present high cost of material and wages. Even with a drop in wages and commodity prices, the five cent fare is out of proportion to the service rendered.

The course of railroad stocks will depend very largely upon how much money the Government will actually require the railroads to spend upon their properties and whether the companies can sell securities to provide for these improvements. This is not a time to be pessimistic but it is assuredly a time for our statesmen and industrial leaders to be concerned about the economic future of the country. With the change drifting to the Republican side at Washington there is some likelihood of the abolition of radical legislation. If the Government control of railroads and wire systems should be terminated in the next year, there is no doubt that the North will come into its own again and that business men can expect prosperous times tempered with more consideration of labor by capital as an outcome of the war.

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## BEHIND THE BRITISH FLEET

(Continued from page 426)

good days coming we said goodby, stepped into our launch and then visited the "Queen Elizabeth," one of the largest and most powerful superdreadnaughts in the world, the very boat that gained undying fame at Gallipoli and the battle of Jutland. We could see the proud scars where she had been hit by German shells. We then said goodby to our hosts and as we wound our way to the dock thru the maze of battle-ships I realized again how safe the seas are under Britannia's naval rule.

## THE FAILURE OF THE FOURTH ESTATE

(Continued from page 432)

paperman, as, indeed, the White House relies upon them all when it wishes to ascertain the opinion of the country on any act or appointment about to be made, by putting out intimations and watching results. The Government and its many agencies thus lopped off—and this is the important point—a certain area that rightfully belonged to the reporters.

Many private corporations took heed. It was natural for them to do so, in the first place because, as their units became larger and larger, the work of publicity had to be centralized and controlled by one agency. And it was natural, in the second place, as a means of self defense in the days when muckraking was the order of the day and in the ensuing days when the Sherman Anti-Trust Law was trying to halt organizations that were or might be, for want of other legislation, about to run amuck. Hence we had another area of the reporters' field lopped off and more of them called to serve special interests. This tendency has been steadily going on, in some instances with the result that one publicity agent has been able to centralize the publicity of many corporations, in one organization of his own.

With this background in mind one can understand better the facts now about to be given for the first time about aircraft propaganda and aircraft blundering and delay.

In June, 1917, it will be remembered, there came the cry for aeroplanes. Aeroplanes, thousands of them! "It may be, in solemn truth," it was said in an article in this magazine, "that the war will have to be won in the air." This same article quoted, accurately, one of the members of the Aircraft Board, as saying:

We can get under way at once. If there is one thing we Americans stand for, it is quantity. For Americans, when the designing and engineering work is done, output is easy. And this output will be swift and sure. We can get out forty thousand engines, twenty thousand planes, before spring. Give us the money and we can get that many by spring and increase the output steadily, but we can't do that if we don't start till months from now. We must start now. . . . But we haven't the money!

The Aircraft Board did not have the money. Sentiment had to be made for getting it. So the country was appealed to, thru the Fourth Estate. In short order, so readily did the spectacle of the American "Eagle" winning the war appeal to American imagination, Congressmen and Senators were fighting to have the honor of introducing bills that were no doubt as much favored universally as any bills in the history of Congress. In short order the appropriation bills providing the unprecedented sum of \$640,000,000 were passed, and others followed.

The point to be noted here is that the Fourth Estate made this appeal when it



had been formally appealed to. It aroused with almost automatic surety the imagination of the entire country, in the space of a very few weeks. How the Fourth Estate was thus united does not much matter. The simple point is that about sixty of the foremost magazine and newspaper publishers of the United States were told, by technical and executive men from the foreign missions and from the Aircraft Board, that the program was practicable, that they had a chance and a duty to do their bit, that, indeed, they, alone, could achieve the miracle. "Winning the war," they were told, "is up to you."

Forthwith the Fourth Estate did its bit. It accepted, as patriotic men would do, the presumption that if the appropriation were provided, victory would follow. It established that presumption thruout the land. That presumption existed continuously—until the whole aircraft problem seemed to crash to earth like a house of cards and investigations and readjustments had to follow—all of which meant such delay that American aviators, in quantity, with planes in plenty, lost their chance "to win the war."

There has never been such a clean-cut incontrovertible exhibition of the power of the Fourth Estate. It did in a trice an unheard-of thing that would have won, or hastened the winning of the war, if others concerned did their part as it did its part.

"Then," the question at once arises, "why was it that the Fourth Estate permitted the failure of the aircraft program?"

The answer is that the Fourth Estate met, whenever, wherever, it turned to inspect that program, the damning German and undemocratic sign, *Verboten*.

The reporters of the Committee on Public Information were little better off than the other one thousand reporters working in one way or another with the press in Washington. It was patent that with a wartime program as vital as that of the aircraft program, and as hurried, it would not have been practicable for one thousand reporters to be turned loose in it. And the reporters of the committee had to take what was given to them—they had to take what the officials in charge of the program handed to them, which matter they wrote to best advantage, had corrected and revised by said officials, gave, in the form of mimeographed copies, from a common clearing house, to the press. It is patent that this method was neither unprecedented nor wholly undesirable. All this has, since this article was written, been proved by the Hughes investigation. In a word, in Governmental affairs—the people's affairs—as in its relation to private corporations and private individual affairs, the Fourth Estate has been and is reduced to the plight of a kind of court of intermediate concourse, with what results we see and probably will continue to see until the freedom of the press is restored or until the Government or special interests take it over entirely, or until some other decisive change is wrought.

There are other results of this manifold encroachment upon the prerogatives of the press, which come rather easily because reporters are an easy-going impersonal group, the best ethics and traditions of journalism intend them to be impersonal. That is, they learn from their earliest experiences that they are reporters, prophets who tell, as the word should be translated, or prophets who foretell. The first lesson the reporter learns is "When you think you've written something clever, kill it!" and he is never thru learning the futility of taking sides, because he is never thru drawing struggles between sides. That way, on one hand, one must look with

## Peace Questionnaire for January Investors

**I**N this time of peace and readjustment, the prudent investor will be particularly careful to buy only the safest and soundest securities—those which can pass the acid tests experience has developed and which always can be depended upon to determine the soundness of any investment. Particularly is this true of securities yielding an abnormally high interest return.

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2. What is the nature of the property behind the investment and is its value ample for safety during all periods and conditions?
3. Is the issuing corporation dealing in a necessary commodity or service, indispensable to the public at all times?
4. Are its earnings increasing so as to keep pace with the high cost of material and labor?
5. Are the bonds or notes steadily paid off in cash, year by year, out of the earnings of the company, or must they be refunded when they mature by contracting new debts?
6. Is the purpose of the issue to increase the earnings of the borrowing corporation, or merely for re-funding purposes?

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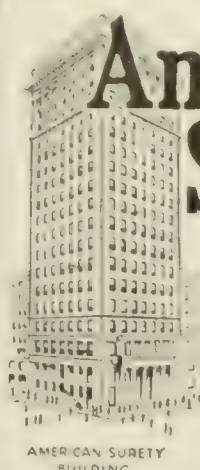
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regret upon a tendency of late becoming more and more apparent—that of turning the news columns of papers to selfish ends—and, on the other hand, continue to cling to our respect for newspapermen as a group. Their mental integrity is their pride, and a result of this is that their united judgment is better, it is frequently said by Washington officials, than that of any group of men whatever. They are scientists, not lyricists; they are cogs in a great and wonderful machine, not individuals who have special ideas to champion or to oppose. This character of trained reporters makes them careless of the limitations being placed upon the vital function that they perform.

There are many signs, only a few of which have been described here, that we are in a lull in which much of the Fourth Estate is groping. The radical press, which is certain to rise with new might, since the war is over, is, for the nonce, smashed down under cover by both private interests and Government interests. On one hand many private interests steadily are encroaching upon the field of the Fourth Estate. On the other hand, as part of the governmental control of various industries, such as the railroad and the telegraph, the Government has been, and is, doing likewise. Special interests, by various means, are extending their control or possession of more and more daily, weekly and monthly publications—necessarily—if put to the test they say—in self defense, which is something that any one who knows their point of view can easily appreciate.

But now comes peace! And tho the Government, during the war, "got behind" the power of the entire Fourth Estate by adding to the *Official Bulletin*, its daily, a weekly newspaper, by utilizing also means of conveying information that have heretofore been neglected, that is, by sending out 10,000 Four-Minute Men to address audiences in motion picture theaters, by using the motion pictures, too, by printing and distributing pamphlets and books and using other means of reaching the people of this country—soon it will have abandoned most of these media. The balance of power, then, will fall to the remaining Most Powerful. The emergency, and the battle between sides, will be over, the powerful will have been stimulated, not weakened.

All this steady but sure alteration in the affairs of the Fourth Estate is of significance.

It may mean, conceivably, naught more than such a transition, such a unification of interests as is occurring all over the world, such, conceivably, as, looking backward, we shall anon rejoice at.

Nevertheless, it behooves us to note and to remember:

That this was a war for freedom.

That this war began in a "battle of the books," that it was begun by books, and won by books, and will have its full fruits reaped by books; that long before troops marched athwart the freedom of little estates, words, in orderly array, marched first—the children with the sword.

Washington, D. C.

Magistrate—You certainly committed this burglary in a remarkably ingenious way; in fact, with quite exceptional cunning.

Prisoner—Now, yer Honor, no flattery, if you please; if there's one thing I 'ates, it's flattery.—*Tit-Bits*.

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That's right. Let her have her own way. Don't argue.—*Boston Transcript*.

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# GROUP INSURANCE STABILIZES LABOR

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD  
DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT INSURANCE SERVICE

JUDGED on the basis of net results to time and effort invested, the address made by Mr. Eugenius H. Outerbridge, president of the Pantasote Leather Company and a former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, to the members of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents in annual convention at the Hotel Astor this month, was more effective than anything in that line of which I have been witness in many years.

Mr. Outerbridge discussed Group Insurance as an influence in promoting stability in labor aggregations. I think his occupancy of the rostrum did not exceed twenty minutes of time; but what he said, the information he gave to employers and employees, particularly the former, freighted them with unusual value. I say this as one who, in the course of thirty years at insurance conventions, has listened to hundreds—perhaps thousands—of addresses, most of them a waste of time.

I am impressed by an incidental fact in connection with the story which is really Mr. Outerbridge's address. Perhaps it would have evaded my mind but for this allusion which he made to his own business. He said: "In a factory making a product which had been a new creation,——" Pantasote is, I believe, a manufactured fabric, a substitute for leather in covering furniture and is perhaps employed for other purposes. All properly constituted persons appreciate the proverbial growing of two blades of grass where one grew before; but there is a feeling nothing short of fascination for the achievement which produces something of service and value that previously never existed. I don't know that Mr. Outerbridge is the inventor of pantasote but it is a creation, useful and beautiful and he is connected with it.

And now to carry this idea further, we identify Mr. Outerbridge as the first patron of another creation—Group Insurance. In referring to his presence as a speaker before the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, he said:

"I have been asked to speak on the topic of group insurance as an economic measure and of its effect in stabilizing labor.

"I assume that this honor has fallen to me because I am informed my company was the first employer in the United States to have a group of employees covered by life, health and accident insurance at the cost of the business and without charge to the men."

Altho it contradicts another I heard some years ago, this statement is plain, direct and unequivocal and is probably based on information furnished by the insurer, the Equitable Life Assurance Society. As preserving all the proprieties of business romance, it should please us to know that these two creations are so closely associated. Having identified the Equitable as the life insurance company which introduced the system of group insurance, it is also proper and just that I should not omit the name of the man in whose brain that system was evolved, Mr. William J. Graham, who since its adoption by the company has been the head of the department in which it has been continuously and successfully operated.

We will now return to what Mr. Outerbridge had to say respecting the value of group insurance in solving some of the economic problems in his business. His was

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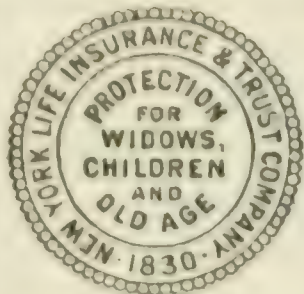
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Bonds and Mortgages	5,771,508.74	Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits	4,406,406.62
Loans on Collaterals	695,375.00	Deposites in Trust	23,613,701.34
Bills Receivable	2,979,269.31	Life Insurance Fund	361,083.42
Cash in Company's Vaults	1,816,207.00	Annuity Fund	2,172,824.32
Cash on Deposits	940,841.69	Interest Due Depositors, Taxes, &c.	954,008.53
Accrued Int. Rents, Suspense Acc't &c	817,723.14		
Bonds and Stocks	19,297,741.28		
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Edmund L. Baylies	Thomas Denny	Alfred E. Marling	William M. Cruikshank
Henry A. C. Taylor	Lincoln Cronwell	Moses Taylor	Stephen P. Nash
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1850-1918

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In the City of New York

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a new product. It could command the services of no trained workers. The work required intelligence and special care; in some departments educated skill was essential. The manufacturers found their most serious difficulties to be "due to an unexplained restlessness and constant shifting of men." None of the usual labor troubles—strikes, complaints about working conditions or over pay—were experienced. Men were paid for sixty hours a week where but fifty-five were rendered; liberal Christmas bonuses, gradually increasing with workmen's tenure of service, were awarded. But, as Mr. Outerbridge continues:

"Notwithstanding these arrangements we experienced a change in the personnel of our force averaging about 35 per cent annually, due to no specific cause that we could discover except the restlessness of what we learned to call 'migratory labor.'"

"It was too expensive training 35 per cent of the force to have them leave just as they were becoming useful. New and untrained men meant a larger proportion of damaged product. The constant changes meant loss of production and loss of production meant increased overhead, and heavy overhead often means the difference between a profitable or a losing enterprise."

This baffling situation set Mr. Outerbridge to the task of studying the psychology of labor and he gradually convinced himself that the solution of the problem rested solely with employers. He states that enlightened self-interest requires that the labor question should be viewed as a human problem as much as an economic one; that the victories which labor will win thru unions or the law will never allay the unrest; and that industrial peace and contentment will come only when employers freely concede to laborers, as partners in every enterprise, an equitable share of the fruits proportionable to the contributions which labor makes.

"But it was also necessary," he added, "that labor should develop the steadiness of application, the interest and friendly confidence expected of a partner, to enable its contribution to be gaged and apportioned." Seeking for some reciprocal relation or feeling as the starting point of a real interest by employees, the effects of pension systems and other forms were studied without any encouraging results. "I concluded," said Mr. Outerbridge, "that we must reach the home life and the families of the men, believing that thru that influence a greater permanency in the employment could be secured."

At this point in his researches he was made acquainted with the plans the Equitable was considering thru which employees could be covered in groups against the hazards of death, sickness and accidents. He studied the plan carefully, the conviction growing in him that "for intrinsic value as compared to cost this was the very first step" toward the stabilization of labor and the strengthening of the relations between employers and employees for their mutual benefit and the improvement of business. The Pantasote Company finally adopted the system and became the first insured under a group policy. In the following extracts Mr. Outerbridge relates the sequel:

As many of the men were foreigners, a brief synopsis of the plan was placarded in several languages thruout the plant and Greek and Hungarian priests were asked to address the employees of their race in their native tongue, explaining the benefits and that it would cost the men nothing.

I sometimes wonder if that at first made them value it at nothing. We thought they had understood it but certainly for a while we saw no change in conditions.

Our first claim was an accident case of minor character—a young man was hurt, was in hospital for a week or so and then returned to work. When he opened his next pay envelope he found some money and a check—he asked the foreman



what it was, and was sent to the office to find out. On being told that it was his insurance when he was laid up, he was very indignant, declared angrily he had not agreed to insure and would never pay anything. Unable to pacify him, the secretary finally said, "Write your name on the back of that paper and I will give you thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$37.50) for it." "What," he exclaimed excitedly. "You give me money for that insurance paper?" and then, when he had gathered up the bills, he rushed from the office shouting to the men in the yard, "See! the company gives me \$37.50 for having had my collar-bone broken, being hit by the pitcher playing baseball on Sunday."

Our next case was a married man with six children, who broke his leg on the ice by jumping over a high fence instead of going out the gate. The several hundred dollars paid him in lieu of wages, which he had otherwise lost, and in settling hospital and doctor's charges made him more than a convert, a missionary indeed for this new and previously unheard of insurance that came to his own and his family's aid in the time of need; and then when the benefits were once experienced the fact that as long as he remained in the employ it cost him nothing, magnified, rather than minimized the value he attached to it.

An occasional death claim occurred where larger sums accrued to next of kin, and by that time the men understood what this protection meant, and had talked enough about it to attract others to the plant seeking employment, and after a couple of years our labor turnover had decreased to about 15 per cent, while our production increased, and the proportion of seconds or inferior products showed a distinct reduction.

Group insurance, therefore, justified itself both in business results and in humane benefits, which the employee felt flowed from the particular business organization of which he formed a part and which he could accept without feeling himself an object of charity. Thus, it may indeed be said, is "Wisdom justified of her children."

Some of our employees could not have passed a medical examination for life insurance, and of those who could, many would not have had the forethought or thrift to do so.

A study of the death claims in the two groups with which I am connected as an employer developed the fact that 53 per cent had no other insurance whatsoever, and that 47 per cent had insurance averaging only about \$150 each. As our groups were relatively small, I have had this checked against the entire experience of the company carrying the insurance, and learn that these proportions represent a fair average. In fact it appears that about 40 per cent of all employees covered by group insurance have had no other protection.

Think of 40 per cent of the wage earners of this country living without life insurance or any form of protection for themselves or for those whom they support! Thus they carry the hazard of twin calamities, a complete financial collapse coincident with death.

Employers who have tried paying out of pocket to the needy families of workers dying in their service may spend as much as the premium costs for group insurance, but that will not produce the same effect upon their remaining workers that would come from the group plan of giving each employee a life and casualty certificate in a good company. The group plan is a gift to all alike and I am informed that some of the beneficiaries have actually framed these certificates and proudly hung them in their homes. These may be extreme cases of appreciation but they illustrate the human instinct which gives extra recognition to the employer whose insurance plan gives protection to all rather than merely the chance of a charity payment to the most needy. And it may be noted that there is vastly more self-respect in the process of collecting an insurance policy than there is in accepting the charitable gift of an employer—as the needy family is certain to feel.

The whole progress of legislation for workmen's compensation has been developed on the theory that the industry should pay for the training or damage that is caused in its operation.

Is it not only a step further that the industry should pay something to the surviving dependents at the death of the breadwinner, at least sufficient to maintain them until they can adjust themselves to such changed conditions; and if employers do not recognize and do this voluntarily, it is more than likely that ere long the state will compel them to do so by legislation and the merit and value of a voluntary act will be lost.

As one interested in economic, industrial and social progress, as a director in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which first developed this business, and as an employer of labor I am convinced that group insurance, life, health and accident, given by the employer without medical examination and without cost to the beneficiary is sound business economics, also, like Shakespeare's description of the quality of Mercy:

"Blessed him that gives and him that takes."

1918

# Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures against marine and inland transportation risk and will issue policies making loss payable in Europe and Oriental countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has  
insured property to the value of....\$30,949,773,989.00  
Received premiums thereon to the extent of.....\$312,671,550.90  
Paid losses during that period.....\$152,928,388.68  
Issued certificates of profits to dealers...\$96,523,710.00  
Of which there have been re-  
deemed .....\$90,801,110.00  
Leaving outstanding at pres-  
ent time .....\$5,722,600.00  
Interest paid on certificates amounts to....\$24,494,668.95  
On December 31, 1917, the assets of the company amounted  
to .....\$18,041,890.25

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Chairman of the Board,  
CORNELIUS ELDERT, President,  
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, Vice-President,  
CHARLES E. FAY, 2d Vice-President,  
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## ANNUITIES

### WHAT THEY ARE AND WHO NEED THEM

Write the National Life Insurance Company, Montpelier, Vermont for a description of its Annuity Service, without obligation.

## Scottish Union & National Insurance Company Of Edinburgh

Established 1824

Sir WALTER SCOTT, First Governor and President

Headquarters for North America, Hartford, Connecticut

JAMES H. BREWSTER, Manager

### STATEMENT

United States Branch, December 31, 1917  
Total Assets . . . \$7,536,676  
Total Liabilities . . . 3,604,173  
Net Surplus . . . 3,932,503

J. G. HILLIARD, Resident Agent  
55 John Street New York City

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66 Broadway, New York

Organized 1850



## DIVIDENDS

# THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK

INCORPORATED 1877

Pierrepont and Clinton Streets

ENTRANCES

Pierrepont Street and 300 Fulton Street

Interest at 4 per cent.  
the rate of per annum

will be paid to the stockholders on January 1, 1919, payable on and after January 1st, on all money certified there to. Dividends made on or before January 1st will draw interest from January 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President  
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller  
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier  
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller

## American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Wednesday, January 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, December 20, 1918.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

## American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

### Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these Bonds, payable by their terms on January 1, 1919, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company in New York, will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

## United Shoe Machinery Corporation

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½% (37½ cents per share) on the Preferred capital stock, and a dividend of 2% (50 cents per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable January 4, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 17, 1918.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

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119 WEST 40th STREET NEW YORK

# HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

## The Independent Lesson Plans

### ENGLISH; LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

**TO THE TEACHER:** Ask every pupil to read as much of *The Independent* as possible, and to prepare at home written answers to two or three questions. When you call upon a pupil in class ask the pupil to step to the front of the room, to lay the written answer on the teacher's desk, and to speak without notes, unless notes are specifically suggested by the question. Then call for one supporting opinion concerning the thought presented, and for one dissenting opinion. Close the discussion by a vote of the class, and an expression of your own opinion. Make the work spontaneous, spirited and original. Build up a vigorous Americanism founded on reliable information concerning present-day events, conditions and thought.

#### I. Our Seventieth Birthday.

1. Explain the origin and significance of the name "The Independent."
2. How does The Independent's belief in freedom of speech aid in making it a good publication for use in schools?
3. Explain why J. G. Whittier, Mrs. H. B. Stowe and William Lloyd Garrison would naturally have sympathized with The Independent.
4. Show in what way The Independent represents American ideals.
5. Name and explain some of the modern ideals for which The Independent stands.

#### II. My Father. By Herbert D. Ward.

(This delightful article is worthy to be called a modern classic. Every person who reads it will be better because he has read it. It is written in charming style; it is a study of the best American life; and its influence is vital.)

1. Show that Dr. Ward's ideals for The Independent are noble ideals for the American people.
2. In what respects was Dr. Ward an ideal father?
3. Explain Dr. Ward's methods of leading a boy to form good habits.
4. Why does the author speak of his father as "my big brother"?
5. Tell why you would have liked, or disliked, Dr. Ward as a school teacher.
6. What subjects did Dr. Ward believe best for school composition?
7. What rules for writing are indicated in this article?
8. Explain why Dr. Ward preferred games based on science.
9. In what respects is "Lycidas" "the greatest poem in the English language"?
10. Why do "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso" give "never ceasing delight"?
11. Read aloud Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar." What makes it a beautiful poem?
12. Prove that Dr. Ward was a tireless worker.
13. Tell an anecdote that shows Dr. Ward's sense of humor.
14. If Dr. Ward had spoken to your school what books would he have advised you to read?
15. What was Dr. Ward's attitude toward nature?
16. What methods does the author employ to make the article interesting?

#### III. Behind the British Fleet. By Hamilton Holt.

1. Discuss the respective values of the English emphasis on quality, and the American emphasis on quantity.
2. What advantages does England gain from being "an old man's country"?
3. What advantages does America gain from being "a young man's country"?
4. Write an account of an imaginary voyage in a submarine.
5. Explain how the English fleet "undoubtedly saved civilization."

#### IV. The Little Christ. By Harriet Fairchild Blodgett.

1. Show how the poem increases one's sympathy for the unfortunate.
2. What methods have been employed to make the poem delightful in effect?

#### V. The Story of the Week.

1. Give a talk summarizing the most important recent events in the United States.
2. Give a talk summarizing the most important recent events in Europe.
3. Explain what events in other parts of the world are of great interest to Americans.
4. Explain any cartoon in this week's issue.
5. Give a talk on "After the War Aviation."

#### VI. News Pictorial.

1. Write a story based on any one News-Pictorial page.

### HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

#### I. Problems of Reconstruction—"Common Sense in Demobilization," "The War Is Over—Now for Business!"

1. Discuss this statement: "There is no surplus of labor in the United States today or anywhere else in the civilized world."
2. Show how capital, labor and the public are all interested in the proper solution of the new problems of peace.
3. "The capitalists have not all the wealth, they merely control it." In what sense is this true? What is the economic and the social consequence of this fact?
4. What will be the causes of the predicted "downward trend of commodity prices"? What will be the result?
5. "We have practically no foreign debt to liquidate," etc. Was this true in 1914? How will the present condition affect our overseas trade?
6. How will the "continued demand for capital for reconstruction purposes" affect the interest rate in this country and abroad?

#### II. Freedom of the Press—"The Failure of the Fourth Estate."

1. What does the author mean by the "Fourth Estate"?
2. Summarize the proof offered for the statement: "The press of the United States . . . is falling down."
3. What is a "press agency"? How does it work?

#### III. Approaches to Peace—"President in Paris," "The President's Speeches," "The British Elections," "The New Poland."

1. " . . . President Wilson represents two invincible forces, the material force . . . and also the force which will sanctify peace." What effect will this have on the Peace Conference?
2. What ideas were uppermost in the mind of the President when he spoke in Paris on December 16?
3. Do the results of the British elections give any indication of the attitude of the people toward the problems of the Peace Conference?
4. Show how present conditions in Poland and the neighboring countries will complicate the problem of a permanent peace settlement.

#### IV. Efficient Democracy — "Democracy Must Be Civilized."

1. "Democracy is on trial." In what sense is this true?
2. Why have "the Entente Allies and the United States paid from two to five dollars for every unit of actual military achievement for which Germany paid one dollar"? What does this prove?
3. What have been the chief causes of the success of the American democracy thus far? What reforms are necessary if this democracy is to be a success in the future?
4. What is the meaning of the last sentence in the editorial?

#### V. Portugal in Revolution—"The Portuguese Problem," "Assassination of Portuguese President."

1. Write a brief sketch of the history of Portugal during the past century. What brought about the revolution of 1910?
2. Why has Portugal been in a state of continuous unrest during the past eight or nine years?
3. What relation has the Portuguese problem to the general European situation at this time?

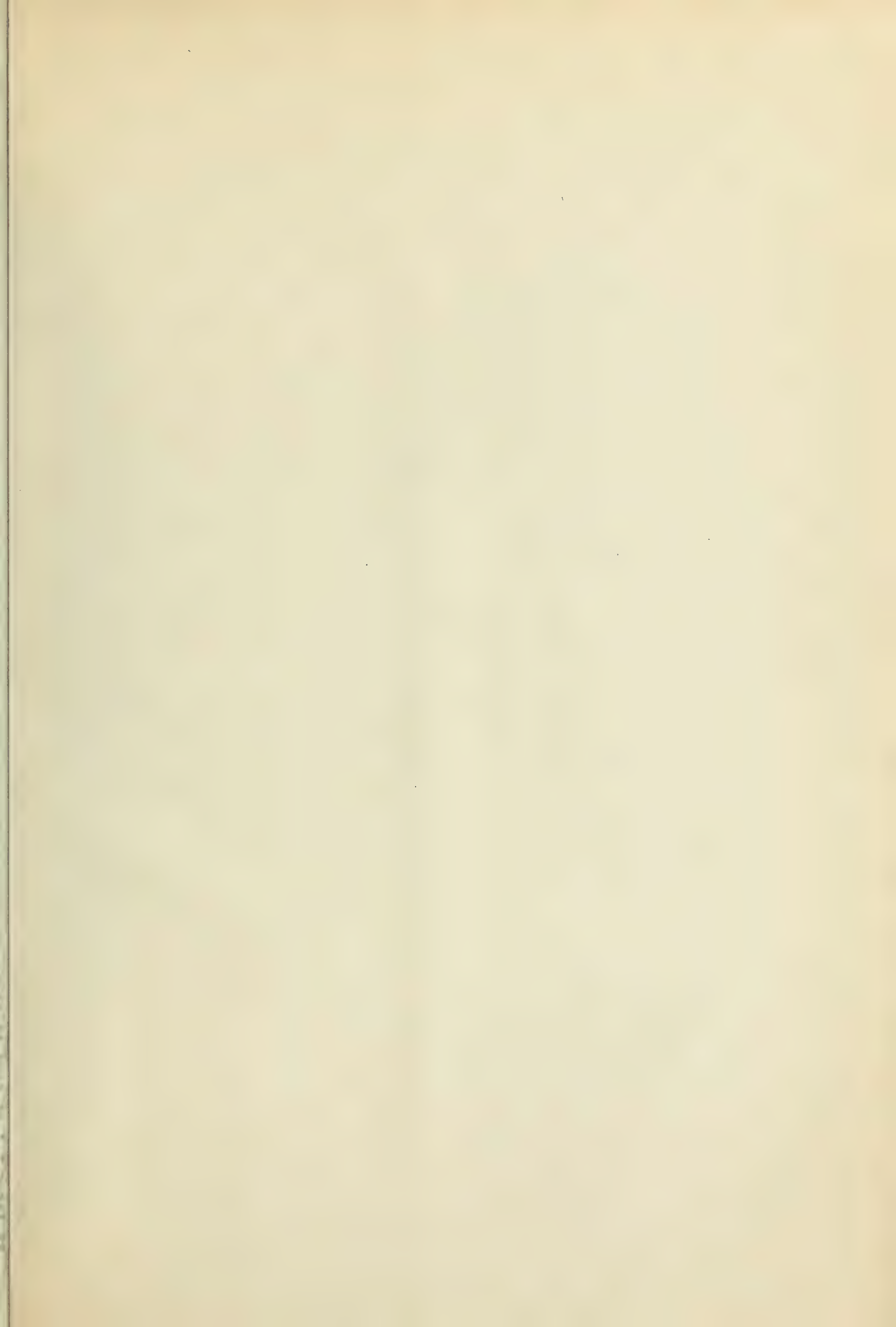
#### VI. Chile and Peru—"The South American Crisis."

1. "The trouble goes back to the Peruvian-Chilean War of 1879-1884." What are the merits of both sides of this case?
2. Why is it probable that "German intrigue has been instrumental in causing the outbreak just now"?
3. Can you suggest a just settlement of the Peruvian-Chilean dispute?

#### VII. The Railroad Problem—"Who Is Going to Run the Railroads?"

1. Why does Mr. McAdoo advocate a five year period of government control?
2. "Congress . . . seems unwilling to impale itself on either horn of the dilemma" etc. What plans for handling the railroad problem does Congress propose?
3. Why are the shippers eager for the resumption of private control of the railroads?





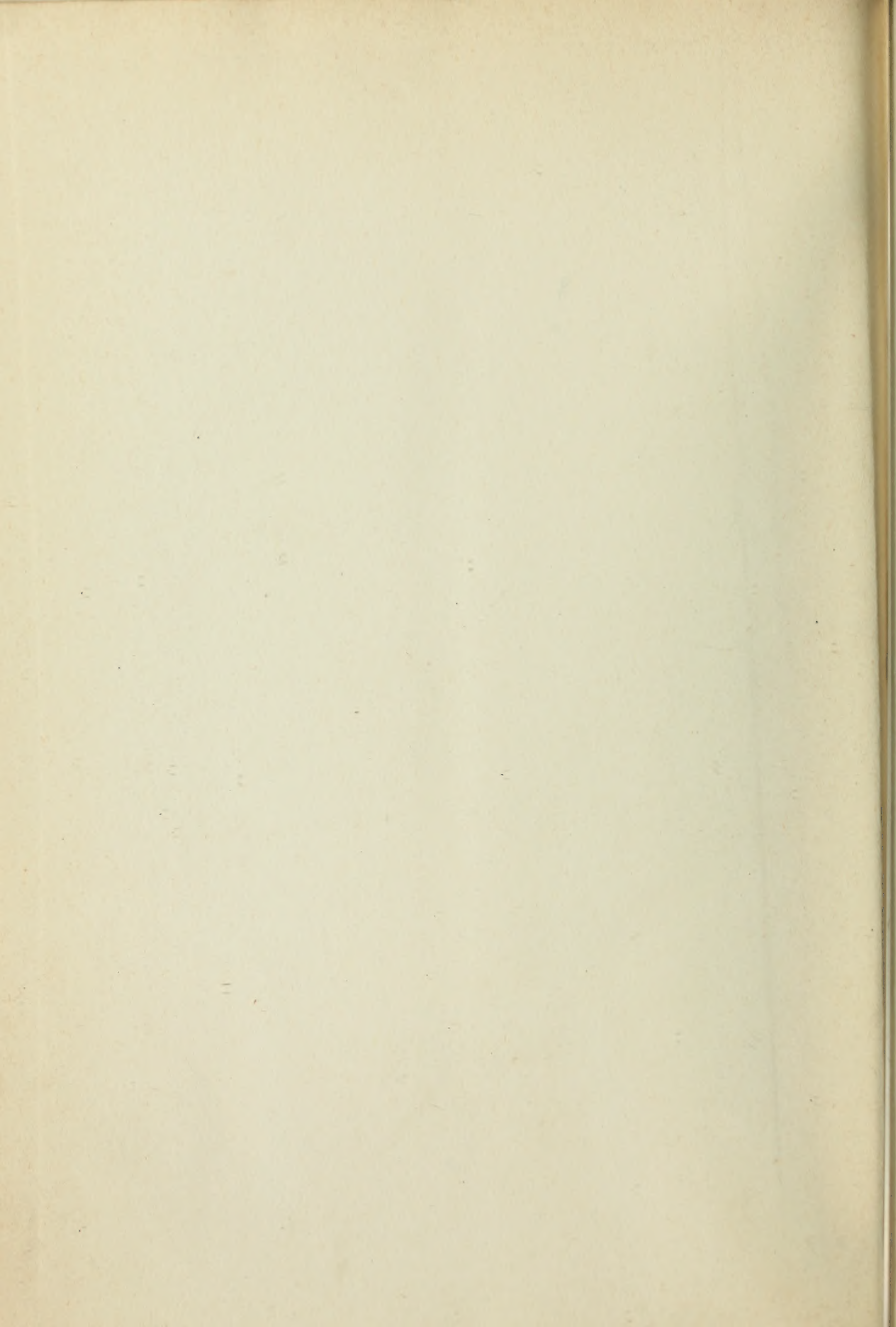














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